SUNDAY TIMES, DECEMBER 14, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—FIGHTING IN SPAIN

Sunday Times

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The last word in modern construction. (Pro. always in attendance.)
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KENSINGTON, W.
Wednesday, Dec. 24th (Xmas Eve). 7.30 p.m. Special Dinner ... 9 p.m. to Midnight; Cinderella Dance in Ballroom 10/6
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Saturday, Dec. 27th. Bridge Tournament. Whist Drive.
Sunday, Dec. 28th. 7.30 p.m. Special Dinner ... 9 p.m. Concert in Drawing Room 8/6
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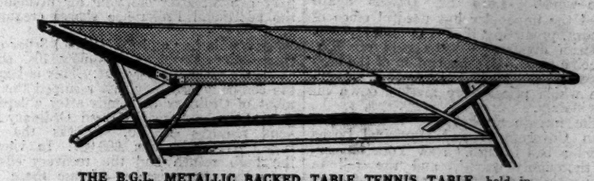
for any one of these games will certainly put you to shame. No longer shall house-parties frowst over the fire in boredom,
FOR
perspicacious hostesses have visited Marshall & Snelgrove's Sports Department and sounded your knell—while those who have omitted this are hastening to rectify the error either through the post, ordering one of these, or by visiting personally the Sports Department.

THE B.G.L. METALLIC BACKED TABLE TENNIS TABLE, held in position by a patent fastening. Painted green with white regulation edging. PRICES: 9 ft. by 5 ft. Compo. 79/6 (British) ... 8 ft. by 4 ft. Compo. 65/- ... Plywood 69/6 ... Plywood 55/- Trestles, plain 30/-; painted 35/-.

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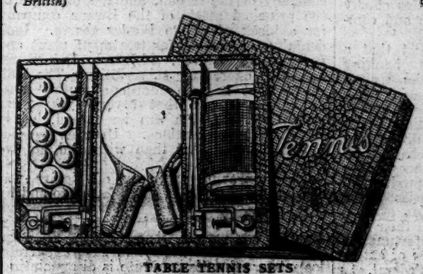

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The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the Managing Director, MRS. J. E. STEVENSON.

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BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
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HOTEL VANDERBILT
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For particulars see page 25.

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HOTEL RIPOSO
HOTEL NORMANHURST
(Fully Licensed),
BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
BOURNE HALL HOTEL
BOURNEMOUTH.
All with MODERN APPOINTMENTS, FIRST-CLASS CHEFS, and JOLLY XMAS PROGRAMMES.
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The Oatlands Park Hotel, a truly palatial successor of Henry VIII.'s Palace of Otelandes, has a private Golf Course and Tennis Courts in its 60-acre grounds, while attractions indoors include a covered Badminton Court and a splendid new Ballroom. The peaceful atmosphere of the old Palace still lingers, however, creating that congenial spirit which makes each visitor feel he is a welcome, honoured guest. In addition, there is every amenity for the discriminating, including telephone and running hot and cold water in each of the 150 bedrooms.
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Room with h. and c. water and 'phone from 8/-. With private bath from 10/6 Weekly from 4½ Gns
CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.
Inclusive Daily Terms ... 15/-
Dec. 26—GALA SUPPER AND DANCE, 10/6
Dec. 31—SUPPER, DANCE & CABARET, 12/6
First-class Cuisine and Wines.
Proprietor: Sir James Erskine 'Phone: Victoria 8042.

Where you are an Honoured Guest:
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Visitors to London choose the Alexandra Hotel because of the atmosphere of hospitality that prevails—making each visitor feel that he is a welcome, honoured guest.
Recently modernised throughout, the Hotel has now 140 bedrooms, each of which has running hot and cold water and telephone. Though most centrally and conveniently situated the Hotel overlooks Hyde Park's pleasant and ever-changing scene.
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PALACE HOTEL
LANCASTER GATE, W.2
Facing South and overlooking Hyde Park. REDECORATED AND REFURNISHED.
The most beautiful of London Residential Hotels. Every modern design for comfort and convenience. Large lofty bedrooms with running hot and cold water, radiator or gas fires and exchange telephone. Numerous bedrooms with private bathrooms and toilets.
Only ENGLISH Meats, Game and Poultry served.
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Re-furnished, decorated and equipped, extra bathroom accommodation provided, and, with the addition of an indoor games and dance room, the Bramley Grange Hotel can now rank as one of the most comfortable in England.
Centrally heated throughout, hot and cold running water and Post Office Phones in bedrooms and with unequalled facilities for games, this Hotel is an ideal Winter as well as Summer residence. The Cuisine is excellent.
Squash racquets, Putting, Hard-court, Billiards, Bridge, Dancing and Riding.
18-hole Golf Course adjoins the Hotel grounds and Visitors become temporary members.
Rolls Royce and other cars available for visitors.
Attractive Christmas Programme.
Apply to Resident Proprietors for Tariff.
Double rooms from 7 guineas.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,
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CORNISH RIVIERA.
Special Christmas Festivities. Gala Nights, Boxing Night and New Year's Eve.
All rooms have Sea view. Every modern comfort.
Programme from J. JENNY, Resident Manager.
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SPEND XMAS AND NEW YEAR IN LONDON.
HOTEL BELGRAVIA
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
5 days from 24th December ... £5 15s. 6d.
8 days from 24th December ... £8 8s. 0d.
12 days from 24th December ... £11 11s. 0d.
5 days from 27th December ... £5 5s. 0d.
to include Bed, Baths, Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, and the following Festivities in the Restaurant: Xmas Day: Gala Dinner and Dance, 15s. 0d.; Boxing Day: Gala Dinner Dance and Novelties, 15s. 6d.; 27th December, Dinner Dance, 10s. 6d.; New Year's Eve, Gala Dinner Dance and Novelties, 17s. 6d.; or Celebration Supper Dance, 15s. 6d.
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'Phone: PURLEY 2000.
The ideal winter residence. Central heating throughout. Half-an-hour from the City and West End, combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere
GOLF ON PRIVATE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom. Electric Lifts. Fully Licensed.
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REDUCED WINTER TERMS.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10/6. BILLY MASON'S "Café de Paris" Band.

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Facing full South.
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ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
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Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station. 100 bedrooms, with hot and cold running water, telephones, gas fires or radiators. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges.
EVERY COMFORT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.
Terms from 3½ gns. per week inclusive,
12s. 6d. per day inclusive,
8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
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THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
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RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement.
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Now available. Charming Suites of Rooms. Private Bathrooms and Toilet.
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Facing South and directly overlooking the sea. 200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES. H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom. Fully licensed-excellent cooking-week-end dancing.
Weekly Inclusive Charge from 5 Guineas.

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the
GOWER HOTEL,
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A Restful Centre for your Christmas Shopping.
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BOOK NOW
and ensure a delightful sojourn with cheerful society for the WINTER and SPRING at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL
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a stately home of England (London 30 mins.). TWO 18-HOLE COURSES of the Sundridge Park Golf Club at the doors. 250-acre Park. Hard Court Tennis. Dancing. Bridge. COSY LOUNGES WITH BLAZING LOG FIRES. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. From 4 Gns. per week. NO EXTRAS. THE MOST POPULAR FAMILY HOTEL EXTANT. Write Manager or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.
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On the SEA FRONT—unique views.
Every room has private bathroom or hot and cold running water.
THE SOLARIUM provides SUNSHINE DAY and NIGHT
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Overlooking Valley Gardens.
PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL.
Fully Licensed. Lift to all floors. 68 Bedrooms.
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First-class. Spacious Grounds. Splendid Scenery. VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central Heating. Electric Lift to all Floors. Private Suites with Bathroom. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf, Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level Telephone: 7 Hindhead.
SPECIAL XMAS PROGRAMME.

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The Famous Temple of Christmas Festivities. Motto: "Bygone dull care." The House of Good Luck.
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Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Spacious Public Rooms. Ballroom, Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms.
Inclusive terms from 5 gns. per week.
30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone
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Free Golf on a Sporting 18-hole Course. Delightful Society. Charming Cotswold Country. Motoring and Riding. Central Heating. Running Water in all Bedrooms. A highly accomplished Chef and quiet efficient service.
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A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.
APPLY FOR CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.
Private Suites. Central Heating. Fully Licensed.
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IDEAL WINTER RESIDENCE.
Facing South. First-class Cuisine.
Central Heating. H and C. Water in Bedrooms (40).
Apply for REDUCED WINTER TERMS.
Christmas Programme now ready.
T. MILDON, Manager.

NEWLANDS CORNER HOTEL
Near GUILDFORD. Under New Management.
Wonderful air and scenery. Tennis, Squash, Golf, Riding. First-class Cuisine. Central Heating.
DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES EVERY SATURDAY
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Open to Non-Residents. Prop.: ROPER SPYERS.
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MOUNT EPHRAIM.
424 feet above Sea Level,
Exceptionally comfortable First Class Hotel, facing the common. Excellent cuisine. Electric lift. Gas fires. Private suites. Central heating Box spring beds. Fireproof staircases to all floors
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The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Hunting. Badminton.
Delightful scenery. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision.
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SUNNY EXMOUTH, SOUTH DEVON
PREMIER FAMILY HOTEL. Ideal Winter Residence (South). 7 Acres Sheltered Grounds, on Parade (2½ miles). Unsurpassed Coast Scenery. Spacious Lounge. Electric Lift. Central Heating, etc. Noted for Excellent Cuisine. Fully Licensed. Special Moderate Terms. Apply Manageress for Xmas Programme. Tel. 16.

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HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone: Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 25.

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WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.
A few vacancies remaining. Lowest Winter Terms.
Tennis and Sports in congenial surroundings, every luxury. For terms of temporary membership, tariffs, and particulars, apply Secretary, HAREFIELD PLACE COUNTRY CLUB, UXBRIDGE (15 miles W. only).

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Attractive Yuletide Festivities. First Class London Band. Exhibition Dancers. Every comfort, Excellent Food. Central Heating. Fully Licensed. Hot and Cold Running Water. Terms for Xmas Week FROM 16/6 DAILY
Write for programme of attractions—Proprietor

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A Hotel of charm and distinction facing South and Sea. Hot and cold water all bedrooms. Vi-spring mattresses. Central heating. Open fires. Every comfort. Fully licensed. Special dietary. Home killed meat. Produce from own gardens. An ideal winter residence free from servant troubles at moderate terms.
Garage 50 Cars. A.A. R.A.C. Tel. 17.

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100 Rooms. Licensed Old Brompton Rd., S.W.5
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Most comfortable up-to-date Residential Hotel Hard Tennis Courts, Golf, etc. Dance every Saturday. Apply Manager. 'Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9

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H. & C. running water, telephone all rooms. Terms from 3½ gns. weekly; 12/6 daily. "Western 4886.

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First class residential Hotel delightful surroundings 10 acres, hard courts, billiards. 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c. in bedrooms. 3 mins. stn., 30 mins. town. 'Phone 164.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Roaring Log Fires. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenh'd 367 & 1377

HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.

CITY CHATTER.

AMERICA CALLS THE TUNE—U.S. BANK REFORM—CATERING SHARES—RHODESIAN SCHEME EFFECT—STEADY RUBBER.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Coming after so many other adverse incidents, the closing of the Bank of United States had perhaps a disproportionate effect, but the immediate slump that occurred in every share which came under the influence of New York was due rather to the fear of what may yet come than to what has already happened. A weak Bank return which would have occasioned no misgivings in normal times, since the fall in the reserve was largely due to the movement of currency into the country for the Christmas trade, gave rise to doubts as to the continuance of monetary ease. These were intensified by the knowledge that the drain of gold for the Continent is by no means at an end, but the resultant setback in gilt-edged stocks was relatively unimportant. A small proportion of the Kenya loan went to the underwriters, but this does not mean that the investor is tired of gilt-edged issues, and home Corporations are beginning to take advantage of the favourable conditions for fresh borrowing.

Home Rails are stagnant, while developments of the wages situation are awaited and the Argentine group has gone from bad to worse. Lord St. Davids again assumed the unpopular but needful office of Cassandra, predicting that it is unlikely that an interim dividend will be paid on B.A. and Pacific stock. His description of the crop situation did not apply to any other system, despite which prices were marked down indiscriminately.

In the foreign market the weakness of German Government and Municipal Loans provided a bad feature. New York has become thoroughly scared, and the fall in London mainly reflects the weakness of loans issued in the United States.

U.S. BANK REFORM.

Three weeks ago the SUNDAY TIMES suggested that it might still be some time before New York ceased to be a source of weakness in international markets. Events have fully justified that prophecy. Innumerable though small banking failures throughout the country have culminated in the suspension of the Bank of United States, a New York institution with liabilities to depositors exceeding £40,000,000. The bank is not a big one according to modern standards, but its collapse is significant of the general instability of the American banking system in times of difficulty and crisis. Most of the great American banks uphold the highest traditions of British banking by keeping liquid a very substantial proportion of their resources and by refraining from investing their funds in any but the highest class of securities. The smaller local banks are not so careful, and the hundreds that have closed their doors in recent months owe their troubles chiefly to advancing money on securities and commodities at inflated prices.

Recent experience would suggest that a general overhaul of American banking practice is vitally necessary if the United States is to survive another financial crisis such as that just encountered. The Canadian system of strong central institutions with innumerable branches under the direct control of headquarters is the one probably best suited to a country of vast distances and a wide diversity of industrial production. Many eminent American authorities recognise the advantages of the Canadian system, and would like to see it adopted in their own country. Local jealousies have unfortunately been an obstacle to a broad policy of extensive banking facilities, under Federal, as distinct from State, control. Recent events should stimulate the demand for reform in the light of the experience of countries in which serious banking difficulties are virtually unknown.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Renewed liquidation before the carry-over gave a weak appearance to leading Industrials, and market bears profited by these conditions. In the case of Unilevers the most was made of the poor results of United Africa, although those who were in touch with West African trade did not expect anything better in the first year of operations.

United Molasses reflected the more hopeful feeling regarding the future of cane sugar since the Cuban-American-Javan sugar Agreement was reached. Turner and Newall continued to be pressed for sale on pessimistic views of the future of the asbestos market. Whether these are justified will be shown at the next meeting. The passing of the Cape Asbestos dividend is considered ominous, since this company, like Turner and Newall, is a manufacturer as well as a producer.

A fresh fall in Australian Bank shares was an unsatisfactory feature. The cables reporting that the Labour cauaus intend to force a crisis and to fight the election on the question of "the banks versus the people" were responsible for realisations, and the results of finance and other companies connected with Australia provoked pessimism.

While the majority of Iron and Steel shares suffered from liquidation, a demand sprang up for John Browns on the publicity given to the construction of the new Cunarders. The Ordinary shares are now of 6s. each, and the fully-paid shares stand at 3s. There are also 6s. shares on which 2s. 3d. is paid up. Further calls of 1s. 3d. each are due on January 31, March 31, and May 30. Until recently holders of these were willing to make a payment to avoid liability.

Although the slump in fur prices and the generally unsatisfactory conditions in Canada had prepared Hudson's Bay shareholders for a poor showing, the passing of the Preference dividend came as a severe shock, and the report of the shareholders' committee which is promised before the end of the year is awaited with anxiety.

Adverse incidents included the decision of Edison Bell to pay no dividend and the weakness of Columbia Graphophones and Gramophones.

Results of the Crittall Manufacturing Co. were considered not unsatisfactory in view of the fact that the reduced dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid on a larger capital. Gross profits established a new record at £250,000, stocks held abroad were drastically written down, and no credit was taken for the profits made by subsidiaries. An excellent showing was that of the Petroleum Storage and Finance Corporation, which more than doubled its profits. Such instances, however, merely go to prove the rule that industry is depressed and the market in industrial shares is out of favour.

CATERING COMPANIES.

Catering enterprises generally have been fortunate in escaping the effects of general trade depression They owe their success to a variety of reasons, not the least important of which is that in days of curtailed spending powers of the masses the multiple teashop supplying refreshments at attractively low prices secures patrons who might otherwise satisfy their requirements at more expensive establishments. The turnover of the Aerated Bread Company in the past financial year is stated to have been the largest in the long history of that representative undertaking. Slaters and Bodega had a more or less similar experience, and the same tale is told by Callard, Stewart, and Watt, and by the well known provincial business of Cadena Cafés.

Another reason why profits have been on the up-grade is to be found in falling commodity prices, of which large buyers of various foodstuffs have been able to reap the full benefit, while at the same time passing on some of the advantages of cheaper food to the consumer and thereby attracting fresh customers.

For investors who may not care to run the risk of buying Ordinary shares the Preference issues of the principal groups may be strongly recommended. A.B.C. Preference shares at about 21s. give a return of 6½ per cent., with the dividend covered more than three times. The return on Criterion 7 per cent. Debentures is 6½ per cent., and that on Slaters and Bodega Second Preference shares 6½ per cent. Relatively low returns of 5 and 5½ per cent. respectively are offered by the 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. Preference shares of J. Lyons and Co., but the same company's 4½ per cent. Debentures, though giving a flat yield of only 4¾ per cent., give a substantial profit on redemption, being repayable at 110 per cent. in 1954.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

An excellent start as a public company has been made by Allen West and Co., the Brighton electrical engineers, and the 7 per cent. Preference shares, obtainable around par, appear a well-secured investment, while the Ordinary shares at 20s. 6d. carry the equity of a progressive business. Although only 6 per cent. is paid on these for the past year, the balance of £75,068 carried forward is equal to 17 per cent. on the increased Ordinary capital, after allowing for dividend on the additional Preference shares created in July.

Joseph Nathan and Co. (Glaxo) 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary 10s. shares at 7s. 6d. yield 10⅔ per cent. This is because the company has only just resumed the payment of Ordinary dividends after a lapse of several years. The Preferred Ordinary dividend requires £16,000, whereas the past year's net profit was £68,037. In view of the high return and the recovery effected since the reorganisation scheme these Preferred Ordinary shares appear quite reasonably valued.

Profits of the Cable, Telephone and General Trust, which holds a controlling interest in the Bogota Telephone Co. and the Jamaica Telephone Co., have shown satisfactory expansion since the trust was formed in 1926. For 1929 net revenue on a smaller capital amounted to £35,909, while dividends on the 7 per cent. Preference require under £20,500 gross. The trust is associated with the Automatic Telephone Co., British Insulated Cables, and other important interests. Its report for the current year is due in February. At 22s. the Preference shares yield £6 7s. 3d. per cent.

RHODESIAN SCHEME.

In the Mining Markets the outstanding incident has been the publication of the long-expected terms of the Congo Border-Changa-Bwana M'Kubwa scheme. As exclusively foreshadowed in the "Financial Times," it takes the shape of absorption by the first-named company of the second, and the purchase of the principal assets of the Bwana company for a block of Congo Border shares. Incidentally, to provide for treatment plant and further development, £4,500,000 Debentures are to be offered for subscription. The indication that a large additional outlay must be incurred, and that several years will elapse before profits can be earned, led to considerable realisations. Bwanas, indeed, fell to a lower level than witnessed for five years.

The improving tendency of Kaffirs was checked by the events just referred to and by a renewal of weakness in Paris. The dividend of the Sub Nigel is up to the highest expectations, while that of the Robinson Deep B exceeds what had been generally looked for; the Simmer rate is disappointing. Following the announcement, Robinson B hardened, while the other two shares eased.

Quotations for Base Metals have trended downwards, tin approaching the lowest level for over a quarter of a century. Silver is now cheaper than ever before known. Naturally, the shares of producing companies generally have lost ground. By exception, South American Copper have been well maintained. The importance of recent discoveries received independent confirmation in the shape of a speech at the meeting on the part of a former mine manager of the company. Although the Gold Bonus Bill has been passed by the Australian Senate, West Australian shares remain quiet pending receipt of fuller particulars.

OIL POSITION.

Influences outside its own particular sphere had a depressing effect on the Oil share market. Financial troubles in America, Continental liquidation, and local apathy, all tended to restrict business, and prices consequently developed a sagging tendency. Some inquiry was still witnessed for the Preference and Debenture stocks of the leading companies, but these issues are mostly in short supply and orders consequently difficult to fulfil. Heavy selling was encountered from Amsterdam at one time during the week, and stock was also offered in considerable quantities from the North, this latter principally affecting Anglo-Persians and Burmahs. Royal Dutch Shells and the Eagle issues weakened on Continental selling.

The position of the oil industry in the United States at the present time is interesting. Efforts towards curtailment of output are proceeding successfully, but in view of the seasonal decline in consumption which will become more pronounced during the next few months, the excessive stocks of petrol on hand present a difficult problem. If refiners fail to restrict runs to stills stocks will increase considerably, and little benefit will have been derived from the sacrifices of the producers.

On the efforts of the refiners, therefore, depends the stability of the industry, provided, of course, that the present low level of production is maintained.

STEADY RUBBERS.

Rubber shares proved quite a steady market with little or no change in quotations. This firmness was almost entirely the result of the disinclination of holders to part with stock at current levels, and numerous buying inquiries were impracticable in consequence.

The commodity kept remarkably firm. New York showed rather more interest, and Eastern markets were unwilling to accept lower prices in view of the possibility of smaller supplies. Dealers' stocks in Malaya at the end of November were considered rather disappointing at 36,884 tons. This was 2,405 tons up on the month, but at the same time the Singapore and Penang total was 718 tons lower at 4,016 tons. American consumption for last month is now due, and general estimates are around 25,000 tons, against 27,271 tons in October.

Tea shares were quiet with a few prices called lower on a little offering of stock. Uncertainty still persists regarding the maintenance of restriction during next season on similar lines to that of the present year. The total average price recorded at the auctions was again slightly lower at 1s. 2.8d., against 1s. 2.91d. the previous week, and 1s. 1.81d. for the corresponding sales a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK.

The year looks like ending as it began, with investors buying "safety" stocks and selling anything that savours of speculation. One after another the leading Industrials succumb to the demoralising influence of depression in commodity prices. Hitherto the "luxury" trades, notably Breweries and Tobacco, have held up well against the surrounding influences, but few would care to predict that the comparative immunity of these will survive the next Budget.

It still seems right to buy British Funds, even at the high prices now prevailing; Government credit is getting on to a 4 per cent. basis, thanks to the scarcity of competing investments. Confidence in the recovery of Australian finance, which was beginning to return, has again been seriously disturbed by revelations as to the financial mentality of a section of opinion in the Commonwealth. In the Argentine and Brazil the effects of the late political upheavals are being felt longer than had been hoped.

Few people in prominent positions in the United States care to predict the course of trade in the immediate future, though all are agreed that the revival will come when least expected.

Great changes are taking place in the economic world, and the instinct of investors to seek safety until these have worked themselves out is probably right.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES

	GILT-EDGED. Dec. 6.		Dec. 13.		+ Rise or — Fall.
War Loan 5%	102⅛	...	102⅞	...	+ ⅛
Conversion 5%	105¾	...	105¾	...	—
Do. 3½%	81¼	...	81¼	...	—
Funding 4%	94⅜	...	94½	...	— ⅛
India 3%	54⅝	...	54	...	— ⅝
Australia 5% 1945-'75	85	...	79½	...	— 5½
FOREIGN.					
Brazil 6%	69¾	...	67⅞	...	— 2⅛
Chinese 5% 1912	54	...	51½	...	— 2½
German 5½%	72	...	70¼	...	— 1¾
Japan 4½ 1899	74⅝	...	75	...	+ ⅛
Peru Pref.	25½	...	26¼	...	+ ¾
Portuguese 1st Ser.	43⅝	...	44	...	+ ⅛
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	68½	...	67⅝	...	— ⅝
Metropolitan	70	...	69	...	— 1
Cen. Argentine	55	...	54	...	— 1
Gen. Uruguay	58	...	49	...	— 9
Can. Pacific	43½	...	41¾	...	— 1¾
INDUSTRIALS					
Allied News	19/3	...	18/6	...	— -/9
Amal. Press	20/-	...	20/-	...	— —
Kelly's Directories Ord.	104½	...	104½	...	— —
Daily Mail Trust	21s xd	...	2⅛	...	+ ⅛
United Molasses	15/9	...	15/3	...	— -/6
Unilever	2	...	1⅞	...	— ⅛
Turner & Newall	45/9	...	41/9	...	— 4/-
Courtaulds	2⅛	...	1⅞	...	— ⅛
Bank of Australia	9⅜	...	8⅜	...	— 1
Sun Life Assur.	54	...	53½	...	— ½
Karrier Motor	7/-	...	8/10½	...	+1/10½
Lautaro Nit. Pref.	2⅜	...	2⅛	...	— ¼
Imperial Chem.	19/-	...	17/7½	...	—1/4½
Sudan Plant.	2	...	1⅞	...	— ⅛
African & Eastern	5/6	...	5/-	...	—/6
Hudson's Bay Do. Pref.	2	...	1⅜	...	— ⅝
Aerated Bread	4¾	...	3¼	...	— 1½
Waller's Brad. Br.	18/3	...	19/-	...	+ -/9
Brazil Traction	15/6	...	18/6	...	+ 3/-
	20⅞	...	22½	...	+ 1⅝
MINES.					
Central Mining	11⅜	...	12	...	+ ⅛
De Beers Def.	5⅛	...	5	...	— ⅛
Sub Nigel	2⅜	...	2½	...	+ ⅛
Bwana M'Kubwa	7/10½	...	6/7⅜	...	— 1/3
Chartered	28/10½	...	27/9	...	—1/1½
Congo Border	8½	...	6¼	...	— 2¼
N'Changa	2	...	1⅞	...	— ⅛
Rio Tinto	31½	...	30⅜	...	— 1⅛
Mining Corporation	7/-	...	6/-	...	— 1/-
Burma Corporation	9/-	...	8/7½	...	—/4½
Trepca (5/-)	6/6	...	5/6	...	— 1/-
Lake View (4/-)	8/7½	...	8/3	...	—/4½
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	2⅜	...	2⅛	...	+ ⅛
Burmah	3⅛	...	3⅛	...	— ⅛
Ibeenix	7/4½	...	6/10½	...	—/6
Royal Dutch	26⅛	...	25⅝	...	— ½
Shell Transport	3⅝	...	3⅜	...	— ⅛
Trinidad Leaseholds	1⅞	...	1⅞	...	+ ⅛
V.O.C.	1⅜	...	1⅜	...	— ⅛
RUBBERS.					
Anglo-Dutch	25/6	...	25/9	...	+ -/3
Highlands and Lowlands	1	...	1⅛	...	+ ⅛
United Sua Betong	2⅛	...	2⅜	...	+ ⅛
Sarawak	-/10½	...	1/1½	...	+ -/3
TEAS.					
Cons. Tea & Lands	17½	...	14¼	...	— 3¼
Kanan Devan	34½	...	33	...	— 1½
Moran	3¼	...	3	...	— ¼
Bandarapola	1⅛	...	1¼	...	— ⅛

MONEY MARKET.

GOLD EXPORTS AND DISCOUNT RATES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Exports of gold to France and Germany have increased substantially during the past week, a total of £3,146,950 in bars being withdrawn from the Bank of England since last Monday, in addition to which France also bought £900,000 in bar gold from the open market.

The effect of this heavy loss of gold has been a further distinct hardening of discount rates, the general quotation for two and three months' fine bank bills now being 2 11-32 to 2⅜ per cent., while four months' maturities are called 2⅜ per cent. and "sixes" 2 7-16 to 2½ per cent.

In the loan market there have been signs that the large surplus of funds created by the Government's disbursements is diminishing. There is, of course, ample credit still available, but fresh funds at times commanded higher rates, up to 2 per cent. being paid. To-day, as is usual on a Saturday, week-end accommodation was forthcoming on easy terms, lenders accepting down to 1 per cent. for the use of balances until Monday.

Following heavy selling by China during the week, and the sharp fall of ½d. on Friday, the price of silver improved yesterday, both the cash and forward being quoted at 15 3-16d., a gain of ½d. on the day.

The continued exports of gold to France and Germany failed to have any influence upon rates of exchange.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Dec. 13	Dec. 6
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	123.59-.62	123.58-.61
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.36-.36¼	20.36-.36½
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.76¼-.77¼	34.78-.76½
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05½-.5¼	12.06⅜-.5⅜
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.70-92.73	92.65-92.68
Greece	Drch. to £	376	374¾-375½	374¾-375½
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	47.85-47.95	43.70-43.75
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.50	108⅛-.3⅜	108⅛-.3⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.02½-.03½	25.06 06¼
Oslo sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-.16	18.15½-.5¼
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09½-.10	18.09⅜-.10½
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¼-.16	18.15¼-.16
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	192⅝-.193	192⅜-.193
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58⅛	34.48-34.50	34.48-34.52
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97¼	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163⅝-⅞	163¹¹⁄₁₆-¾
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	d. to rupee	18d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Calcutta, T.T.	d. to rupee	18d.	1s. 5d.	1s. 5⅛d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	d. to dol.	—	1s. 1¾d.	1s. 2⅛d.
Shanghai, T.T.	d. to tael.	—	1s. 5¾d.	1s. 6⅛d.
Singapore, T.T.	d. to dol.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅞d.	2s. 3¾d.
Kobe	Yen	24.57d.	2s. 0¼d.	2s. 0⅜d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.85⅞-.86	4.85⅞-.86
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.85⅞	4.85⅛-.⅜	4.85¼-.½
Rio de J., T.T.	d. to ml.	5.89d.	4⅝-4⅝	4⅝-4⅝
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	37⅛-37⅜	37⅛-37⅜
Valp'iso, 90d's	Pesos to £	40	39.92	39.79
Montevideo, T.T.	d. to dol.	51d	36¾-37¼	38⅛-38⅝
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	16.25	15.85

SWIFT OF COVENTRY.

SPECIAL STOCK PROVISION ABSORBS PROFITS.

Swift of Coventry, motor-car manufacturers, report a trading profit on the past year's working of £31,668, as compared with £39,078. Deducting interest and general charges, and £6,541 for maintenance and repairs, together with depreciation on plant, buildings, etc., £11,488, and investments written off, £100, leaves a net trading profit of £559, against £3,298.

In view of a decision to discontinue the manufacture of the 14 h.p. car, and having regard to the technical and other developments in the motor trade, the directors have thought it advisable to make special provision in respect of certain stocks applicable to the 14 h.p. and to earlier models. Against this provision there has been appropriated the general reserve, the balance on the profit and loss account brought forward, and the net profit made this year, leaving a debit on profit and loss account of £28,490, being the balance of special stock provision.

THE PETROL INDUSTRY.

A "DAILY TELEGRAPH" SUPPLEMENT.

There will be issued, free of charge, with to-morrow's "Daily Telegraph" a large illustrated supplement dealing with every phase of the petrol industry and its development. The articles are written entirely by experts.

Among the contributors are Sir Henri Deterding, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company; Sir John Cadman, of the Anglo-Persian Company; and Mr. F. E. Powell, of the Anglo-American Oil Company. It is the first occasion on which the heads of these three world-wide organisations, with authorities also on the technical and distributive sides, have united in discussing the progress and difficult problems of their industry.

The Supplement describes informatively all the processes in oil production from the prospecting for new sources of supply to the final distribution to the consumer at the factory or through the petrol pump.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Readers who desire answers on financial matters should send their queries to "Financial Editor," the "Sunday Times," 135, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, so as to arrive not later than first post Fridays.

J. R. L.—Prefer to get rid of these.

Fife.—If you feel nervous, exchange into War Loan 5 per cent.

Avril.—Sell Nos. 1 and 2. Keep the others for possible recovery.

Regular Reader.—Think you might risk holding the Preference shares for the report.

J. D.—Reasonable enough, but you must be prepared to see the rate of interest reduced.

J. M.—Do not know what company the book referred to. National was established in 1849.

G. G. A.—A reasonable risk to buy Imperial Chemicals. Distillers and Coats might be added.

Anxious, Brighton.—Hawthorns and Co., Ltd. is being wound up. Liquidator, J. Adamson, 120, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Comptonian.—Prefer De Havillands as a speculative investment. Would not entirely sacrifice your interest in good class Rubbers.

D. H. Greece.—The English company has an interest in the American company, but the exact amount cannot be stated.

K. O. (1).—The company is still in existence. Address, 23, King Street, E.C.2. (2) See no attraction in the shipping shares.

Chemicus.—(1) A good society. (2) Would not sell B. A. Great Southerns at the present price. (3) Hold Scottish Union Insurance.

Puzzled.—You might make an exchange. P. Phipps and Co. Ordinary yielding about 6¼ per cent., tax free, are suggested.

W. F. G.—(1) You may get the chance to effect the exchange on more favourable terms. (2) and (3) Prefer No. 2 as an investment.

Columbine.—Quite a good society, but all Building Societies may decide to lower their interest rate with their rate on mortgages.

John R. S.—As a speculative investment Cables and Wireless Preference is reasonable. If trade recovers the interest should become better secured.

Anxious.—Probably it would pay you to average both of the Industrials, but one can never be sure that liquidation is over, so that still lower prices are possible

F. F. Torphins.—Lemburg-Czernowitz Railway are a nominal market at 3-1 per £20 share cum all coupons from May, 1918. Austrian Paper Rentes cannot be dealt in.

A. M. M.—Keep War Loan, the Chinese bonds, Coats, and the Railway stocks. Little scope for appreciation in the Industrials. Would get rid of the Cinema and Film shares.

L. H. D.—Russian dumping is only one of several adverse factors. In view of the position shown by the report and issued a few days ago, a further purchase of the Potgietersrust shares cannot be advised.

Trustee, Weston.—A purchase of War Loan Five per Cent. involves very little risk, and as a trustee this would be your best course. Do not forget that repayment if effected can only be at par plus accrued interest.

J. P.—You will have seen that the Rhodesian amalgamation scheme has met with an unfriendly reception In view of the uncertain outlook for the near future a purchase just now can scarcely be advised.

A. Wyder.—(1) Risk keeping Cavendish House (Cheltenham) until the next report due in February. (2) It is unlikely that the Indian Government will exercise its option to purchase the Railway in view of the present financial situation.

Anxious, Pontardulais.—(1) So far, the company has been in the development stage. Prefer to wait for the next report due in July. (2) The absence of a quotation is a drawback, but the concern seems to have fair prospects. (3) Better keep these.

A.M.F.—There is very little information available upon which a definite opinion can be given. The guarantee is clearly of doubtful value. Unless you sell now you can only trust that the efforts which are being made to improve the financial position of the group will prove successful.

J. G. P.—(1) A big cut in the dividend is likely. Better sell unless you can wait some years for recovery. (2) As a speculation Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields are promising, but there is little prospect of any early substantial improvement. (3) Would not sell Cables and Wireless preference.

Graveney.—(1) You must expect a fall in profits in the next report, and a further decline, if only temporary, in the shares is probable. (2) The Argentine Rails are good holdings, although smaller dividends are probable for the current financial year. Cannot advise taking present prices.

RUBBER EASIER.

With the exception of the spot quotation prices of rubber on the Mincing Lane market yesterday declined slightly. On the stock values show practically no change. An increase of around 800 tons is expected to be shown by the week's United Kingdom stock figures.

Spot finished yesterday at 4 11-16d., with December and January at 4⅜d., January-March was quoted at 4 11-16d., April-June at 4⅜d., July-September at 5d., October-December at 5 3-16d., and January-December at 4 15-16d.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Rubber (Outside).—Quiet and easier. First Latex Crepe Spot 9¼ buyers, Smoked Ribbed Sheets Spot 9¼ buyers, 9⅜ sellers; January-February-March 9⅜ buyers; April-May-June, 9⅜ buyers, 9½ sellers. On Rubber Exchange of New York (Closing) Contract "A."—Steady unchanged to 20 points down. December 9.30, January 9.30, March 9.40, May 9.70, July 9.80, September 9.90. Sales 45 lots.—Reuter.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

E. V.—The reply to Devonian had reference to gross income on which tax is payable. You are right in saying that first £2,000 does not pay surtax.

F. J. S.—You are not liable in respect of salary which accrued before you took up permanent residence in this country, such salary being earned abroad and due to you abroad.

Serial.—The manufacturers cannot give away car or piano to member of family and charge cost of it as business expense. The revenue authorities would not pass such transaction as you describe.

Rubber.—If claim is one on which appeal is being made to Courts it might certainly take time you mention. You could ask Liquidator for particulars of claim or communicate with Official Receiver.

E. P.—If employment has ceased you cannot be charged tax in respect of earnings for any period after date when employment ceased. For 1930-31 you are only chargeable on actual salary from April 5, 1930, up to end of June, 1930, when employment ceased

Epsilon.—There should be no charge on Yorkshire property in connection with Westmorland property. If you cannot obtain reply from Inspector you should send demand notes with explanatory letter and question to Secretary, Inland Revenue, Somerset House.

Hurricane.—As resident in this country you are liable to British tax on all income arising from stocks, shares, securities or rents in America or Canada whether that income is remitted to this country or retained abroad for re-investment. A distribution of shares does not attract income tax unless it is in payment of interest or dividends, and there is option to take cash instead of shares.

Apsil.—You can claim at once refund on ground of total exemption in respect of tax suffered for year ended April 5, 1930. As you can also show that you will be exempt for year ending April 5, 1931, you can claim at once refund of any tax which has been already suffered by you in respect of income applicable to that year, and you can make further claim for any balance after April 5 next.

H. B. W. D.—As there has been change in source of your untaxed interest you are entitled to have assessments adjusted according to following rule. In year in which change takes place assessment for that year should be made upon actual income arising from source instead of on income of preceding year. In year preceding this change Revenue can claim to raise assessment to actual income of that year if assessment was less, but you cannot claim to have it reduced if assessment was more than actual income. The date of change was August, 1929. For 1929-30 you should be assessed on actual bank interest received during that year and on actual War Loan interest received during that year. For 1928-29 authorities can charge you on actual bank interest of that year if it was more than amount on which you were assessed. For 1930-31 you will be assessed on actual War Loan interest of that year and actual bank interest of that year. Thereafter you will be assessed on preceding year basis unless any further change should occur in source of income.

WALL STREET BREAK.

RESUMPTION OF HEAVY SELLING.

LEADERS TOUCH NEW LOW LEVELS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wall Street at the opening ruled weak, and with attention centred around important commodities—the instability of which leaves the business outlook obscure—active selling was resumed, several large blocks of shares changing hands.

Early declines included Western Union Telegraph down 3, U.S. Steel, Anaconda Copper, and Union Carbon Carbide 2, Bethlehem Steel, and Dupont 1, New York Central, Air Reduction, and Eastman Kodak 1¼, American Can 1¼, and National Biscuit 1½. On the other hand, Norfolk and Western rose 4¼, and Goodyear Tire ½.

Unnerved by fresh breaks in some commodities. Prices decisively declined—a long list of issues losing from 1 to 4 points, while many prominent stocks broke through recent resistance points. U.S. Steel touched 136⅜ and closed at 136½, a decline of 2⅜, American Can dropped 4 to 107, American Telephone and Telegraph went to 178¾, and closed 178½, down 2, all touching new low levels for the year.

Cotton futures fell to the lowest since 1915 in response to the consumption report, which was disappointing in view of the improvement in the textile industry during September and October.

Weekly Mercantile reviews were moderately cheerful and indicated that the volume of retail trade compares favourably with last year, although lower prices keep the dollar turnover down. Steel mill operations in the Youngstown area would, it was estimated, be at 40 per cent. capacity next week compared with 43 per cent. this week.

The market at the close was weak.

North American, Du Pont, General Electric, Union Carbide, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, New York Consolidated Gas, American Waterworks, American and Foreign Power, Eastman Kodak, and Allied Chemical declined from 2 to 4 points.

Government bonds easy. Railroad Bonds weak. The day's sales totalled 1,957,000 shares. None on call nominal. Sterling exchange steady. Silver ¼c. up at 32½.—Reuter.

COTTON LOWER.

ACTIVE SELLING BY THE SOUTH.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The selling movement which has been in progress since Monday continued unabated, and for the fourth successive session new low figures for the year were recorded. May sold at around 10.12c. as compared with 11.09c. on Monday A decline of virtually a cent this week.

Various events have conspired to unsettle confidence, and holders in the South have been active sellers on the past two days. The action of Alexandria proved disturbing, and a weak Stock Market caused speculative liquidation without uncovering an adequate volume of trade buying orders to offer resistance.

With the world's visible supply of all growths of cotton exceeding 10,000,000 bales, the largest in history, and with about 6,500,000 bales in the South still to be marketed as compared with 6,000,000 bales last year, the present limited buying power makes for unsettled conditions.

It is hardly surprising that a spirit of conservatism is prevalent, regardless of the apparent cheapness of the raw material, since consumers will require evidence of an expanding public demand for goods before feeling confident that the outlook warrants the abandonment of a hand-to-mouth policy.

The Census report shows the November consumption to be 415,000 bales as compared with 542,000 bales last year. The linters' consumption for the four months was 1,846,000 bales, as compared with 2,596,000 bales last year. Mills held 1,567,000 bales on December 1, as compared with 1,655,000 bales a year ago.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady at 7 to 3 points loss. Trading was active but prices weakened under general selling by the South, and liquidation by tired longs. There were no special developments but confidence was undermined by the recent decline coupled with weakness on the stock market. The trade bought moderate, and there was considerable covering but some stop-loss orders were uncovered on the decline. The closing was barely steady with old contracts 25 to 21, and new deliveries 25 to 18 points lower. Spot quiet at 25 points fall.

Highest and lowest prices in the last thirty seconds of trading at New York:—December, 9.45-9.45; January, 9.52-9.52. New Contracts:—December, 9.45-9.45; January, 9.58-9.53; February, 9.68-9.68; March, 9.85-9.83; April, 9.96-9.96; May, 10.12-10.10; June, 10.18-10.18; July 10.28-10.28; August, 10.38-10.38; September, 10.43-10.43; October, 10.50-10.50. Spot Middling at New York 9.60.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—December, 947-945; January, 955-953. Spot Middling at New Orleans, 9.20.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures opened about 7 to 8 points lower on poor overseas advices. Values further receded on general selling and poor trade reports, but, however a rather better tone was apparent on some buying orders towards the end of the session. The market closed quiet, steady at 11 to 10 points loss.

Egyptian Futures closed steady at 18 to 17 points decline for Sakellaridis and 3 to 6 points easier for Upper.

Cotton Futures.—American: Dec., 5.12; Jan., 5.15; Feb., 5.20; March, 5.27; April, 5.33; May, 5.40; June, 5.45; July, 5.51; Aug., 5.55; Sept., 5.59; Oct., 5.64; Nov., 5.68; Dec., 5.72; Jan. (1932), 5.75. Egyptian (Sakellaridis): Dec., 7.33; Jan., 7.33; March, 7.44; May, 7.62; July, 7.79; Sept., 7.94; Nov. 8.14. Upper: Dec., 5.83; Jan., 5.88; March, 6.02; May, 6.16; July, 6.30; Sept., 6.42; Nov. 6.54.

Spot Quotations.—American Middling, 5.26; Brazilian, Pernam Macio, etc., fair, 5.41; Egyptian Sakellaridis F.G.F., 7.80; East Indian, M.G. Broach F.G., 3.85, fine 4.05; Tinnevelly, F.G.F. 4.80, good 5.00; M.G. Oomra, good 3.25, F.G. 3.45, fine 3.65; M.G. Bengal, good 3.05, F.G. 3.20, fine 3.35.—Reuter.

UTILITIES DOWN ON CURB.

OILS AND INVESTMENTS RECEDE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Prices declined substantially, the most important stocks touching new low points for the movement, with Utilities and Oils bearing the brunt of pressure.

In Utilities, American Gas and Electric Bond and Share broke 5 and 2 points respectively, while United Light "A" was actively sold and declined ½.

Driver Harris, Newmont Mining and Deere Co. were among the industrials losing from 1 to 3 points. Oils mostly lost large fractions, and Investment issues were weak, Goldman Sachs and United Founders easing ⅜.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
171s	Associated Gas and Electric A.	168s	161½
213½	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	207s	217s
168s	Cities Service	161s	167s
35s	Creole Oil	34½	34½
401s	Electric Bond and Share	39	41
11½	Electric Shareholding 6 p.c. Pref.	113s	72
28⅛	Ford (Canada) voting "A"	28	201s
168s	Imperial Oil of Canada	161s	163s
137s	International Petroleum	133½	14
175s	Middle West Utilities	171s	175½
49⅞	Newmont Mining	48	51⅛
10⅜	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	97s	97s
6⅛	Penn Road Corporation	6	6
5⅛	Silica Gel. Corporation	5	5⅛
341s	Standard Oil of Indiana	331s	341½
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
5	Associated Electrical Industries	4⅞	5
1

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

Dr. L. P. Jacks, Professor of Philosophy at Manchester College, Oxford, will give the twelfth and concluding talk in the "Science and Religion" series to-day in the National programme. In his address, Dr. Jacks will review the contributions of past speakers in the series. In the afternoon the Pro Arte String Quartet will broadcast.

The eighth of the series of Sunday concerts by the B.B.C. will be given on the London Regional programme this evening. The orchestra will be conducted by Hermann Scherchen. Violin solos will be given by Zoltan Szekely.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,554.4 metres).

10.30-10.45 a.m.—Time and Weather.
3.0.—Church Cantata (No. 129), Bach: Gelobet Sei Der Herr, Mein Gott (I Praise Thee evermore, my God); Mary Hamlin (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), George Parker (baritone); Wireless Chorus, B.B.C. Orchestra.
3.55.—For the Children: Joan and Betty's Bible Story; Elijah and the Ravens, dramatised by Mr. E. R. Appleton, from Cardiff.
4.15.—Pro Arte String Quartet: Alphonse Onnou (violin), Laurent Halloux (violin), Germain Prevost (viola), and Robert Maas (violoncello).
5.15.—In a Persian Garden, by Liza Lehmann: Dorothy Bennett (soprano), Esther Coleman (contralto), Herbert Thorpe (tenor), Foster Richardson (bass).
5.45-6.15.—Science and Religion—12, by Dr. L. P. Jacks.
7.55.—Service: The Bells; Address by Rev. Pat McCormick; from St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
8.45.—Rev. Pat McCormick appeals for St. Martin's Christmas Fund.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Albert Sandler and Park Lane Hotel Orchestra; Vivien Lambelet (soprano), Albert Sandler (solo violin), relayed from Park Lane Hotel.
10.30.—Epilogue.
10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship from Cardiff.

LONDON NATIONAL (261.3 metres).

3.0-6.15.—National.
7.55-10.40.—National.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—Wireless Military Band: Thelma Tuson (soprano), Eric Marshall (baritone).
5.0-5.15.—Reading from The Apocrypha: The Wisdom of Solomon, Chs. 1 and 2, and Ch. 3, verses 1 to 9.
7.55.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Orchestral Concert—8: B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Herman Scherchen; Zoltan Szekely (violin).
10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30.—Excerpts from Bach's Christmas Oratorio; Alice Vaughan (contralto), Geoffrey Dams (tenor), Leslie Bennett (bass), M. J. Osborn and J. H. Atkins (continuo), Malvern College Choral Society; the Orchestra (Leader, Paul Beard), conducted by John A. Davison, relayed from Malvern College, Malvern.
4.45.—Russell Green and Esmond Ingall (duets for two pianofortes).
5.0-5.15.—London Regional.
8.45.—Mr. H. F. Harvey appeals for Birmingham Christmas Tree Fund.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—London Regional.
10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres) and LEEDS (200 metres).—3.0.—National. 5.15.—Lucy Pierce (pianoforte). 5.45-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Rev. A. E. Horner appeals for North of England Police Court Mission. 8.50.—National. 9.5.—"Quiet Eventide," readings by R. Macpherson; Northern Wireless Orchestra; Hilda Atkinson (songs at the harp). 10.30.—Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE, LIVERPOOL, BRADFORD, SHEFFIELD, HULL, AND STOKE-ON-TRENT (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Manchester. 8.50.—National. 9.5.—London Regional. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres).—3.0.—National. 3.55.—For the Children—Joan and Betty's Bible Story, dramatised by Mr. E. R. Appleton: Elijah and the Ravens. 4.15-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales; Thea Philips (soprano), relayed from Park Hall, Cardiff. 10.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.5.—London Regional. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Cardiff.

BELFAST (242.2 metres).—3.0.—National. 5.15.—Carillon Recital, by Clifford Ball, on Bells of War Memorial Tower, St. Mark's Parish Church, Portadown. 5.45-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Mr. Archibald Irwin appeals for Cripples' Institutes, People's Palace, and Homes of Rest. 8.50.—National. 9.5.—Belfast Wireless Symphony Orchestra; Eleanor Toye (soprano); Gethyn Wykeham-George (violoncello). 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55-8.50.—National. 9.5.—London Regional. 10.30.—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Alderman A. E. J. Pitcher appeals for Plymouth Adoption Scheme. 9.5.—London Regional. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres) and ABERDEEN (301.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Service of Glasgow and District Churches' Football League: Address by Rev. J. G. Drummond; Mr. W. F. Simpson and Miss Adelaide Strang (vocal solos), relayed from Dundas Street Congregational Church. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Sir John M. MacLeod appeals for Scottish Association for the Deaf. 8.50.—National. 9.5.—Excerpt from concert in aid of the Edinburgh Musicians' Sick Benevolent Fund: Symphony Orchestra; Catherine Montiplay (contralto); Robert Burnett (baritone), relayed from Empire Palace Theatre, Edinburgh. 10.5.—Philip Halstead (pianoforte); Alfred Halstead (flute). 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUNDEE (288.5 metres) and EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Glasgow. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Glasgow. 8.50.—National. 9.5.—London Regional. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres).—8.30.—The Ulster Players present "Love and Land," an Ulster comedy in four acts, by Lynn Doyle. 10.0.—Concert by Pupils of the Cork Municipal School of Music. School Orchestra. Nora O'Mahony (song). Maurice O'Kelly (violin). Stephen Long (song). Gladys Ball and Monica Murphy (piano duet). Sheila Harrington (violin). Sheila Crosbie (songs). James Morrison (songs). William Ryan (piano). Brid Colman (songs). Kitty Kelleher (violin). Orchestra.

INTERESTING ITEMS THIS WEEK.

MONDAY.—6.40.—Modern English Viola and Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Sybil Eaton and Michael Mullinar (also each evening). 7.45.—Vaudeville. 10.—Orchestral Concert (National).
8.35.—String Orchestral Concert (London Regional and Midland).

TUESDAY.—8.0.—"Out In the Depths of Space Beyond the Milky Way," by Sir James Jeans. 9.40.—Speech by the Prince of Wales, relayed from the Guildhall (National).
8.0.—Orchestral Concert from Glasgow (London Regional).
9.0.—Folk Songs and Dances (Midland).

WEDNESDAY.—3.30.—Symphony Concert from Bournemouth. 8.0.—B.B.C. Symphony Concert (National).
8.35.—Polish National Programme, relayed from Warsaw (London Regional and Midland).

THURSDAY.—7.45.—Vaudeville. 9.40.—"The Flowers Are Not For You to Pick" (National).
9.0.—Choral and Orchestral Concert: "Down South" (London Regional).
7.0.—Symphony Concert (Midland).

FRIDAY.—1.30.—Recital of Gramophone Records by Christopher Stone. 8.0.—Handel's "Messiah," relayed from the Queen's Hall (National).
8.0.—Violin Recital by Melsa (London Regional and Midland).
9.0.—"The Flowers Are Not For You to Pick" (London Regional).

SATURDAY.—3.10.—Arsenal v. Newcastle United: a Running Commentary. 9.35.—Musical Comedy Programme (National).
6.45.—Vaudeville (London Regional and Midland).
9.0.—Folk Songs of the Manx (Midland).

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BUDAPEST (550 metres, 23 kw.).—3.—Recital of Hungarian Songs. 8.10.—Cabaret programme. 7.40.—Vocal and Orchestral Concert, followed by concert by a Tzigane Orchestra.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 10 kw.).—12 noon.—Talk in English. 7.2.—Orchestral Concert. 8.15.—Danish Vocal Quartet. 9.5.—Orchestral Concert. 9.50.—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298.8 metres, 8.5 kw.).—5.20.—Song Recital. 5.40.—Orchestral Concert. 7.10.—Orchestral Concert. 8.50.—Jewish Double Male-Voice Choir. 9.10.—Light Orchestral Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875 metres 8.5 kw.).—2.10.—Orchestral and Choral Concert. 7.55.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" (Auber). Selection from "Samson and Delilah" (Saint-Saëns). Songs, Ave Maria (Gounod-Bach). Irish Folk Music (Percy Grainger). British Folk Music (Percy Grainger). Meditation from "Thais" (Massenet) Selection from "The Merry Peasant" (Fall). Drachsel Marsch (Fucik).

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 17 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—12 (noon).—Orchestral Concert. 6.—Contralto Recital of Advent Hymns.

MADRID (424 metres, 2 kw.).—7.—Dance Music 9.30.—Piano Recital, followed by Recital of Tenor Solos and Selections from Works of Turina and de Falla.

MILAN (501 metres, 8.5 kw.) and TURIN (296.1 metres).—4.—Dance Music. 6.30.—Concert of Light Music. 8.—Relay of Opera from Scala Theatre.

OSLO (1,060 metres, 75 kw.).—9.5.—Orchestral Concert. 10.0.—Dance Music.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 17 kw.).—5.30.—Concert from Sarah Bernhardt Theatre. 7.30.—Radio-Paris Circus. 8.0.—Concert. "An Evening in Montmartre."

ROME (441 metres, 75 kw.) relayed by Naples (332 metres).—4.0.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, followed by Dance Music. 7.32.—"The Merry Widow," Operetta (Lehár).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 75 kw.) and MOTALA (1,348 metres, 10 kw.).—1.0.—Symphony Concert. 6.15.—Orchestral and Soloist Concert. 7.25.—"Brigade Exchange," Wireless Play (Johannsen). 8.40.—Light Music and Songs.

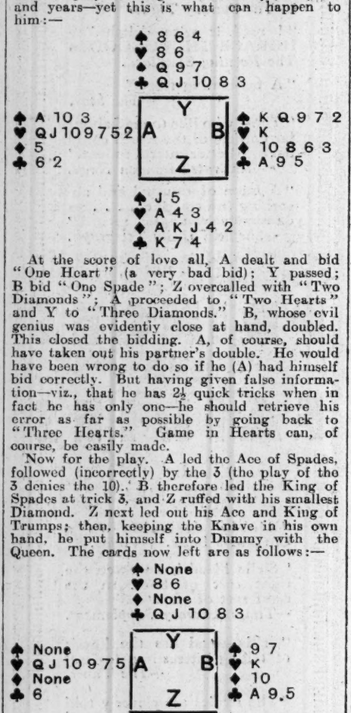
BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

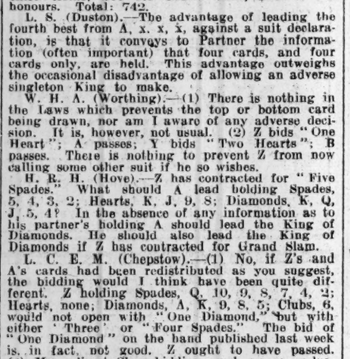
Bridge is one of those games at which one is never too old to learn. One may be too stupid or too lazy; but one cannot be so certain of one's technique that one will never make a blunder. Indeed, one sees daily the most egregious errors committed by quite good players. Mr. Culbertson (I think it is) has calculated that a first-class Contract player loses, on the average, 15 points on every hand he plays. Not through bad luck ("tough breaks" as they call them in the States), or through guessing wrongly where only guesswork is in question, but through sheer, downright, inexcusable blundering. What the basis of Mr. Culbertson's calculation is I know not, but if it is well founded, it affords, perhaps, a little balm to those of us who are ourselves only too conscious of frequent lapses from grace.

Here is a hand which well illustrates how our best intents may "gang agley" at the card-table. It is a hand at Contract which I saw played only last week. B, though it is difficult to credit it when one sees the hands set out in cold print, is a well-known exponent of the game—a "ranking player" (for what the term is worth) they would call him in New York. He has played Bridge almost daily for years and years—yet this is what can happen to him:—



At the score of love all, A dealt and bid "One Heart" (a very bad bid); Y passed; B bid "One Spade"; Z overcalled with "Two Diamonds"; A proceeded to "Two Hearts" and Y to "Three Diamonds." B, whose evil genius was evidently close at hand, doubled. This closed the bidding. A, of course, should have taken out his partner's double. He would have been wrong to do so if he (A) had himself bid correctly. But having given false information—viz., that he has 2½ quick tricks when in fact he has only one—he should retrieve his error as far as possible by going back to "Three Hearts." Game in Hearts can, of course, be easily made.

Now for the play. A led the Ace of Spades, followed (incorrectly) by the 3 (the play of the 3 denies the 10). B therefore led the King of Spades at trick 3, and Z ruffed with his smallest Diamond. Z next led out his Ace and King of Trumps; then, keeping the Knave in his own hand, he put himself into Dummy with the Queen. The cards now left are as follows:—



A small Club is next led from Dummy. B can now defeat the Contract with certainty. By playing his Ace of Clubs and leading a Spade, he can force the declarer's last trump; whatever happens, he must then make his 10 of Diamonds and the last Spade. But what does he do? Obsessed with the idea that his partner has A, Q, J of Hearts (as, indeed, on his bid A should have had), B "planks down" his Ace of Clubs and *leads the King of Hearts*. In happy anticipation, he sees the Contract "set" for four. To his horror, Z produces the Ace of Hearts, draws B's last trump, and makes the rest of the tricks in Clubs. B had hoped to make 600 points; he ought to have made 100; instead, his adversaries scored 270 and the game.

The moral?—there is none. Or, rather, there are several. But I think I can trust my readers to draw them for themselves.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. J. C. (Aberdeen).—With the score love all, B deals and passes. Z holds Spades, A, J, 9, 7, 6; Hearts Q. 8, 6; Diamonds, Q, 5, 4; Clubs, A, 3. At either Auction or Contract Z should bid "One Spade."

M. N. (W.1.).—No, I agree that in Hand II. published last week Z's bid of "One Diamond" was not justifiable. Personally, I should have passed. The bidding to which I wished to draw attention in publishing the Hand was that of Z's adversaries.

D. J. W. (Bristol).—I do not agree either with your total or with that published in the paper. Surely the declarer should score: 252 points below the line, 100 for making his contract, 200 for extra tricks, 100 for Grand Slam, and 90 for honours. Total: 742.

L. S. (Duston).—The advantage of leading the fourth best from A, x, x, x, against a suit declaration, is that it conveys to Partner the information (often important) that four cards, and four cards only, are held. This advantage outweighs the occasional disadvantage of allowing an adverse singleton King to make.

W. H. A. (Worthing).—(1) There is nothing in the Laws which prevents the top or bottom card being drawn, nor am I aware of any adverse decision. It is, however, not usual. (2) Z bids "One Heart"; A passes; Y bids "Two Hearts"; B passes. There is nothing to prevent Z from now calling some other suit if he so wishes.

H. R. H. (Hove).—Z has contracted for "Five Spades." What should A lead holding Spades, 5, 4, 3, 2; Hearts, K, J, 9, 8; Diamonds, K, Q, J, 5, 4? In the absence of any information as to his partner's holding A should lead the King of Diamonds. He should also lead the King of Diamonds if Z has contracted for Grand Slam.

L. C. E. M. (Chepstow).—(1) No, if Z's and A's cards had been redistributed as you suggest, the bidding would I think have been quite different. Z holding Spades, Q, 10, 9, 8, 7, 4, 2; Hearts, none; Diamonds, A, K, 9, 8, 5; Clubs, 6, would not open with "One Diamond," but with either "Three" or "Four Spades." The bid of "One Diamond" on the hand published last week is, in fact, not good. Z ought to have passed. (2) More direct Slam bidding, such as you advocate, would not be wrong in the case of the two hands discussed last week. With partners inclined to let the bidding drop prematurely, it is indeed to be recommended. But where one's partner can be relied on, the more information one can show the better.

C. M. (Boxmoor).—(1) Sorry you were not answered last week, but your query had not reached me at the time of going to press. I agree with you that the penalty for underbidding at Contract requires amendment. This feature of the Laws was adversely commented on by practically all authorities at the time the Laws were published. The American Laws here are more satisfactory than ours. (2) With regard to the forcing overbid illustrated last week in Hand I., there is no danger in bidding "Two Spades" holding only K, x, x, x, of the suit. Partner will not support the Spades unless he has sufficient strength; on the other hand, he is bound to make some sort of call, and what Z will do next will depend on that. The forcing overbid *does* indicate Slam possibilities, but the Slam (if it is there at all) will be arrived at by degrees.

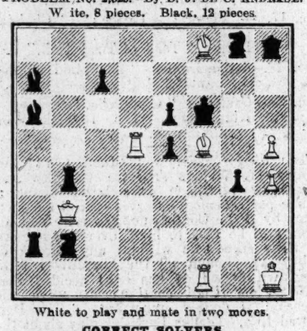
R. (Croxley Green).—At Auction, score love all, A dealt, and holding Spades, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 6, 5, 2; Hearts, 5; Diamonds, K, Q, 10; Clubs, 2, bid "Three Spades." Y, holding Spades, 4, 3; Hearts, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 7, 4; Diamonds, 4, 2; Clubs, 9, 8, bid "Four Hearts." B passed, and Z holding Spades A, 8; Hearts, A, 8, 6; Diamonds, A, 8, 7, 6, 5; Clubs, A, J, 4, bid "Four No-trumps." A went to "Five Spades," Y to "Six Hearts," B again passed, and Z went to "Five No-trumps." I think with B's hand I should have opened with "Four Spades"; then it is difficult for Y to call at all, as to bid "Five Hearts" with seven losers in the hand is taking too great a risk. Also, with Z's hand, I should have been inclined to leave Y's Heart bid alone in spite of 100 Aces. The difficulty that you had in making "Five No-trumps" bears out this contention. Against a Spade lead from B, Y can easily make "Five Hearts."

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,322: 1. Kt—R6, P—Q4; 2. Kt—Kt4! P x P; 3. Q—Q sq, mate! Or, 2. . . . K x P; 3. Q—B4. If 1. . . . K—K6; 2. Q—K sq (ch), K—B6; 3. B—K4! Or, K—Q5; 3. Q—K4. If 1. . . . K—K4; 2. Q x P (ch), K—K3; 3. B—B5! If 1. . . . K x P; 2. Q—R4 (ch), etc. 1. Kt—Kt5, fails against P—Q4; and if 2. Q—R8 (?), Black escapes by: K—K6; or K—K4; or P—B7!

PROBLEM No. 2,323.—By B. J. DE C. ANDRADE.
White, 8 pieces. Black, 12 pieces.



White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,321 are acknowledged from Abdahab, S. A. Baldock, G. E. Barlow, C. V. Bean, Beddoe, Dr. D. H. Fraser, G. Ingledew, Mals, F. H. Merrick, J. W. Pearson, R. A. L. Ready, and W. Winter.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,322 have been received from Clephane, Rev. H. G. Stembridge ("A masterpiece"), E. J. Baker ("Excellent, with four 'model' mates"), J. E. Vaughan ("Very charming with all pure mates"), L. M. Brown ("The echo variations after 1. . . . K—K4; or K—K6; are very pleasing"), Arbieff, J. F. Powell, E. F. Cowen ("Two choice mates with the Bishop"), J. M. Garforth-Bless, W. R. Rayer, V. H. Sladen, T. G. Laslett, P. Martin, Dr. Edridge-Green, E. Cruttwell, Ballygiblin, C. White, A. Le Grys, A. M. Pass, D. Corby, J. C. Daniel, H. S. Frisby ("Admirable and deeply interesting"), Tramp ("Well knit and elegant"), H. W. Meadows ("Key, and mates, following P—Q4; excellent"), F. Hurst ("A quaint problem!"), R. W. Hopkins ("Very interesting"), Admiral Stuart Nicholson, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, E. A. Lassen, R. H. Thompson, Edgley, C. E. Craig, J. R. Wilson, J. W. Pepper, H. L. Monks, F. E. Peake, Horace H. King, W. G. Lowe, J. I. Binks, V. G. Walrond, H. H. Greenway, L. G. Arnold, S. W. Garrod, A. Wingate, W. H. York ("Clever and interesting"), Cyrus, Martha Gasquoine, E. M. Coe, H. C. Robson, J. W. Lewis, J. Silbersweig, A. F. Scott ("Clever"), J. P. Orr, E. C. de Segundo ("Very artistic; three fine 'model' mates"), C. H. R. Crosby ("Splendid—a subtle key"), Dr. D. H. Fraser, J. F. Robins, W. Winter, and F. P. Younghusband.

THE ART OF COMBINATION.

In the subjoined brilliant game, played a short time since, between Messrs. A. Rubinstein (Poland) and T. Van den Bosch (Holland), the winner gives an instructive lesson in the art of combination:—

White. Rubinstein.	Black. Van den Bosch.	White. Rubinstein.	Black. Van den Bosch.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	15 QKt x BP	KKt—Q2(e)
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3	16 Kt x BP! (f)	B x P
3 QKt—Q2	P—Q4		(ch) (g)
4 P—K3	P—B4	17 K—R sq	Kt x Kt
5 P—QR3	QKt—Q2 (a)	18 P—B4!	K x Kt
6 P x P	B x P	19 B x Kt (h)	Q—B4 (i)
7 P—QKt4	B—Q3	20 K x B	Q—R4 (ch)
8 B—Kt2	Castles	21 K—Kt sq	Kt—B3
9 P—B4	Q—K2 (b)	22 R—B3	P—QKt3 (j)
10 B—K2	P—QR4 (c)	23 P—B5!	B—Kt2?
11 P—Kt5	Kt—Kt3	24 R—R3	Q—Kt4
12 Castles	P x P	25 P x P (ch)	K—K sq
13 Kt—Kt1 (d)	R—Q sq	26 B x Kt	P x B
14 Q—B2	Q—B3	27 B—B sq!	Resigns (k)

(a) As the object of 5. P—R3, was fairly clear, the wonder is that Black did not counter with P—QR4; or P—QKt3; or P—B5.

(b) Here, again, P—QKt3; seems the better move.

(c) Six moves too late; and now, not at all good.

(d) The first surprise, doubtless unforeseen by Black.

(e) Overlooking the second, and much more serious, surprise. Black's position had in any case grown inferior, due to previous faulty strategy; but he might at least have made a longer fight with, 15. Kt x Kt; 16. Kt x Kt, Kt—K sq.

(f) A brilliant, and sound sacrifice!

(g) Merely making bad worse; 16. . . . Kt x Kt; was the only hope for Black. If 16. . . . K x Kt; then, 17. Kt x B (ch), Q x Kt; 18. Q x P, Q—B sq (best); 19. B—R5 (ch), K—K2; 20. B x P, Q—Kt sq; 21. Q—Kt6, with three pawns for the piece, and a winning attack.

(h) Threatening, 20. B x P (ch)!

(i) If 19. . . . Kt—B sq; 20. P—B5!

(j) Many moves too late.

(k) Q—B7, as well as, 28. Q x P, is threatened: Or, if 27. . . . Q—Kt2; then, 28. B x P! A fine, masterly example of Rubinstein's play at his best.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE.

To-morrow (first post) is the last day for entries to Christmas Congress of the London Chess League, at St. Bride Institute, December 29 to January 3.

A thirty-board match, between Essex and Kent, for the Southern Counties Championship, at St. Bride's, resulted in a drawn match—fifteen points each; and a sixteen-boards contest, for the Southern Counties Championship and the Montague Jones Cup, at St. Bride's, resulted in a victory for Hertfordshire, against Berkshire, by nine points to seven.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,351.

(The Second of the Quarter.)

A friend in one is a friend in two,
So says the saw, and the saw says true.

1. Region discovered recently
   Is yet our oldest colony.
2. Rival, and, if you split the word,
   No longer living is the bird.
3. Bold undertaking: first, come in;
   The rest, spelled otherwise, then win.
4. A precious gem, a substance hard
   And found on many a playing card.

REMUS.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, 135, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, not later than by first post on Friday next.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,350, AND ANSWER.

(The First of the Quarter.)

Day follows day, time flies apace,
Now this to that has yielded place.

1. Assent, in land of drowsihead,
   Is granted, though no words be said.
2. Giant whom Progress brings to view,
   Our heroes in the nursery slew.
3. What twelve a good men and true may find,—
   A letter has been left behind.
4. 'Tis weird; remove one letter, and
   Find now a lake in distant land.
5. Two quarts! Well may the Roman state,
   The quantity of wine is great.
6. He may be dry, he may be wet,
   For change two tanners you may get.
7. The border, is it sharp? Then scan
   The educated gentleman.
8. Haggard, behold him on his steed,
   Racing at times at breakneck speed.

PAX.

1.	N			O			D.
2.	O		G		R		E.
3.	Y	E		R	D	I	C.
4.	E		E		R	I	E.
5.	M	A		G	N	U	M.
6.	B			O			E.
7.	E		D		G		E.
8.	R	I		D		E	R.

Notes.—Light 2. The answer, in "Progress." 3. Verdict. 4. Eerie and Erie, either answer. 7. The answer is in the couplet. S. Rider Haggard.

Acrostic No. 1,349 (Ladyship).—Correct answers were received from seventy-two solvers, incorrect from seventeen, and one was late.

Kitsam.—Neither is a good answer.

LAST QUARTER.

All the acrostics of the autumn quarter were answered correctly by Boyil, Camwin, Leda, Soham, and Stump. These five solvers, and any others who claim full marks for the series, are requested to write without delay to the Acrostic Editor; they should give their real names and addresses as well as their pseudonyms, and the five mentioned above should also confirm (or deny) the accuracy of this estimate.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

THE MAILS.

ADOLPH WOERMANN (Woermann) from Port Natal arrived Table Bay, 13.
ALBERT BALLIN (H.A.L.) for New York left Southampton, 13.
BALRANALD (P. and O.) Brisbane for London left Adelaide, 13.
CHITRALI (P. and O.) London for Brisbane left Sydney, 13.
CITY OF POONA (Ell City) Natal for Tilbury Jetty passed Gravesend, 13.
CITY OF WINDSOR (Ell Bucknall) from Lourenco Marques arrived Mersey, 13.
DORTMUND (H.A.L.) for Antwerp left Melbourne, 13.
DUCHESS OF YORK (Canadian Pacific) from St. John, N.B., arrived Mersey, 13.
DUISBURG (H.A.L.) for Kongkong left Singapore, 13.
EDWARD BLYDEN (Brit. and African) for West Africa left Mersey, 13.
JAN PIETERSZOON COEN (Nederland) from Batavia arrived Belawandeli, 13.
KASHMIR (P. and O.) London for Yokohama arrived Singapore, 13.
MATIANA (B.I.) East Africa for London left Marseilles, 13.
MODASA (B.I.) London for Beira left Aden, 13.
MORVADA (B.I.) Calcutta for Royal Albert Dock passed Gravesend, 13.
NEVASA (B.I.) from Southampton arrived Bombay, 13.
NORWEGIAN (Leyland) for Kingston Ja. left Mersey, 13.
ORMONDE (Orient) London for Brisbane left Toulon, 13.
OTRANTO (Orient) London for Brisbane left Adelaide, 13.
PORT CAMPBELL (C. and D.) for Dunkirk left Melbourne, 13.
RANGITATA (Federal) Gisborne for Royal Albert Dock passed Gravesend, 13.
SHROPSHIRE (Bibby) Rangoon for Tilbury Dock passed Gravesend, 13.
TAKADA (B.I.) for Penang left Singapore, 13.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BEUREOCH for Yokohama left Gravesend, 13.
BOCHUM from Hamburg arrived Shanghai, 13.
GOOLISTAN from the Tyne arrived Sydney, 13.
MOCAMBIQUE from Lisbon arrived Table Bay, 13.
MONCALIERI from Trieste arrived Shimonoseki, 13.
NELLORE for Yokohama left Sydney, 13.
OOSTKERK for Rotterdam left Colombo, 13.
SHIRAK from Melbourne arrived Balik Papan, 13.
TITAN from Glasgow arrived Port Pirie, 13.

OUR PARIS LETTER

CABINET MAKING.

M. STEEG ACCEPTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

All this last week France has been without a Prime Minister. Cynics say that in the hands of the permanent officials the business of the country has gone on none the less well. Still, a Government is necessary and M. Doumergue has been finding it exceedingly difficult to discover the man who might form one. The fact that M. Tardieu was defeated by the Left in the Senate while remaining undefeated in the Chamber, showed that there are opposing majorities in the two assemblies. M. Doumergue's idea was to overcome this difficulty by finding a Prime Minister who could in his Cabinet combine Left and Right, and so obtain a majority in Senate and Chamber alike. M. Poincaré's health forbade him to undertake this reconstitution of National Union, and M. Doumergue's first choice fell on M. Barthou. M. Barthou is a senator who had refrained from voting in the division which overthrew M. Tardieu, and he was therefore "compromised" neither with Right nor Left. Further, he has a great reputation for adroitness. But neither qualification sufficed to enable him to bring under the same roof the Radicals and M. Tardieu, whose collaboration he regarded as essential to the stability of a Ministry.

M. LAVAL AND M. STEEG.

A similar fate for similar reasons befell the next candidate for the Premiership, M. Laval, likewise praised for his skill in handling people. M. Pierre Laval, a protégé of M. Briand, is only 47, and is a comparatively new figure in French politics and little known to the general public. Originally a militant Socialist, he now identifies himself with no group. This made one newspaper say that he was the man predestined to solve the present crisis inasmuch as whether you spell Laval from the Right or the Left it makes the same name. He went so far as to offer the Radical Socialists four ministries and two under-secretaryships. But because the offer was conditional upon the Radical Ministers sitting in the Government side by side with M. Tardieu and a member of the Right Group of Republican Democratic Union they would have nothing to say to it.

Then M. Doumergue turned to a Radical Socialist, M. Steeg, one of the Senators in fact who had actually voted against M. Tardieu. He consequently began at the other end, and making the Radicals the basis of his proposed Government, had to seek to join him the Centre groups, including M. Tardieu's own, which were necessary to provide a solid majority. M Steeg has now succeeded in forming a Cabinet, but it is by no means certain that this means the end of the political crisis.

THE OUSTRIC CRASH.

Over the Ministerial crisis, complicating it still further, has hung the consequences of the Oustric crash. Its ramifications continue to spread, and in the Press it is becoming the ground for the most violent party attacks and counter-attacks, based upon accusations against prominent persons. From the judicial point of view the affair is still in the state of preliminary investigation, but in connection with it a formal charge has now been brought against no less a person than the chairman of the syndicate of outside brokers for the account on the Paris Bourse. The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry has got down rapidly to work, and is publishing without delay the documents placed at its disposal by the Government, and has begun to hear the evidence of politicians who are alleged to have held irregular relations with the Oustric Bank.

The first of these was M. Raoul Peret, who was obliged to resign from his post of Minister of Justice in the Tardieu Cabinet because of the attacks levelled against him for having become legal counsel to Oustric some months after, as Minister of Finance, he had in 1926 given the authorisation for the shares of an Italian company in which Oustric was interested to be quoted on the Paris Bourse. He has explained that he did so, notwithstanding contrary advice, because he was pressed to do so by the French Ambassador in Rome and by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the basis of official and unofficial disclosures allegations mount on allegations, and the Commission of Inquiry has altogether a pretty situation to disentangle.

TASTE IN BOOKS.

The psychological novel *à la* Paul Bourget seems for the time being to be a memory of the past. Who knows, however, what ultimately the effect on literature may be if the vogue of the long skirt proves that it has come to stay, and if it brings with it a reaction in the feminine mentality? In the meantime the Académie Goncourt has once more given its prize to a novel, not of psychological analysis, but more or less of adventure. M. Grosclaude, who for many years has enjoyed the reputation of being the prince of wits in Paris, recalls, in his recently published memoirs, the story of a well-known Parisian who, years ago, used to refuse to lunch in a certain restaurant on the Place de la Bourse "because the damp from the palm trees always gave him rheumatism." The fact that the said "palm trees" were made of tin was quite ineffective in making him overcome his aversion to anything foreign.

But to-day that has all changed, and not only is a voyage to the Far East the fashionable thing to do, but books about the East are among the best sellers. So, in giving to M. Fauconnier the prize for his *Malaisie*, the Académie Goncourt is keeping abreast of the times.

RACING REVOLUTION.

The beginning of next year is to see an innovation which will revolutionise completely one aspect of racing in Paris and ultimately throughout France. In this country the trade of "bookie" is illegal. This prohibition is based, perhaps, partly on a desire to protect the public, but principally in order that the State, which profits from the takings of the Tote, may not be interfered with. Despite, however, the illegality of taking bets the bookmaker's trade has been carried on secretly, yet most flourishingly, as a regular institution under the eyes of the police.

Now, after long years of discussion, a scheme is to be introduced which will let it have its way, and at the same time enrich the State. The Pari Mutuel, that is, will henceforward function away from race-courses as well as on them, and a beginning is to be made with Paris and nine of the biggest provincial towns. So far as the capital is concerned, the various offices where bets will be taken will be established so as to serve all its different quarters. At the special request of the High Commissioner of Tourism one of them will be in the Government Tourist Office in the Champs Elysées. As an experiment, ten francs, or 1s. 10d., is to be the minimum bet, but it is possible that in due course this will be reduced to half this sum. With betting made as easy as this the scheme seems likely to prove a gold mine for all concerned in the profits of the Pari Mutuel. At the same time the promoters of the plan do not apparently feel quite sure what the effect of it upon the public will be, since they insist upon the necessity of accustoming them to it gradually and of going slow in setting up the betting offices.

We must have less of the politician and more of trade and commerce.—Sir Stanley Machin.

Personality is the outstanding gift for without it all other gifts may be as naught.—C. B. Cochran.

Never since the golden age of Greece has mental energy been more fertile than it is now.—The Bishop of Birmingham.

IRISH FREE STATE.

ANGLO-IRISH MINORITY

A DIFFICULT POSITION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The position of the Anglo-Irish minority is well illustrated by the crux that has arisen over the appointment of a librarian for the County of Mayo. Before the Treaty local bodies had become notorious for the abuse of their patronage. Their outlook was parochial and their votes very often bought. It used to be said that a dispensary doctor had to spend at least two years' salary in bribery before he was appointed. The present Government decided to stop this, and a measure was passed which placed the selection for local posts in the hands of a central body styled the Local Appointments Committee whose recommendations public authorities were bound to accept. This measure has been popular with the public, but resented by local representatives themselves. It introduced the element of divided responsibility, and it implied a lack of confidence which was probably all the more distasteful because it was justified. As a consequence, there have been many encounters between the local and central authorities. Most of them have excited little more than local interest and resistance has been short-lived.

THE MAYO CASE.

The Mayo case, however, presents exceptional features. With the exception of two non-Catholic clergy, the entire County Committee has refused to appoint as librarian Miss Dunbar, the candidate proffered by the local appointments committee, on the ground that being a Protestant and incidentally a graduate of Trinity College, she is an unsuitable person to influence the reading of a Catholic public. There is no doubt about the weight and strength of local feeling. The Bishop of the Diocese, his Dean and Archdeacon, The Chairman of the Board of Health, and the Chairman of the Technical and Vocational Committee are all resolute in the matter. It has even been said that sooner than submit, the Carnegie grant, which alone makes possible the appointment, will be surrendered. As one protagonist said, "Greater sacrifices have been made in the past." It is a test case, and the position of the Government is not one to be envied. A compromise is likely, as instead of the usual *mandamus* an inquiry has been ordered.

The incident is of importance in the light it casts on the whole position of the minority. It has been suggested that the relations between librarian and reader are little less intimate than those between teacher and pupil, and that in both cases each should be of the one religion. But this argument savours of special pleading. There is little doubt that however fair the laws, and notwithstanding every abstract desire to be tolerant, local authorities of their own free will would give few, if any, positions to Protestants. Public

THEATRES.

Continued from page 12.

PRINCES. Nightly, 8.30. Mats., Weds., Sats., and Boxing Day, at 2.30.
OH, DADDY!"
"A roaring popular success."—M. Post.
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. (Ger. 9437.) Evenings, 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., and Boxing Day, at 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars. Scott Sunderland. Joan Barry, Cedric Hardwicke.

ROYALTY. LEON M. LION'S Production.
MARY NEWCOMB in
A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED.
Evenings, at 8.40. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.

RUDOLF STEINER. Paddington 8219.
JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY.
Sat. Next and Daily, 2.30. Children's Matinées.
GINGER AND PICKLES.
King Hilary by A. A. Milne.

ST. JAMES'S. Gerrard 3903. Evenings, 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., and Boxing Day, 2.30.
A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED.
A Ghost Story, in Three Acts, by Emlyn Williams.
Henry Kendall, Margaretta Scott, J. H. Roberts.
"THE BEST THRILLER FOR YEARS."—Eve. News.

SAVOY. 8.15. M.S., 2.30. All seats bookable. Smkg.
Prop. Savoy Th., Ltd. Lars., Exc. of H. B. Irving.
Lessees, C. Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings.
Dorothy Dickson and Carl Brisson in
André Charlot's "WONDER BAR."

Elsie Randolph, J. Greenwald, Giovanni, Gwen Farrar.

SAVOY. Mon., Dec. 22, 2.30. Mats. only. Tem. 8888.
HUGH MARLEYN presents
ALICE IN WONDERLAND.
Phyllis Bedells and the Wonder-Child Joy Blackwood.

SCALA. Near Goodge Street Station, Tottenham Court Road. Museum 6010.
Commencing BOXING DAY and DAILY, 2.30 and 8.
10th YEAR. Bert Coote's Original London Production
THE WINDMILL MAN.
A Children's Musical Fairy Play by Frederick Bowyer.
BERT COOTE as "THE MAD GARDENER."

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
Every Evening, 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
LEAVE IT TO PSMITH.
A Comedy by
IAN HAY and P. G. WODEHOUSE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATS., Mon., Dec. 22; Fri., 26th; Mon., 29th; Tues., 30th; Wed., 31st; Tues., Jan. 6; Wed., Jan. 7; Tues., Jan. 13. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. as usual.

STRAND. Tem. Bar 2660. Proprietor, Kyrle Bellew.
Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs and Sat., 2.30. (Smoking.)
"IT'S A BOY."
A New Farce.
LESLIE HENSON,
Connie Ediss. Austin Melford.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

VAUDEVILLE. At 8.45. Mats., Mon., Sat., 2.45.
THE BREADWINNER.
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.
RONALD SQUIRE. MARIE LOHR.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Vic. 5262.) 1st Perf. Wed. next, at 8.15. Mats., Weds. and Sats., 2.30.
R. H. Gillespie presents Archibald de Bear's
"CHELSEA FOLLIES."
An Entirely New and Original Revue, with NERVO and KNOX, LILLEBIL, IBSEN, HAL SWAIN and HIS BAND, etc.

WHITEHALL THEATRE, Whitehall, S.W.1. Reg. 3148.
Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Mon. and Thurs., 2.30.
Christmas Mats., Boxing Day and Sat., Dec. 27, at 2.30.
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE.
J. FARREN SOUTAR. CATHLEEN NESBITT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 3s. 6d. to 12s. Smoking.

WINTER GARDEN. Holborn 8881.
RE-OPENING AT CHRISTMAS.
JACK HULBERT and PAUL MURRAY present
FOLLOW A STAR.
MAISIE GAY.
A. W. BASKCOMB. ALFRED DRAYTON.
JACK HULBERT.
Box-office Now Open. 10-6. Smoking and Garage.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee: Leon M. Lion.
TUESDAY NEXT, at 8 (subsequently at 8.30).
MRS. EDGAR WALLACE presents
SMOKY CELL,
by EDGAR WALLACE.
BERNARD NEDELL. HAROLD HUTH.
Ben Welden. Percy Parsons.
FIRST MATINEE, SAT., at 2.30. Tem. 3028.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB, W.C.2. (Tem. Bar 7544.) Associate membership (Theatre only), 10s. annum. Entrance fee, 10s. TO-NIGHT to Tues. next, 8.45. Mat., To-morrow, 2.45, LOPOKOVA and Company in a Masque of Poetry, Music and Dancing.

CIRCUS.

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall). BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS. Opens Mon., Dec. 22. Daily, 2.30 and 7.30 (3 Shows Boxing Day and Dec. 27, at 2, 6.30, and 8.30). Box-office open Olympia. RIV. 2727.

PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6.0 and 8.30. "Mystery of Life" and "Sous Les Toits De Paris" ("Under the Roofs of Paris"). Dly. Cont. from 1 p.m.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Con., 6-11. Edmund Lowe and Joan Bennett in "DETECTIVE CLIVE BART." 7.3 and 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Con., 6-11. Victor McLaglen and Mona Maris in "A DEVIL WITH WOMEN." 7.10 and 9.45. Also "Last of the Duanes," with George O'Brien and Myrna Loy. Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest thing since Chaplin."—D. Mail. 4 Marx Bros. of "Cocoanuts" fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Craziest Show in Town! With Lillian Roth. All Tkg. To-night, 6 o'c., 8.45. "A. Crackers" starts 6.40, 9.35. Week-days, 3 times Dly. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11. Week-days, 12-12. "WAR NURSE." Now it is told for the first time—woman's side of the war, with ROBERT MONTGOMERY and ANITA PAGE.

KENSINGTON. To-night. "THE WOMAN WHO WAS FORGOTTEN" (Talk.). W. J. Locke's "Simon the Jester" (Silent). Next Monday, Talkies, "BURNING UP" (R. ARLEN), etc.

LONDON PAVILION. To-night, 6, 8.30, Week-days 2.30, 8.30. Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. "HELL'S ANGELS." All seats bookable from 2s. 4d. 'Phone, Ger. 0704.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. To-night, 6-11. Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE," 7 and 9.37. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse.

NEW GALLERY. (Gerrard 9805.) Continuous, 6-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher, Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER." To-night, 6.40 and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, Comedy Features, etc.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Con., 6-11 (doors 5 p.m.). Frank Lawton and Madeline Carroll in "YOUNG WOODLEY." 6.54 and 9.43. Stage: Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards, Maria Sandra Rosamond.

PLAZA.—Must Finish Thurs. Next: GARY COOPER, Betty Compson in Mightiest Outdoor Romantic Thriller, "THE SPOILERS," by Rex Beach, with Harry Green. Cast of Thousands. All Tkg. Chester Conklin, "Cleaning Up." Mirthquake. To-night, 6 o'c., 8.30. Open 5.30. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent St. Lang. 1744. Cherry Kearton presents with Sound and Dialogue, "DASSAN." Daily at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Not Sundays.

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COLLECTOR AND CONNOISSEUR.

NOTABLE WORKS OF ART NOW ON THE MARKET is the subject of a 34-page illustrated Supplement in the December number of "The Burlington Magazine." This issue also contains three colour-plates and 16 pages in monochrome. Price as usual 3s. 6d. (3s. post free). Burlington Magazine, Bank Buildings, 16a, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

OLD PANELLING.—Nuremburg Oak Panelling. Doric Order. Circa 1600. Believed 17th century. Coffered ceiling. Perfect condition. Suit room 22 ft. 4 in. x 18 ft. 9 in x 11 ft. 6 in.—Minoprio, 9, Weymouth Street, W.1.

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

HIGHBROWS AT PLAY.

By JAMES AGATE.

Little. Wednesday, December 10.

"CAVIARE."

A Revue.

Diffidently I submit that this revue is not wholly bad. Some imp of mischief suggested to Mr. Maurice Browne, that known warrior in the highbrow cause, that "Caviare" would be a happy title, the truth being that either of those high-mettled and experienced revue-steeds, Mr. Cochran or Mr. Hulbert, would have shied at the mere suggestion. For what "Caviare" means is this:—Here, ladies and gentlemen, is an entertainment of such rare wit and perception, mellowness of body and fragrance of bouquet, put together with so much contrivance and performed by actors of such excelling subtlety, that none but the choicest spirits among you will know what to make of it! Of the twenty-one items in this revue one, in my opinion, came up to the implied standard.

Too Utterly Utter.

In one of his lesser known books the late Hector Munro has this passage:—"To the uninitiated or unappreciative the dancing of Gorla Mustelford did not seem widely different from much that had been exhibited aforetime by exponents of the posturing school. The highly imaginative titles that she had bestowed on her dances, the 'Life of a Fern,' the 'Soul-dream of a Topaz,' and so forth, at least gave her audience and her critics something to talk about. In themselves they meant absolutely nothing, but they induced discussion." This, I suggest, completely represents the fog of bewilderment in which the rawer and grosser members of the Little Theatre audience watched Mesdames Hilda and Mary Spencer Watson mime something that was entitled "The Lost Key." Yet it was these same ladies who in "Walk, Shepherdess, Walk," borrowed a leaf out of the book of pure poesy and put it on the stage. A wiser direction would have insisted upon more leaves from this volume and have cut the earlier nonsense without ruth.

One of the vices of criticism is to come down like a ton of bricks upon the unpretentious commercial failure, and to let the highbrow fiasco off lightly. It is to avoid this manifest unfairness that I force myself to the ungrateful task of cataloguing a number of items which one would not otherwise criticise. Thus, two Spanish ladies sang a number of Bolivian, Mexican, Arab, Moorish, and French folk-songs. The songs were pretty enough, and the pleasantly attired ladies plucked their guitars with sufficient grace. Unfortunately, their singing was of a quality which, under other auspices and in any popular hall, must have ensured interruption. Mr. Edward Cooper, attempting to impersonate M. Chevalier, had so little success that one did not know where to look.

Then there were the sketches, hardly one of which could have found a place in any feasible revue. The entirely incomprehensible "Enoch In Arden" showed a Colonel garlanded with daisy-chains exchanging poverty-stricken banter with a Tommy. It is only fair to say that this item was received with what "Saki" calls "the exaggerated enthusiasm of those art-satellites who are unstinted in their praise of anything they are certain they cannot understand." "Because of the Billycock" was all about a psycho-analytical young woman who was awaiting her lover and expected him to be attired after the manner of Archibald Grosvenor in the first part of the opera. But having undergone the "stick and a pipe, half-bred black-and-tan" metamorphosis, the young fellow turned up in a bowler. Then the tiresome young woman stabbed him, whereupon that which should have been a comic essay in mortification became a long-drawn study in unfish Pirandellics. Ultimately the young woman declared with perfect solemnity that, having created herself, she had become God! Really, Mr. Browne!

Redeeming Features.

Sandwiched between two intervals was the sketch, "Aria da Capo," whatever that may mean. Thyrsis and Corydon, attired in plum-lined opera-cloaks, were two young shepherds who had got into the bad books of the down-at-heel god, Cothurnus. So the god gave them an island, which they proceeded to divide with a wall of pink ribbon. Thyrsis would not let Corydon's sheep drink out of his stream, and Corydon would not give up any of the jewels with which his half was stocked. So the twain poisoned and strangled one another with perfect gravity, and the whole thing was exactly like a Bab Ballad taken seriously.

There were the beginnings of an idea in the sketch called "Wholly Russia," and "Why Not?" was a really entertaining skit about a loquacious cad who claimed the right to annoy a Professor dining at the same table. The Professor stuck a cheese-knife into him, and one of the few good moments of the revue occurred when Mr. Reginald Tate fell dead with the *cliché*: "No offence, old chap!" I began by saying that this revue was not wholly bad, and the reasons for this strange statement now seem to be the second mime-play, Mr. Tate's acting, the agreeable appearance of Miss Margaret Rawlings, who cannot be held responsible for her material, and Mr. Richard Odlin's wholly admirable puppets. These last, however, can hardly be considered part of the texture of a revue. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and I beg Mr. Browne to believe that in meting out to his high-brow experiment the same treatment which would have been applied to humbler ventures my admiration for him as a serious pioneer moults no feather.

Ambassadors. Thursday, December 11.

"TO SEE OURSELVES."

A Comedy. By E. M. Delafield.

There is an old jest about the man who, asked if he could play the violin, replied: "I don't know. I've never tried!" Some months ago Miss Delafield was presumably in the same position. Having tried, she calmly proceeds to fiddle better than almost anybody else whose attempts have come under my notice during the past twelve months. To begin with, her play has all the negative virtues. It is not too long, and, though the curtain went up at twenty to nine, we were out of the theatre by half-past ten. This is an admirable metropolitan practice, though I suggest that when the play goes on tour it should be preceded by, say, "Macbeth." Further negative virtues are that the piece is wholly unpretentious, attempts nothing it does not perform, strikes no wrong notes, has no affectations, contains a parlourmaid ungursed by any kind of humour, and is utterly free from that poisonous quality known as whimsey.

On the positive side there is a probable, human little story about four people, three of whom are real, told with complete skill and economy and that assured sense of the stage which when it has finished with a situation drops it.

Mr. Nicholas Hannen is, on this occasion, one of those obtuse married men who cannot see why they should interrupt their reading of the evening paper to inform their wives that they adore them as passionately as they did by the Lake of Como in the long ago. Miss Marda Vanne is the wife whose appearance has lost all trivial fond records of mere physical allurement. Yet with feminine persistence she still hankers after declarations as to attractiveness, "in quite a nice way, of course," as Miss Cadell might observe. She would be entirely happy if Mr. Hannen would copy another husband and a little oftener call her his mouse. But the dull fellow, enormously preoccupied with the evening paper containing, as he mechanically informs his wife, "nothing whatever," is of the opinion that any kind of demonstrativeness between husband and wife is bad form. They are married; his tone implies that he cannot conceive what the wretch should want more.

Now it happens that, also staying in the house, are Mr. Maurice Evans and Miss Helen Spencer, a sophisticated but not ungentle pair of lovers. There is threat of a strike in Mr. Hannen's business, whereby Miss Spencer drives him down to the mill, thus leaving the stage free for Mr. Evans and Miss Vanne. This is the one point in the play where the handling is not quite firm, for we do not see why Mr. Evans, who, for the nonce, is a decent young Welshman, should proceed to pay court to the wife, though again quite nicely, of course! Does he pity her, or is he merely passing an idle moment in a dull country house? Perhaps an older actor was indicated, though, since this would have militated against that boy-and-girl courtship which is the other half of the play, I am afraid the weakness is inherent in the lay-out. It is, however, the only weakness.

Pure Comedy.

Be that as it may, the wife again glimpses romance, and as quickly puts it from her. But that evening, as she and her husband are going to bed, some emotion, compounded of nostalgia and a worsening cold, overtakes her, and this gives rise to a scene of tragi-comedy at once delicious and affecting. The poor creature, dumbly asking to be given some word of endearment, daubs her face with beauty-messes, and, presenting a ghastly mask to her lord, asks him in Hecuba-like tones if she is still attractive. The husband, who cannot find his tooth-paste, first replies, absent-mindedly, that he finds her as attractive as any other woman of her age, and then, failing to assuage her, asks what is the matter. "What is the batter with me!" she snuffles in anguish and influenza. In answer, the nonplussed husband irritably waves his now-retrieved toothpaste, and the pair present a spectacle completely harrowing in its unheroic truth.

Now the wife has her influenza which does not, as in the case of our more excitable playwrights it inevitably would, lead to a complete re-orientation of the husband's intelligence. It is true that Mr. Hannen brings Miss Vanne flowers, but only to blurt out that Miss Spencer told him to. "Why don't you tell her she manages the house well?" asks Miss Spencer as a last desperate hint. "But I don't think she manages it well!" replies the husband. The play ends with Mr. Hannen settling down to the morning paper and Miss Vanne on the sofa pitifully turning the heel of a sock. Then just as the curtain is about to fall illumination descends upon this husband. "What about a trip abroad?" he asks. "You're looking a bit peaked. We might have a squint at the Eiffel Tower and all that!" Whereupon there comes into the wife's face a look of that happiness which only the simple-minded know.

This play has a quality lost to the theatre since Hubert Henry Davies. It is written from the woman's point of view, yet with an inkling that to the man who thinks in terms of things, the helpmeet who thinks in terms of persons must be a bit of a nuisance. Perhaps Miss Delafield does not quite succeed with her men since even the husband is no more than an obtuse dummy. But her women are beautifully done. Miss Spencer's part being a very delicate exposition of your decent-minded modern girl. Miss Vanne acted throughout with the greatest subtlety and finish, and it is a pleasure to see an actress who has waited so long come so definitely into her own. Miss Spencer used all her keen intelligence, Mr. Hannen contrived to be both dense and amusing, and Mr. Evans touched in a difficult figure as sensitively as might be. The house, which had laughed continuously, was rightly enthusiastic, and I take this play to be a witty reminder that in a time of boisterous farce pure comedy can still survive.

Royalty. Tuesday, December 9.

"A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED."

A Play. By Leonard Ide.

The Princes Sazanoff, her two daughters, her brother, one son-in-law, and presumably Peter, her major-domo, looked like getting it in the Russian neck. To save them all from being murdered, Irene, the eldest daughter, sold herself to a millionaire for a sum large enough to get her family out of Russia. All this, of which we were told at the end of the second act, happened before the play started, that is if a time so impossibly remote could be imagined. The sacrifice accomplished, the family hung round the millionaire believing him to be a genuine son and brother-in-law, whereas he was only a rake-in-law, his wife being still alive. Then that harridan died, and the family were furious with Irene, whom they now dubbed an immoral woman. As for the sacrifice, pooh and bah! They would have died sooner.

Now the heroine took a hand in the play. Like her namesake, Mrs. Amanda Ros's spoilt darling, our Irene had sufficiently "paced the beach of limited freedom." She was tired of that shore. She wanted her millionaire to marry her, but he wouldn't, whereupon she became excessively disgruntled. This annoyed the family, who looked like losing their incomes. If Irene wouldn't marry the man she might at least resume cohabitation, or whatever is the polite word for living in sin! But Irene preferred to run away with a nice young lawyer, and I hope the family had to go back to Russia. There is only one idea in this play, and that is "lifted," perhaps unconsciously, from "Boule de Suif." It seems to me that at the moment the English theatre is paying generous homage to Maupassant. Twice in a fortnight is not bad borrowing.

Miss Mary Newcomb lent this tedious imbroglio her personal glamour and bright intelligence. But when will this gifted actress choose, or allow somebody to choose for her, a play for reasons having nothing to do with a star part? Lady Tree purred her way through the complications in wonderful confections of lace and leopard skin, while Mr. S. J. Warmington manfully shouldered all unpleasantnesses.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

To-night.—Prince of Wales: "The Borrowed Life" (Stage Society).
Piccadilly: "The Merchant and Venus" (Repertory Players).
Dec. 16.—Faculty: "Full House."
Duchess: "Jane's Legacy."
Wyndham's: "Smoky Cell."
Dec. 17. — Victoria Palace: "Chelsea Follies."
Lyric: "Toad of Toad Hall."
Dec. 18.—Hippodrome: "The Maid of the Mountains."
Dec. 20.—Grafton: "Cinderella."
Kingsway: "The Toymaker of Nuremburg."

The Stage Society's production at the Prince of Wales's Theatre to-night and to-morrow afternoon (the latter being a public performance) deserves special support, since by it the Council hope to raise enough money to be able to hand over the Society to their successors without any burden of debt. As, though all the guarantees have been withdrawn, it has been decided that the Society shall continue its work the occasion is doubly important. "The Borrowed Life," Gladys Parrish's play about the later years of Turgeniev, will be played by a cast including Miss Miriam Lewes, Mr Alan Napier, Mr. Glen Byam Shaw, Miss Clare Harris, Mr. Grenville Eves, Mr. Jack Minster, Mr. F. Kinsey Peile, Mr. Elliott Seabrooke, Miss Pamela Willins, and Mr. Alfred Harris.

Most of the old Christmas favourites will be revived again this year, it seems. "Peter Pan" will be at the Palladium and "Where the Rainbow Ends" at the Holborn Empire, as usual (for matinées only, of course); the principals in the latter will include Miss Italia Conti, Mr. Brian Gleunie, Mr. Tristan Rawson, Miss Grace Seppings, and Mr. Leonard Hayes. "The Private Secretary" will open at the Apollo Theatre to-morrow week, and will be given twice daily throughout the holidays, while on the same date "Charley's Aunt" will be revived at the New Theatre, with Mr. John Mills as the aunt and Mr. Ernest Hollway as Spettigew. At the Scala "The Windmill Man" will include in its cast, in addition to those already announced, Miss Ruby Hilary, Miss Yvonne Ironside, Miss Joyce Marlowe, Miss Ella Drummond, Mr. Jack Martin, and Miss Frances Midgeley.

At the Arts Theatre a marionette pantomime (by the famous Gorno Marionettes) will be given from December 28 until January 10; the performances will be public. "Ali Baba," written by Bottesini, and given by real actors at Drury Lane in 1872, is the pantomime. A flesh-and-blood "Cinderella" will be put on at the Grafton Theatre next Saturday; it is an Edwardian version which Miss Judith Wogan has taken from an old script, and which will be produced complete with songs of the period.

On Tuesday next Mr. Edgar Wallace's new play, "Smoky Cell," will clash with Mr. Eden Phillpotts's costume piece, "Jane's Legacy." The action of the Phillpotts piece takes place in a West Country village a hundred years ago, and Mr. Frank Moore Miss Viola Lyel, Mr. Frank Pettingel, Mr. Colin Keith-Johnston, Mr. Paul Kelston, Miss Barbara Gott, Mr. Lesley Cox, Miss Louise Hampton, Mr. Henry Caine, Miss Kathleen Harrison, Mr. Norman Claridge, Mr. Stanley Newman, and Miss Dorothy Hall are in the company. On Saturday a play by Eden and Adelaide Phillpotts, "The Good Old Days" (period 1870), will be put on at Birmingham.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA SUBSIDY.

AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

Mr. Szarvasy, in his latest statement, is, as usual, chatty rather than informative. A good deal of what he has to say is merely in the nature of a smoke-screen. He becomes almost tearful over the prospect of the people hitherto employed by the Covent Garden Syndicate being thrown out of work—though why, if the Syndicate has money to carry on, there should be any question of their being thrown out of work is one of those things that none of us can understand. An eighteenth century author assures us that the decay of oratory in modern times is due to the abandonment of the long robe as a garment for men. It seems that when a Roman orator was not making much impression on his audience by the force of his arguments there was one sure card he could always play. All he had to do was to produce an orphaned child or two from the capacious folds of his toga, and the hard heart of the Roman senate melted instantly. Mr. Szarvasy is evidently in the Roman tradition; instead of replying to questions and to arguments he produces a scene-shifter or an electrician from among the vegetables of Covent Garden and asks us eloquently whether we can watch, with eyes undimmed by tears, these noble fellows going on the dole.

May I gently remind Mr. Szarvasy that he is confusing two totally different issues? No one wants to see anyone thrown out of employment in these or any other times. But if we are told that the condition of keeping people in employment is committing the destinies of opera in England into the sole hands of Mr. Szarvasy and Colonel Blois, we are compelled to point out that there is no causal connection between the two things. Before the country agrees to the latter course it wants some evidence of these gentlemen's qualifications for the job. The question that is interesting the public is one of art, not of charity; and the country, if it has any sense and any energy left, will refuse to be bulldozed into doing an inherently foolish thing by all this talk about people going on the dole. Sir Thomas Beecham would be equally entitled to come forward and ask for a Government subsidy on the ground that by starting operations with the League he would be taking off the dole a number of people who are at present on it. Would the Government grant him a subsidy on that plea? If not, why not, if it grants Covent Garden a subsidy on no better grounds than those put forward by Mr. Szarvasy?

REALITIES OF THE PROBLEM.

We had better put these appeals *ad misericordiam* aside and address ourselves to the realities of the problem. Mr. Szarvasy still does not condescend to answer any of the questions that have been put to him. Sir Thomas Beecham, however, has answered two of them, so far as they concern the negotiations of the Syndicate with the I.L.O., in these terms:—

1. "I was distinctly under the impression, when I sent out my circular letter last October inviting the League to amalgamate with Covent Garden, that the £30,000 referred to was the direct contribution of the Covent Garden Syndicate."

2. "I had no previous knowledge of the contract with the B.B.C. nor of the Government subsidy."

Let us now examine the revelations made by Mr. Szarvasy in his latest statement.

Sir Thomas Beecham, he says, "knows full well that when our negotiations began in January of this year I had no idea of a Government subsidy or any arrangement with the B.B.C. At that time, subject to certain conditions, I had the funds necessary for the purpose, some guaranteed from abroad." Note the "at that time."

He came to an agreement, he continues, with Sir Thomas on May 7, which, however, was not implemented because Mr. Szarvasy received, in June, a letter from one of Sir Thomas Beecham's "principal supporters in League matters" which "threw the May 7 agreement into the melting-pot." He would have done better to be more explicit. The impression prevails in London musical circles that while the Syndicate was quite willing to have the money and the machine of the League and, of Sir Thomas Beecham's personal friends, it was not willing to give Sir Thomas Beecham the artistic control to which both the large funds he was bringing in and his own record in operatic production surely entitled him. If this impression is a wrong one, Mr. Szarvasy will do well, in his own interests, to destroy it by a *démenti*. If he does not, the public must be forgiven if it puts its own construction on his silence.

FINANCES OF THE SYNDICATE.

Mr. Szarvasy next asked for an auditor's report upon the finances of the League. "Based on this report and at Sir Thomas Beecham's request, negotiations were renewed in September last. By that time, however, my own negotiations for support had turned into the present channels"—presumably the B.B.C. and the Government. Note the admission implied in this. In January the Syndicate "had no idea of a Government subsidy or any arrangement with the B.B.C." It had "the funds necessary for the purpose" [of con'nuing and extending its operations]. But by September the Syndicate is in need of "support." Again the public will draw its own conclusions; apparently the "funds" of January are no longer available in September. But with £7,500 a year from the B.B.C., £17,500 a year from the Government, and £5,000 a year from gramophone and other sources, the Syndicate now has £30,000 a year to play with. Negotiations are resumed with Sir Thomas Beecham, who tells the League members, on October 3, that the Syndicate "has made satisfactory financial arrangements to continue its operations for five years to come," and on October 10 that "the Covent Garden Syndicate will contribute £30,000 a year to the scheme." This week Sir Thomas tells us that when these circulars were sent out he was "distinctly under the impression that the £30,000 referred to was the direct contribution of the Syndicate." Once more the public will do its own thinking about the facts and figures before it.

There we may leave the matter so far as it concerns the past. We have now to consider the present and the future. As regards the present, we have had no reply, so far as I am aware, to the question whether Mr. Snowden's grant of £5,000 to the Syndicate in respect of "the last quarter of the current calendar year" is intended to reimburse the Syndicate for losses during the last few months, and, if so, on what grounds the Government can justify this payment, out of public funds, of the losses of merely one among the many hundreds of private entertainment enterprises in the country.

A NATIONAL OPERA?

Now as to the future.

In my last article I said that the proposed Government grant of £17,500 a year for five years created, in fact if not in name, a national opera. I did not then know how right I was. In a reply to a question in the House on Monday, the Postmaster-General, if he has been correctly reported, "stated that arrangments would be made for visits by the subsidised National Opera Company to provincial towns." Has it come to this, then, that a national opera has actually been established in this hole-and-corner, back-stairs way? Before this or any other Government embarked upon a procedure of that kind, not only should the House and the country have been consulted, but evidence and advice as to objects, ideals and the best practical ways and means should have been taken from musical, theatrical and other experts. We have not been given the slightest hint that anyone whom the country and musicians in general recognise as having the first right to an opinion on these matters was so much as consulted. A couple of gentlemen—Mr. Szarvasy and Colonel Blois—the former a City man whose connection with opera began about three years ago—are assumed, without public inquiry, to be the predestined agents of Providence in the matter. The Syndicate has a registered capital of £100. Its other financial arrangements are by now pretty well known to the public. There is nothing whatever in its own three-years' running of opera to suggest that these are the ideal hands in which to place the destinies of a national opera. Yet this Syndicate is not only to have Government funds and be endowed with the prestige of a national opera but, if its own extravagant claims are to be taken seriously, is to be the dog that wags a bigger tail than itself in the form of the I.L.O.! This country must be even more crackbrained than I sometimes imagine it to be if it allows anything so wildly farcical to be done with its consent.

DROP THE SUBSIDY.

I suggest that the only decent thing for the Government now to do with the subsidy proposal is to drop it. Mr. Szarvasy has told us that even if that be done, the Syndicate will still carry on with its other resources. Very good. Let it do so. Its internal affairs will then be purely its own and those of its financial supporters. It may have to restrict its contemplated activities a little, but that will not matter. In the meantime the question of a national opera and a Government subsidy can be discussed with the thoroughness and the publicity that so complex and far-reaching a matter deserves. The I.L.O. must be kept in being; its public and private funds already exceed the £30,000 a year on which the Syndicate proposed to operate, and if there is to be any co-operation between it and the Syndicate, which may yet prove to be the ideal way out of the difficulty, it must be on terms satisfactory to the League subscribers. With tact and the necessary recognition on all sides of the practicalities of the case there will be ample funds with which to carry on an opera of the finest kind without any inroads at all on the public purse; while if the country as a whole proves to be in favour of a Government grant in addition, that can be made after proper inquiry and under proper conditions as to the best conceivable control.

THE B.B.C. AND OPERA.

Perhaps I may be allowed a final word on the subject of the connection of the B.B.C. with opera. It hardly needs pointing out that the B.B.C. is faced with a very different problem here from any it has yet come to grips with in the field of music. It has complete right to do what it likes with its own funds. But as it is composed of reasoning and reasonable people, I am sure it will take into consideration an aspect of the matter that has so far not been mentioned anywhere. It is quite possible that what may be ideal for its own special purposes may be the worst thing imaginable *for opera*. In the average broadcast of an opera, little comes over, and little really matters, but the singing. We might therefore have performances that were perfectly satisfactory from the vocal point of view, and yet be of a kind over which the spectators in the opera house could only weep; the singers might not have the slightest idea of acting, the setting might be utterly inadequate, and the production as a whole beneath contempt, and yet the special purposes for which the B.B.C. had paid *its* money might be fulfilled. That the B.B.C. does not feel itself either called upon or equipped to "run" opera in the full sense of the word is shown by its leaving the administration of the new venture to the Syndicate. But opera is a matter for the eye and the brain as well as for the ear; and any large and well-thought-out scheme for a national opera that shall be worthy of the country must set itself to meet the most exacting demands not merely of wireless listeners but of intelligent people *in the theatre*.

A DEPLORABLE POSITION.

The present position of opera in this country, either at Covent Garden or outside it, is deplorable. The productions are often bad, the repertory is skimpy and antiquated, and intellectually we are a good twenty years behind the rest of the world; the average opera-lover is utterly ignorant of the new ideas that are in the air elsewhere. The essence of Sir Thomas Beecham's admirable scheme was that funds enough should be available to make it possible to give all sorts of opera that it is desirable the public should hear, but upon which the ordinary opera company dared not venture. It is obvious, on the face of it, that many of the finest of the works, both ancient and modern, as yet unknown in Britain would be completely unsuitable for broadcasting; while the majority of the works most suitable for that purpose would be antiquated opera of the type in which the singing is virtually the only thing that matters. I would ask the B.B.C., whose sole desire it is to make the best possible use of its vast resources and to fulfil in the best conceivable way the great responsibility that modern developments have thrown upon it, to take these facts into consideration. It may reply that they are no concern of the B.B.C., which has to do with broadcasting and with broadcasting alone. But I hope it will not take so narrow a view of its powers and its duties—that it will find it possible to co-operate to the fullest extent in the great task of setting opera upon its feet not merely on the wireless but in the place to which opera naturally belongs, which is the theatre.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC

The B.B.C. Concert.

Apart from Beethoven's C minor concerto, with Mr. Lamond as soloist, there were only the Great Fugue and the "Pelleas and Melisande" of Schönberg in Wednesday's concert of the B.B.C., under Hermann Scherchen. The performance of the fugue on the full strings of the orchestra could not fail to be interesting; but I wish the conductor had not been so anxious to turn it into what it was assuredly never intended to be—a modern "conductor's piece." It was not merely that rallentandi and diminuendi and other nuances not marked in the score were foisted upon the work, to the detriment of its big outlines and its forthright spirit; worse even than these was the sort of dandyish affectation that marred a good deal of the phrasing and the playing. You do not add to the dignity of a Newfoundland by tying pretty ribbons in his coat.

I have never been able to see any connection between Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande" and Schönberg's; but that merely means that the composer has seen the drama and the characters through eyes of his own, and it would be an impertinence on our part to tell him that he ought to have seen them through ours. The nearly thirty years' old work both "dates" very obviously and is curiously contemporary with us in some respects. It comes from a bad period for German music, and shows it in its orchestration. The scoring is grossly overdone, in the congested style of Strauss's works dating from the same epoch; there is a great deal on the page that does not sound, never had the ghost of a chance of sounding, and is of no significance either way. The idiom is often that of the general German music of its day; and as that idiom is as familiar to us now as that of Beethoven or of Mozart, the work is to-day within the comprehension of any seasoned concert-goer. There is a touch of commonplace—the commonplace of its facile epoch rather than of an individual—in the music here and there, and, as in so much of Strauss and Mahler, a tendency to rely rather too much on the literary associations at the back of the music for holding the purely musical web together. But when all is said, the total effect is one that could have been made only by a powerful, sensitive and original mind. While, however, the current idiom was able, by a slight adaptation here and there, to bear any new tension that the thinking of Strauss, Mahler and Hugo Wolf might impose upon it, there was plainly an explosive force in Schönberg that was bound, sooner or later, to disrupt the idiom. The trouble was that when he came to beat out new methods and a new vocabulary for himself the speculative in him soon got the upper hand of the instinctive. It is a pity we cannot have a series of representative Schönberg works placed before our audiences in chronological order, so that they could trace his evolution for themselves. Anyhow, now that the "Pelleas" has become tolerably familiar to the orchestra, the work ought to be repeated at the earliest possible moment.

Sonia Moldawsky.

Madame Moldawsky, who gave a recital on Tuesday with the valuable assistance of Mrs. Ethel Hobday at the piano, struck me as being a better musician than violinist. She often appeared to be in a technical difficulty; but one could always pay tribute to her understanding of the music she was playing. She almost succeeded in carrying off the mediocre A minor concerto of Glazounov, and held us interested not only in Medtner's engaging B minor sonata but in the "Five Melodies" of Prokofiev, which are a singular mixture of the old spirit and the new.

Delius by Wireless.

On Sunday evening Miss May Harrison, who introduced the new violin sonata (the third) of Delius to us a few weeks ago, repeated her lucid performance of it on Sunday last, with Arnold Bax at the piano. The work is extraordinarily lovely; the amazing thing is how Delius has managed, in his chamber music, to ring so many changes upon that characteristic idiom of his.

Another second performance of a new work was that of John Ireland's piano concerto on the same evening, with Miss Helen Perkin playing the solo part as brilliantly as before. I am afraid the concerto cannot be ranked among Ireland's successes; it is too bad a cross between "straight" music and something which, if not strictly speaking jazz, has had its good manners corrupted by communication with that evil thing. Attempts to be original in this way merely give the impression of lack of originality. For originality of the real kind we had to go that evening to Ravel's "Scheherazade" songs with orchestra, finely sung by Miss Maggie Teyte.

The Hallé Concert.

We realised to the full all the advantages that come to an orchestra from constantly playing under the one conductor in the brilliant performance of "Ein Heldenleben" at the Hallé concert on Friday; little individual shortcomings here and there did not matter as against the solidity and elasticity of the ensemble. Sir Hamilton Harty was at times inclined to rob the Beethoven No. 7 of some of its impetus in order to get variety of shading; but in the finale he let the music have its head, and the result was thrilling. Mr. Moiseivitch's playing of the solo part in the second Rachmaninoff piano concerto was the finest thing I have ever heard him do. He treated us to his usual variety of exquisite tone-colours, but on this occasion they were not merely a pianistic over-lay, but an emanation from the very being of the music.

E. N.

Bach Choir at L.S.O. Concert.

As feared, the Mozart-Bach programme at the fifth L.S.O. concert (and last before January) at Queen's Hall on Monday could not exhibit the essential faultless precision of which they have lost the knack. The third Brandenburg concerto of Bach went the best, for at least it had the right swing and spirit, and the tone of the strings was fine. But too often elsewhere it took all Dr. Adrian Boult's tact to keep things together, and much delicacy of moulding became out of the question. The tone of wood-wind and strings at the opening of the "Don Giovanni" overture was not nearly sweet enough. In the first movement of the Mozart symphony, No. 29 in A, the rhythm was only satisfactorily established on the repeat of the first section; in the Trio of the Andante the players were again at fault; and the Minuet was a good deal too heavily handled. Things were no better in the Bach piano concerto in F minor, with Mlle. Vronsky as effective soloist; witness a scramble in the Presto.

Let us turn from these glooms to the work of the Bach Choir. Of two short Mozart numbers they sang the "Tantum Ergo" solidly and discreetly, and the "Ave Verum" with a very beautiful and velvety quality of tone, held in common by all sections, and with just enough quiet inflection to realise its character. Bach's "Magnificat" is a good deal more exacting upon a choir where the men are outnumbered at least two to one, and was not made less so by the broad tonal effects at which Dr. Boult seemed to aim rather than at methods of refinement. The nature of the response awoke admiration.

Yehudi Menuhin.

Prodigy and precocity are not words of very kindly associations, and one would prefer not to apply them to Yehudi Menuhin and his playing. Nor is there any need to do so, for his outstanding characteristic is healthy normality: his genius may have come comparatively early to flower but, after his reappearance, a week ago, at the Albert Hall (where, to-day, he is again due), there still seems no reason to regard it as already full-blown, and therefore doomed early to wither. He played the solo Partita of Bach, No. 3, in E minor, beautifully: technical control seems to come to him, as to a few favoured artists, as it were by nature. And the slow movement of the Mendelssohn concerto showed his intuitive affinity with romantic ideas.

H. F.

THE GALLERIES

ARMYNE WARE.

By FRANK RUTTER.

The paintings, water-colours, and drawings which Mrs. Armyne Fabian Ware is exhibiting at the Beaux Arts Galleries constitute a pleasant and unpretentious exhibition. Mrs. Ware works in a variety of media, and offers examples in more than one style, but in nearly all that she does she shows a keen sense for decorative design. This is most emphasised, perhaps, in her decorative panel "Figures by River" (9), but it is equally evident in such landscapes as "Cape Wrath" (1) and "Road Near Minchinhampton" (10), the last a delightful harmony in green and silver, which also charms by its clear-cut simplicity.

While in many of her exhibits Mrs. Ware lays that accentuation on outline which is so helpful to decorative effect, she also shows her capacity in a more realistic style of painting. Her little interior entitled "Copper-beech Leaves"—because of the bunch of these standing on a vase on a table—is particularly satisfying in its rendering of the light falling on the table through the window opening on a garden. Her accurate notation of relative degrees of illumination gives to this interior that sense of air and space without which an interior, however decoratively designed, would appear unreal and unconvincing. "Bisley, Gloucestershire" (17) is a happy example of her taste and skill in water-colour, while among her black-and-white exhibits the clump of trees on a hill, "Near Avening" (25), is notable for its expressive economy of means.

POTTERY STATUETTES.

In another room at the Beaux Arts Gallery a collection of statuettes in pottery is on view. Here will be found horses and other animals by Reginald F. Wells, terra-cotta figures and torsos by Frank Dobson, stoneware figures by Mrs. Phœbe Stabler, and a variety of exhibits in glazed earthenware by Adrian Allinson. Mr. Harry Parr, one of our most accomplished artists who combine sculpture with an expert technical knowledge of pottery, shows an admirable "Chanticleer" in glazed earthenware and two stoneware figures of "The Falconer" and "Elephant."

Major Lessore shows some small terra-cotta heads, and other contributors to the exhibition include S. Nicholson Babb, Gilbert Bayes, Stella R. Crofts, and Phyllis Simpson.

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WILLIAM WATSON.

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

Sir William Watson's "Selected Poems," chosen by himself, were published in 1928. He was born in 1858, and in this volume he collected what he judged to be the best of his work. His work is before our minds now because it is proposed to give him a present which will express our admiration and respect and help him in his old age and honourable poverty. No poet was ever more fitted than he to receive civic honours (and they were given to him); no poet is more deserving of such a token of respect and admiration as this subscription to which we have been asked to contribute; no man of letters has a better right to accept practical help offered him in that spirit.

Sir William Watson would have made a perfect Poet Laureate. Public occasions have always stirred him, and, what is more, the literary qualities in which he excels are suited to them. Turning over the pages of these "Selections," one notices that many of the poems have been prompted by public events: victories, national sorrows, disasters, coronations, causes. He has always loved themes which enabled him to group the patriotic trophies of history or to sum up in splendid, pregnant phrases the lives and deeds of famous men. So far from living only in a world of personal emotions, public events have played almost as important a part in stimulating his imagination as they did in the case of Byron and Dryden. As a rule, I shrink from reading odes on such subjects as "The Coronation of Edward VII.." but when they are written by Sir William Watson I know, first, that I shall derive a fine literary pleasure from the phrasing, and, secondly, that they will be written in the best tradition; that they will be grand without being too grandiose, stately without being sham or sycophantic. This sort of poetry is not the kind which is in favour with the sensitive spirits of our time. But it is for many reasons regrettable that the modern Muse should be so exclusively occupied with passionate introspection.

Literary Criticism in Verse.

Wide reflection upon the destinies of nations or of Man have inspired him more often than intimate emotions. His commemorative poems—those on Wordsworth, Burns, Arnold—are admirable literary criticism in verse. Read, for example, these verses from the poem on "The Tomb of Burns":—

> He came when poets had forgot
> How rich and strange the human lot;
> How warm the tints of life; how hot
> Are Love and Hate;
> And what makes Truth divine, and what
> Makes manhood great.
>
> A ghostly troop, in pale amaze
> They melted 'neath that living gaze—
> His in whose spirit's gusty blaze
> We seem to hear
> The crackling of their phantom bays
> Sapless and sere.
>
> * * * * *
>
> No mystic torch through Time he bore,
> No virgin veil from Life he tore;
> His soul no bright insignia wore
> Of starry birth;
> He saw what all men see—no more—
> In heaven and earth.
>
> But as, when thunder crashes nigh,
> All darkness opes one flaming eye,
> And the world leaps against the sky—
> So fiery-clear
> Did the old truths that we pass by
> To him appear.

There is always a definable idea behind every poem, almost every verse he has written. Consequently he has excelled in the Landorian epigram:—

> Love, like a bird, hath perch'd upon a spray
> For thee and me to harken what he sings,
> Contented, he forgets to fly away;
> But hush! . . . remind not Eros of his wings.

Let me quote the most famous of them to an unnamed poet:—

> Forget not, brother singer! that though Prose
> Can never be too truthful or too wise,
> Song is not Truth, nor Wisdom, but the rose
> Upon Truth's lips, the light in Wisdom's eyes.

How gracefully and completely those lines suggest a critic-poet's creed! Next to the characteristic I have mentioned—namely, that Sir William Watson is the last of the gifted poets (unless we count Mr. Kipling) whose attitude towards experience and whose aptitudes have fitted them to be national bards—what strikes us about his "Selected Poems" is the frequency with which reflections upon poetry and the poet's art have been his themes:—

> Song I have known that fed the soul,
> And song that was liker a foaming bowl;
> But the Song that I account divine
> Is at once rare food and noble wine.

These lines are of little value in themselves, but they are significant of his practice. He has aimed at giving us poetry which is food for the mind. His adverse critics would say that it was often washed down with an insufficiency of wine, but probably at no period but our own would they have thought so.

On Wordsworth.

He has been called a disciple of Wordsworth, but the link between the two poets is not really close. There is even more of the 18th century in his craftsmanship than in Wordsworth's. He has written a noble poem on Wordsworth which contains so much "food for the mind" that an examination candidate who got it by heart would find himself in possession of all the chief points in Wordsworth's relations to his predecessors and contemporaries, and of a definition of Wordsworth's unique qualities:—

> Not Milton's keen, translunar music thine;
> Not Shakespeare's cloudless, boundless human view;
> Not Shelley's flush of rose on peaks divine;
> Nor yet the wizard twilight Coleridge knew.
>
> What hadst thou that could make so large amends
> For all thou hadst not and thy peers possessed,
> Motion and fire, swift means to radiant ends?
> Thou hadst, for weary feet, the gift of rest.
>
> From Shelley's dazzling glow or thunderous haze,
> From Byron's tempest-anger, tempest mirth,
> Men turned to thee and found—not blast and blaze,
> Tumult of tottering heavens, but peace on earth.
>
> * * * * *
>
> In elvish speech the *Dreamer* told his tale
> Of marvellous oceans swept by fateful wings.
> The *Seer* strayed not from earth's human pale,
> But the mysterious face of common things
>
> He mirrored as the moon in Rydal Mere
> Is mirrored, when the breathless night hangs blue:
> Strangely remote she seems and wondrous near,
> And by some nameless difference born anew.

The Language of Literature.

There is no better introduction to his poetry for the modern reader than his own monograph, "Pencraft—A Plea for the Older Ways," published in 1917 (Butterworth, 10s. 6d.). In it he divides literature, in the widest sense of the word, into three kinds: *cantative* literature, which, "whether metrical or unmetrical, whether submissive to any law of formal rhythm or not, is felt to be, in its nature and essence, the direct outcome of such emotions or states of mind as are . . . capable of uttering themselves through but one medium, the medium of quite obviously and literally chanted words"; secondly, that which is essentially *scriptive*, as distinguished from that not necessarily greater, but perhaps more elemental thing, the essentially chanted word; and, lastly, the *loquitive* order of literature, which has neither the mysterious appeal of the first, "nor the less remote and approachable dignity of the second, but in form and substance is little or at all distinguishable from conversational speech." His main point is that

> it is the immense middle region that is absolutely literature; neither a sublimely abnormal, half-preternatural phenomenon nor a transfiguration of everyday chit-chat, but absolutely literature. And this immense middle region has a distinctive language of its own, a language which is neither the language of gods nor of *gamins*, but just the language of literature.

It is characteristic of our times to belittle the language, conventions, and virtues of that great middle region "literature." The adjective "literary" is constantly used to-day to convey that a book or a poem is lifeless or stilted. This ordered and sifted language of "scriptive" writing is condemned both by those who attack it for being inferior in incantatory or "magic" power and by those who claim for the loquitive style superior directness. Yet literary language, the creation of thousands of fine minds, who have sought "with care, difficulty and moroseness the word that fits the thing," is the most articulate, as well as the most widely applicable, mode of utterance possible to man. Sir William Watson, by precept and example, is a splendid advocate of "pencraft." He belongs to the school of Gray.

Poems of Personal Emotion.

Although he has been most often prompted to write by the actions or contemplative achievements of others, by patriotism or "Poetry" as an end in itself, whenever he has written out of private emotions he has expressed them also in that noble language of "literature" which, while it keeps the reader at a distance, enables him to understand.

He has indeed sacrificed all practical considerations to literature. We may know, as certainly as he, that it was worth while; but if we can in any slight degree lessen the burden of that sacrifice it is a privilege to do so. I have written this article to remind those who love "literature of this," and writers still in the heyday of recognition and youthful achievement, that they, too, may some day read into his lyric, "Leavetaking," a poignant personal emotion:—

> Pass, thou wild light,
> Wild light on peaks that so
> Grieve to let go
> The day,
> Lovely thy tarrying, lovely too is night;
> Pass thou away.
> Pass, thou wild heart,
> Wild heart of youth that still
> Hast half a will
> To stay.
> I grow too old a comrade, let us part,
> Pass thou away.

"THE GREEN PASTURES."

"The Green Pastures," an illustrated American edition of which was reviewed last Sunday by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, is published in this country by Victor Gollancz in "Six Plays" (7s. 6d.).

THE HORSE AS HERO.

"The Horses of the Conquest." By R. B. Cunninghame Graham. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)

Among people of discrimination there are many who give a very high place in the ranks of contemporary writers to Mr. Cunninghame Graham, and among readers of this new book there will be few who will not endorse that judgment. Mr. Cunninghame Graham is a master of the direct style; he tells a story without apparent care for its literary form, but with that innate sense of the dramatic and that singleness of purpose which make for swift-moving narrative. In "The Horses of the Conquest" he has a characteristic theme. "After God, we owed the victory to the horses," is a phrase in many contemporary records of the Spanish Conquest of the New World; and, indeed, these animals, imported from Spain or at the nearest from Jamaica, Cuba, or Santo Domingo, were invaluable in a country which had been previously without horses.

The importance the Conquistadores attached to their mounts may be gauged from the fact that Bernal Diaz, in writing his history of the great adventure, declares: "I wish to put down, from memory, all the horses and the mares that we embarked"; and, fifty years after the events he records, he is still able to give the colours and qualities of these historic creatures. Cortes, writing to Charles V., gives special mention to a mare wounded in the lines of the enemy, who escaped from their hands only to die; "our grief was less," he comments, "as she did not die in the power of the enemy, as we had feared would be the case." The Indians, of course, regarded the horses of the invaders as supernatural beings; and when Cortes left his famous black, El Morzillo, in the care of a chief, the unfortunate creature was stabled in a temple, cajoled by garlanded maidens to eat chicken and other delicacies, and when, under the strain of this unwonted treatment, he died, was replaced by a stone horse, which was worshipped as a god.

A single passage will give an idea of the brilliance of Mr. Cunninghame Graham's writing. He is describing Cortes's march from Mexico to Honduras:—

> Herons and cranes stood fishing by the brink of stagnant pools. Toucans flitted like kingfishers over the water's edge, their monstrous beaks giving them an air of birds that lived before the flood. The insects' humming was the only sound that broke the stillness of the primeval woods. Over all hung a thin white mist that shrouded everything, altering the values, and making everything appear unreal. All must have seemed terrific to the eyes of men from the oak glades of Estremadura, or the arid uplands of Castille. In this world, stranger than a world of dreams, none knew what dangers lurked in the dense everglades. When in the forests the bell-bird sounded his eerie tinkling call, for all the soldiers knew, it might have been the enchanted echoing of the bell of some great temple hidden in the woods.

A man of action who is also an artist—what a combination! This is a book whose pleasures will not fade.

MAN AND THE STARS.

"The Romance of the Heavens." By Gerald Beavis. (Sampson Low. 6s.)

The dominant impression left upon the minds of many readers of Mr. Gerald Beavis's very well written and most interesting book will be, perhaps, less of the awe and wonder of the huge and distant stellar universe he opens to our view than admiration of the patient toil from generation to generation which has developed the science which affords him the raw material of his fascinating volume. It is a far cry from Galileo's "tube of lead," fitted with a lens at each end, to the giant telescope at Mount Wilson, weighing fifty tons, and provided with a 72-inch reflector, which brings into view groups of stars whose light travels for millions of years before arriving at our little planet. And that achievement, marvellous as it is, will before long be far surpassed. "The end is not yet," says Mr. Beavis, "for a telescope having double the power of the Hooker is already projected, and may actually be in process of erection by the time this is in print, so quickly do events move in the world of astronomy."

THE END OF AN ERA.

"Chow-Chow: A Journal Kept in India, Egypt, and Syria." By Lady Falkland. (Eric Partridge. 21s.)
"A Soldier's Note-Book, 1914-1918." By General A. A. Brussilov. (Macmillan. 18s.)
"The Emperor Karl." By Arthur Count Polzer-Hoditz. (Putnam. 21s.)
"Clifton School Days, 1879-1885." By O. F. Christie. (Shaylor. 7s. 6d.)
"The Adams Family." By James Truslow Adams. (Oxford University Press. 18s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

In a world where, as Ibsen said, the only thing that does not change is the law of change, eras are constantly changing, returning sometimes to full circle, but never quite in the same guise. But we of this generation have seen the Great War ending more eras than anything experienced since the days of Napoleon. Several new books illustrate the fact in various spheres of energy.

Lady Falkland's "Chow-Chow"—the name given to the odds-and-ends basket of the Indian hawker—is even more interesting to-day than when it was issued in 1857, the year before she died, for it describes an India that was shaken to its foundations after she left—the calm preceding the Mutiny storm which broke round the head of the successor of her husband, Viscount Falkland, who was Governor of Bombay from 1848 to 1853. Besides, her India is still further off from the disturbances we are now facing.

With all the shrewdness of her Irish mother, Mrs. Jordan, Lady Falkland, who was the youngest of the five natural daughters of William the Fourth, dashed off an Anglo-Indian classic without being aware of it, much as Emily Eden had done some years before, producing, as Professor H. G. Rawlinson, who introduces her, says, a "wise, witty, and, withal, extremely clever travel book." The present edition is valuable for the editor's footnotes—but why does he give us no index?—and doubly interesting in view of the present situation and of the description of the Holy Land.

New Russia.

The new era in Russia, which, like the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, has made all the world wonder, is admirably interpreted by General Brussilov, who was engaged on the Russians' Southern front, and died in Moscow, the only ex-Commander-in-Chief to remain on Russian soil after the deluge. His book is much more than a military record. Mirroring the whole Russian scene, it helps us to understand the collapse with quiet sincerity, so that one feels that what his widow calls the "shabby intrigue" in high quarters against him did not affect his judgment, and that he is speaking the truth when he says:—

> Nicholas II. was temperamentally marked out for a failure. Nothing he did went right. . . . The whole adventure [against Japan] was the sheerest madness. . . . Nothing whatever had been done towards the moral preparation of Russia [for the Great War]. . . . The Revolution of 1905-06 was only the First Act of the National-drama; but what heed had the Government paid to that warning?

Yet with all this apprehension General Brussilov admitted that he "could not foresee the future." But who can?

In Austria.

The new era in Austria is elaborately diagnosed by Count Polzer-Hoditz, who, as chief private secretary for civil affairs to the poor young Emperor Karl, had a chance of looking into the heart of things. Like General Brussilov, he sees the war less as the cause than as the result of national disintegration, not, however, because of the heterogeneous character of the monarchy, but "solely by obstacles in the way of the solution of natural and constitutional problems."

> It was the Magyars—one of the first elements in the population of the Monarchy—who dealt the first serious blow to the power of the Hapsburg Monarchy, and invoked similar efforts on the part of the Slavs. In the German Empire public opinion was inadequately, and to a large extent, wrongly, informed about the Monarchy.

In short, what General Brussilov calls the "moral preparation for the war" was lacking. So the old era vanished, and a new one took its place. Count Polzer-Hoditz in his very interesting book considers a Union of German Austria with Germany would be "fatal." The "natural foundation" is one of "super-national federalism."

A Public School Era.

While primarily of interest to old Cliftonians, especially literary devotees like the two Newbolts, Mr. Christie's picture of the school applies generically to the ethos of all public schools and to many social changes, as when he says:—

> The modern parent makes a great to-do about the education of his son. There is (as often as not) only one. The stout-hearted Victorian thought little of educating half a dozen; he was proud of their number. My name of Octavius was a sort of paternal boast.

Despite certain continuities, the public schools are always changing; "let educationists continue to argue," says Mr. Christie. There was the pre-Arnold era: Clifton arose in response to the Arnold example: and now Arnold has his critics in men like Mr. Lytton Strachey and Mr. Bertrand Russell. Mr. Christie is a great Arnoldian, and rightly believes in this very charming book that Clifton is a school "unsurpassed of her land."

The Era in a Family.

The family, with its frequent change of fortune, is another example of the era. Mr. James Truslow Adams is enormously proud of the Adams family—curiously enough he is in no way connected with it—which gave America its second and its sixth Presidents. The Adamses, he says, who migrated from Somerset to America in 1636, are "the most distinguished in the United States." Yet after all its wealth of notable men in four generations, represented brilliantly in the fourth generation by the cosmopolitan Henry Adams (1838-1718), whose curious book, "The Education of Henry Adams," is a masterpiece in autobiography, he has to admit that, though the race continues with little diminution in itself, "its line of direction fails to coincide with those of the greater forces driving human society along its path."

THE NEWEST EGOISM.

"In Defence of Sensuality." By John Cowper Powys. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

No satisfactory reason for Mr. Powys's choice of title is forthcoming. His book deals with sensuous perception rather than sensuality, and the ordinary employment of the five senses hardly requires defence. What, then, is the author defending? A system already outlined in his "Meaning of Culture," and now more insistently elaborated; for the habit of reiteration grows upon Mr. Powys, as every candid reader of "In Defence of Sensuality" must admit.

Mr. Powys's interpretation of the scheme of things is so repellent that he is unlikely to make many converts. His theology, which is essential to his argument and is constantly obtruded, is that of Browning's Caliban. "Yes, Caliban is right," he exclaims. The one positive virtue he extols is indiscriminate almsgiving, mere existence being regarded as an all-leveller, the one negative virtue abstention from cruelty. Man being at once sub-human (like the late John Davidson's Nun) and superhuman, his business is to abandon himself to the contemplation of the universe (or, as the author prefers to call it, "the multiverse"), to cultivate his "I am I," his "ichthyosaurus ego," with a gaze divided between the dim promptings and vague memories of the primeval slime and a still dimmer and vaguer futurity, of a quite indeterminate order. Now, the mood of reverie is pleasant, and may be profitable, if it comes unsought; but we are to make it, by the exercise of will, the main object and attainment of our life. He who observes Mr. Powys's two commandments has no further duties to society. Perish the though of improving life, our own or others'! Our sole business is to enjoy it.

All this is urged with an alternation of eloquence and needlessly unpleasant language.

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"Broadside Ballads of the Restoration Period," with an introduction and notes by F. Burlington Fawcett. (Bodley Head. 31s. 6d.)

"Restoration Verse, 1660-1715." Chosen and edited by William Kerr. (Macmillan. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

The ballad-writer, said Middleton in 1620, never lacks "a subject to write of; one hangs himself to-day, another drowns himself to-morrow, a sergeant stabbed next day . . . a hundred havens has the balladmonger to traffic at, and new ones still daily discovered." At the period with which Mr. Fawcett's book is concerned the broadside ballad was doing for its readers very much what the popular Press does to-day. This collection, for instance, opens with "an excellent new ballad" attacking Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury—though in ruder terms, it must be admitted, than any politician of to-day would have to endure. A little further on we come across "Capt. Johnson's Last Farewell," purporting to be the apology of a man hanged at Tyburn for abducting an heiress. And "The Westminster Wonder" gives "an Account of a Robin Red-Breast, who, ever since the Queen's Funeral, continues on the top Pinnacle of the Queen's Mausoleum, or Pyramid, in the Abby of Westminster, where he is seen and heard to sing, and will not depart the place, to the Admiration of all Beholders."

The Favourite Topic.

But, just as with the modern popular newspaper, neither politics nor crime, neither gossip nor trade provides the favourite topic in the Restoration broadside; Love it is that makes the press go round. And so we find in Mr. Fawcett's book that the vast majority of ballads are concerned with lovers, with courtship and jilting, with successful gallants and complacent wenches. Seduction, it is true, occupies the space given to-day to divorce, and there is a greater freedom in amorous detail than would be permitted to-day outside the pages of our banned novelists. But apart from this the public taste does not seem to have changed much.

Many varieties of amorous experience are described in these ballads. The soldier and the sailor, of course, are shown as gay and fortunate lovers; the tailor as subject to discomfiture; the maidservant as gullible, and the Scottish lass as independent. The breaking of faith is a frequent subject; so is the obstinacy of parents; and there is not a ballad in the book to rival "the languishing lamentation of two loyal lovers":—

> Now fare thou well, my Dearest Dear,
> and fare thou well awhile,
> Altho' I go I'll come again;
> if I go ten thousand mile, Dear Love,
> *if I go ten thousand mile.*

The broadsides here printed are from the Jersey collection known as the Osterley Park Ballads; many are unique, and most of the others very rare. Together they give a fascinating picture of the times in which they were read; the book is beautifully produced, and Mr. Fawcett's introduction and notes are almost too helpful.

A Brilliant Appreciator.

Lovelorn shepherds, Strephons and Corydons are common in these Restoration broadside ballads; it is interesting to turn to the more polished verse of the period and find it just as pastoral. Mr. William Kerr has made an enchanting selection of Restoration verse, ranging from Waller and Davenant to Watts and Swift. (Mr. Kerr does not end the epoch at 1700, but shows "a gradual transition to the achieved manner of the eighteenth century which fills the year of Anne's reign.") There is a great deal of neglected verse in his selection, and in his notes he gives a view of the better known poets which is novel and exciting. Mr. Kerr feels much more *passionately* about Restoration poetry than is the custom. He does not treat Rochester, for instance, as a mere ribald wit, but points to a hidden "intensity and reality," that give his poems "perfect poise and hovering breadth of wing," and represents him, moreover, as suffering "the expense of spirit in a waste of shame." Mr. Kerr's short appreciations are brilliant; this is a critic to watch.

A CHRISTMAS DREAM.

"One Family." By Walter Creighton. (Elkin Mathews and Marrot. 6s.)

Children fortunate enough to have witnessed Mr. Owen Rutter's charming and instructive Christmas fantasy on the screen will be delighted to have a permanent reminder of that pleasant experience in the form of Mr. Walter Creighton's story. The idea of taking a small boy on a dream peregrination through all the countries which produce the ingredients of a Christmas pudding is one which would have delighted that king of all Christmas story tellers, Charles Dickens; it is indeed a story so perfectly after his own heart that one is rather tempted to wonder that it never occurred to him to write it. And though neither Mr. Rutter, who devised the film, nor Mr. Creighton, who has reduced the screen-story to a Christmas book, is the equal of Dickens, it may be said that their collaboration has resulted in a very charming performance.

NEW FICTION.

CHINESE SCENE.

"Bitter Tea." By Grace Zaring Stone. (Cobden Sanderson. 7s. 6d.)

"The Abominable Branch." By Russell W. Davenport. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

"Tommy Picton and Certain Women." By E. H. Lacon Watson. (Joseph. 7s. 6d.)

"The Tin Tree." By James Quince. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)

"Murder at Fenwold." By Christopher Bush. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

About a year ago there appeared an unusual first novel called "The Heaven and Earth of Dona Elena." It was the work of an American woman, and although in this country, I believe, it did not enjoy much more than a *succes d'estime*, it must have determined many English readers to keep a sharp look-out for its successor. And they will not, I think, be disappointed with "Bitter Tea." The story itself may be slight, and at first sight its ending may seem to be sadly inconclusive, but the impression it leaves is not slight at all. The writing is good; the portraits are etched in with exceptional precision; and the book has charm as well as distinction.

An American girl goes out to Shanghai to be married. It is the time of the recent troubles, and Megan's fiancé is unable to be there to meet her. In an endeavour to assist some foreign children to safety, she goes with a doctor into the danger zone. One of China's new Generals rescues her from an angry mob, and she remains his (rather bewildered) guest until he himself is killed. Luckily the General has an American "financial adviser," and it is this Mr. Shultz who brings her back, unharmed though not quite the woman she was, to Shanghai.

And that, so far as the story goes, is almost all. But there is much more in the book than a girl's mere adventures in a strange country. In the portrait of the General is to be found something more than the vignette of a would-be great man: a bit of the real China is subtly interpreted. To Megan herself the curt dismissal of Mah-li the concubine may always seem monstrously cruel, just as to the General her "noblest" motives are rarely the best; but, with Miss Stone playing guide, we come near to an understanding of both points of view. Rarely, indeed, can the modern Chinese scene have been more delectably displayed.

HIGH FINANCE.

While watching some American film, I have often been astonished at the ease and speed with which a New York business man, seemingly devoid of all intelligence whatsoever, will make a vast fortune for himself. A hurried glance at a tape, half a minute's conversation on the telephone: apparently no further effort of any kind is required. But after reading "The Abominable Branch" I begin to suspect that really high finance is a much more complicated business than the film-magnates would have us believe. It is so complicated that even Mr. Davenport, a good writer with, I am convinced, a profound knowledge of his subject, could not make me understand his hero's rapid rise to millionairedom after being disinherited by his grandfather.

That, I admit, may be my own fault, but most people will probably wish, like myself, that Mr. Davenport had been able to tell his story with rather less financial embroidery. For it is an interesting and dramatic story. It has its moments, There are good reasons why young Joe should get rich very quickly indeed, even at the expense of a stepfather who has done him no harm; and the reader would no doubt commend the methods he adopts—if only he could understand them. Nevertheless, this is an enjoyable novel, with some shrewdly drawn portraits.

A YOUNG MAN IN LOVE.

Mr. Lacon Watson has many lighthearted novels to his credit. His latest, "Tommy Picton and Certain Women," is by no means his best—it is a little too shapeless—but it makes pleasant enough reading. In the pre-war days, when his story begins, Tommy was a bank clerk with no interest whatever in his work. Wisely he sent in his resignation before it was demanded, and took to bear-leading a rich young man whose interest in the other sex was no less than his own. And, as luck will have it, he and his charge twice fall in love with the same woman. On the first occasion Tommy is very hard hit, but on the second he has good reason to be grateful to his rival. It is only after the war that he can settle down comfortably with the right kind of wife. There is much that is amusing and vivid about lawn-tennis and other sports in this book, and Tommy himself is an amiable fellow, but I must confess to a certain disappointment.

AN EXCELLENT YARN.

"The Tin Tree" is a very good yarn for an idle hour. Mr. Quince is a born storyteller. He would probably be the first person to admit that he has not hesitated to make use of a dozen well-tried ingredients, but they have been mixed together with exceptional skill and served up with a sauce which may legitimately be described as Quince's Own. A mysterious murder just before the war, a baronet accused of the crime and supposed to be drowned but really serving in the ranks, a Portuguese lady in London who professes to read fortunes in a crystal, a case of lost memory, and a love story which seems likely to go permanently awry; it is one long string of excitements. And I feel bound to add that, as Mr. Quince tells it, his story, in spite of its many improbabilities, reads more or less like the truth.

TWO MYSTERIES.

In "Murder at Fenwold" our old friends Major Travers and Mr. Franklyn are again at work, and they are hard put to it to solve the mystery of the killing of old Cosmo Revere, who was fond of felling trees on his estate and was the owner of some exceedingly valuable furniture. Mr. Bush's readers will want to know why the vicar was so keen to hold the theatricals in the village hall so soon after Mr. Revere's death, and what precisely was the relationship between Mr. Castleton and the sinister Carter. It is an ingenious business.

THE BASQUES.

"A Book of the Basques." By Rodney Gallop. (Macmillan. 15s.)

"Octavian," so runs an early Basque fragment, "is lord of the earth, but Lecobidi is lord of Biscay." Numerically few, but of untraceably remote origin, the Basques have maintained their nationality by means of a rooted and energetic conservatism. Not the cleavage of the Pyrenees, not even the employment of different dialects, has been able to relax the bonds of a common descent, common customs, and common traditions. Some of the Basques are subjects of France, others of Spain, but all are united in allegiance to the claims of race. "If asked whether they are French or Spanish, they will invariably reply: 'Basque.'"

Having fallen under the spell of this remarkable people, Mr. Rodney Gallop proves himself a competent and attractive exponent of their history and characteristics. His well-proportioned record, which is the fruit of wide study and plentiful observation, has all the signs of authenticity. The earliest reference to the Basques, as such, occurs in the twelfth century of our era; but he believes that they are the Vascones of Livy, who were subjected to Rome by Cato, and had for many generations a name for extreme ferocity and barbarism. With the lapse of time and conversion to Christianity this reputation faded. Mr. Gallop, "with the greatest diffidence," sets down his impressions of what the Basques are now. He discerns

> loyalty and rectitude, dignity and reserve; a serious outlook, tempered by a marked sense of humour and capacity for enjoyment; deep religious feeling, and a cult of tradition amounting almost to ancestor-worship: all these correlated and directed by a deep-rooted simplicity, and a courageous objective view of life.

The language and literature of the Basques, their devotion to a particularly unsophisticated type of open-air drama, their love of song and dance, the architecture of their farm-houses, which bear a striking resemblance to Swiss châlets, such are Mr. Gallop's principal topics. But reference must be added to their passion for the national game, pelote, whose various aspects he describes at length.

OUR FRIEND THE DOG.

"The Practical Dog Book." By Edward C. Ash, M.R.A.C. (Simpkin Marshall. 21s.)

Mr. Ash is already well known as the author of "Dogs, Their History and Development," and "Dogs and How to Know Them," and in his latest work he gives us at a remarkably low price information concerning the history, habits, and peculiarities of between sixty and seventy breeds of dog. This information has been collected both by personal experience and by studying an enormous number of works on the subject. In a short review one can but touch on some of the outstanding features of what must be described as a monumental work. We will only quote one example of advice given which is not always known and adhered to by dog-owners—though alcohol is recommended for dogs under certain conditions we are warned against overdoses and told that "two to five teaspoonfuls have been known to kill a dog." We get a lot of information on dog shows and dog papers and a description of British breeds.

There are forty-three plates of illustrations, including some very good modern photographs of dogs of most breeds, and also reproductions of early illustrations of dogs. One plate is devoted to depicting how a show terrier is prepared for the show ring; another shows dogs that have played an important part in the pedigrees of most of the thoroughbreds of their breed, while another depicts alterations and developments that have occurred in the formation of different breeds.

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Nearly 2,000 copies were sold last week. Hugh Walpole speaks of 'Miss Mole' as 'the most charming novel of the year.' 'William' and 'The Misses Mallett' are obtainable in the Travellers' Library, 3s. 6d. net each volume MISS MOLE, 7s. 6d. net

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DO YOU REMEMBER LAST YEAR!

When we gave James the cigars!!

JAMES was trying to give up smoking, you see, and he was a little hurt. . . . But this year will be different. Books are so easy to choose as presents. . . . and no one ever tries deliberately to give up reading! . . Here is a Christmas List from Longmans:

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AS WE WERE By E. F. BENSON 18s. net
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BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS FROM LONGMANS

CARDS & CALENDARS

GREETINGS FOR ALL TASTES.

THIS YEAR'S CHOICE.

Although from time to time there are gloomy rumours that the fashion for sending greeting cards is dying, this seems far from being the case. The new cards are extremely pretty and in good taste, and the calendars, not content with being non-committal, are made to cover various activities.

As usual, the famous firm of Raphael Tuck supplies the beautiful Royal Christmas cards for the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and Princess Mary, and it is interesting to note that the Queen and Princess Mary have both chosen gardens for their cards—the first painted by Flora Pilkington, the second by Edith A. Andrews.

Beautiful calendars, engagement books, and other souvenirs come from the firm of Hills, who have been manufacturers for over fifty years. A decidedly practical calendar which the home-maker will welcome is the "Home Hints" Calendar, with an astonishing number of useful suggestions. The Robert Louis Stevenson Calendar is very handsome and well printed.

The Fleur de Lis series of cards is extremely dainty and artistic, and the London-lover is sure to find here some beautiful views to send to friends abroad

The All Saints Almanack is an ideal gift for the churchy friend, and the stock-brokers have for their very own the Stock Exchange Calendar or New Poor's Almanack, quite an amusing affair, with appropriate pictures and jokes, such as "A bull buys what he cannot pay for, hoping it will rise. A bear sells what he has not got, hoping it will fall." The picture describing "Singers opened flat and Mexicans were a disturbing feature" is extremely funny. The calendar is concocted, designed and drawn by Hubert Steel and Herry-Perry.

FOR THE DISCRIMINATING.

Once more the British Museum comes to the rescue of those seeking for Christmas cards a little out of the ordinary. Further additions have been made this year to the British Museum series of coloured reproductions from illuminated manuscripts. There are, for instance, some charming new sets of postcards (1s. each set), including a series, "The Hundred Children," from a Chinese painting of the Ming period illustrating the games and amusements of Chinese children, and another giving examples of the Mughal paintings of the early seventeenth century. More elaborate reproductions include a delightful Nativity from a Florentine choir-book of the late fourteenth century and a Siamese Assumption of the Virgin (1s. each); and there are some charming small reproductions (4d. each) from Flemish Books of Homes of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, representing, among other subjects, St. George and the Dragon and St. Boniface, Bishop of Lausanne.

From the Medici Society, too, comes a very charming series of cards and calendars. Notable among them, as might be expected, are those with coloured reproductions of famous pictures, such as Mantegna's "St. George" and Vermeer's "The Cook," while there is a very pleasant engagement calendar—an old London cry, "Band Boxes." An attractive bookmarker has as its text the fifteenth century carol, "He came all so still"; and as one of the best features of a good selection may be noted the absence of embarrassingly effusive or sentimental greetings.

SPECIAL CALENDARS.

A really lovely and dignified calendar is issued by the Roads Beautifying Association (Chandos House, Palmer Street, S.W.1), and inspired, it is believed, by R. St. Barbe Baker; and a welcome gift to many people will be the "Animal-Lovers' Calendar," compiled by Marion Cran, illustrated by Dorothy Burroughs, and published by Herbert Jenkins at 5s. Mrs. Cran has gone far and wide for her quotations, and she ends appropriately with the Prayer for Animals from the Russian Liturgy.

Among the special calendars are the Women's Institute Calendar, which a member, Mrs. Elwin, The Manor House, Booton, Norfolk, compiles; the Royal Stuart Calendar, which the Rev. David Ross Fotheringham edits, with a wealth of detail connected with the House of Stuart; and a calendar specially compiled for the deaf, and issued from 5, Grange Road, Ealing.

BOOKLETS FOR CHRISTMAS.

For those who prefer a booklet to an ordinary Christmas card there are many pleasing little offerings. The firm of Dent publishes the Aldine Chapbooks for 1s. each. Among these are "Our Lady's Tumbler," a twelfth century legend, and "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist"—an excellent greeting to the card-player.

An ideal Christmas gift which is more than a card is "Midwinter," a booklet containing twelve beautiful Christmas poems by M. Bartleet (Mathews and Marrot. 1s.) Miss Bartleet's verse has much delicacy and feeling, and these Christmas poems will add to her reputation. The appropriate cover deserves special commendation.

Another booklet is "At the Well of Bethlehem" (Hill, 2s.), a little drama from the Bible by Mona Swann; and a very slender volume is "The Goldfish Under the Ice," by Christopher Morley, at 6s. for the signed limited edition. It is the story of Frisky, and can be read to children with success.

A booklet which parents can give older children is "My Father and My Mother" (Scott, 1s. 6d.), and is intended to encourage children to make careful family records which may be of great value and at least of interest in the future. The idea is novel, but I think one small page is too little for "What I know and remember about my Mother."

DIARIES.

The motorist and the wireless "fan" will be delighted with three diaries published by Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., at 1s. 6d. each, which contain a large amount of useful information with which enthusiasts can confound the less well-informed. The diaries are "The Wireless World," "The Autocar," and "The Motor-Cycle."

Messrs T. J. and J. Smith also provide some handy diaries this year. Prominent among them are a half-hourly engagement diary with inter-leaved blotting paper and a foolscap folio diary, with three days on a page; while for less busy people there are the tablet diary with a week on a page, and a variety of pocket diaries bound in crocodile, morocco, pigskin, and other attractive materials. And from Messrs. George Newnes comes the Booklover's diary, a very well-produced little diary with information on book-making and authors, and pages for noting down books borrowed, lent or recommended.

THE "OMNIBUS" AGAIN.

"Fa..ous Novels of To-day." (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

"The Second Omnibus Book." Edited by Rupert Hart Davis. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)

The "Omnibus" book grows more and more comprehensive. "Famous Novels of To-day" contains four full-length novels—Lady Eleanor Smith's "Red Wagon," Mr. L. G. A. Strong's "Dewer Rides," Mr. Martin Armstrong's "St. Christopher's Day," and Mr. Richard Oke's "Frolic Wind." These are all books which need no recommendation; all have had their own individual success; and in this extremely handy form they should achieve a second lease of life and popularity.

"The Second Omnibus Book" contains even more varied fare. Mr. J. B. Priestley's early novel "Adam in Moonshine"; two stories by Mr. Somerset Maugham; three of Mr. Maurice Baring's "Diminutive Dramas," including the delicious episode between Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr; four of Mr. Squire's famous parodies and ten of Mr. Robert Graves's poems; a detective novel and a satirical novel—these are among the pleasures retailed for the reader of this remarkable collection.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

SCENES AND PORTRAITS.
By Frederic Manning. (Peter Davies, 7s. 6d.)

LOYALTIES: MESOPOTAMIA, 1914-17.
By Sir Arnold T. Wilson. (Oxford University Press, 25s.)

A HISTORY OF EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY DRAMA.
By Allardyce Nicoll. (Cambridge University Press, 30s.)

AUGUST STRINDBERG: THE BEDEVILLED VIKING.
By V. G. McGill. (Noel Douglas, 12s. 6d.)

The interest in Polar adventure never seems to diminish; hence the anticipation aroused by the announcement that Mr. Phillip Allan will publish in the early spring an account of Shackleton's expeditions under the title of "Endurance: An Epic of Polar Adventure," by Commander Frank Worsley, who went with him in the Endurance and the Quest. He also gives a chapter on his own work as commander of a Q ship.

* * * *

An interesting book of the New Year will be "The Romance of Mme. du Chatelet and Voltaire," by André Maurice, which Hutchinson will give us in a translation by Walter Mostyn, who has prefaced it with several pages from Voltaire's "Mémoires."

* * * *

It may surprise some readers who associate him only with the law and politics to learn that Sir William Bull is writing the introduction for an annotated and richly illustrated edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends," which Methuen is preparing. But Sir William, who is tremendously interested in genealogy and heraldry, can write excellent light verse, as his friends know from his unique Christmas cards.

* * * *

The pressing problem of agriculture will be discussed in a Criterion Miscellany by Sir William Beach Thomas which Faber and Faber will issue in the course of next month under the arresting title "Why the Land Dies."

* * * *

Einstein's position is being challenged in a book on which Dr. Arthur Lynch is engaged. Some years ago Professor Ebbinghaus drew his attention to the fact that the first suggestion of relativity in its modern form came from Descartes, who, to escape the Inquisition, said that the statement that the earth moved round the sun was really much the same as saying that the sun moved round the earth. Dr. Lynch tells me that he finds most of the relativity idea in Gauss, von Staudt, Riemann, Ricci, and others. Meantime, Dr. Lynch's own "Principles of Psychology" has recently been praised in the history of philosophy published under the auspices of the Sorbonne.

* * * *

Among the most interesting of all the omnibus books so far issued is one to be published next month by Collins containing everything done by Oscar Wilde in his lifetime, the whole running into 1,246 pages at half a guinea. The fifteen illustrations specially drawn by a Russian artist, Miss Donia Nachsen, of which I have just seen samples, are very curious. Another omnibus book, from Werner Laurie, will repeat nine of Barry Pain's stories.

* * * *

The brilliant brothers Huxley are both represented by forthcoming books, both to be published by Chatto and Windus—Julian with an account of his impressions of East and Central Africa, and Aldous with a volume of essays entitled "Music at Night."

* * * *

Contemporary poetry forms a leading feature of the "Christmas Bookman," a remarkable six shillings' worth running into over 250 pages, and containing scores of first-rate illustrations. Mr. Masefield is treated from several points of view by four different writers; there also is a special colour supplement, including a charming portrait done last month at Boar's Hill by Mr. Eugene Hastain.

All the recent laureates are dealt with, and the comparison is interesting—Dr. Bridges by Professor Lascelles Abercrombie; Alfred Austin by Mr. Earle Welby; Tennyson by the subtle Mr. Fausset; and Wordsworth by Mr. Edgar Holt. The bathos of some of the earlier laureates, including "the poet Pye," make very curious reading.

* * * *

When I was young the great butt of the literary world was Martin Tupper, whose name, as the "D.N.B." has said, became "a synonym for the commonplace." It is, therefore, surprising to learn that a life of him is being written by Mr. Jack Kahane, who is asking for letters dealing with the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," which is nearly a hundred years old.

* * * *

A first novel due next month from Mr. Werner Laurie is the work of Lady Terrington. "All That For Nothing," as it is called, shows how the lives of three girls were changed during the war. I am sorry to hear that Mr. Laurie has been ill.

J. M. B.

THE SCENTED ISLE.

"Corsica the Beautiful." By Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore. (Hurst and Blackett. 18s.)

Few people will put down Major Dugmore's book without registering a resolve to make Corsica the scene of their next possible holiday. "Corsica the Beautiful" comes very near being a model of what a travel book should be. The author has a keen eye for colour and form in landscape; he is obviously a good traveller in that he is ready to adapt himself to local custom and to meet hospitality half-way; he is enthusiastic for his subject and he has the ability to convey his enthusiasm to his readers. The first part of his book is devoted to general impressions and to a detailed description of the main points of interest and beauty in the island—to such places as the famous Calanche, Bonifacio, the Col de Bavella, and Nonza, which was once defended by a garrison of one man! Major Dugmore then goes on to give a sketch of the history of Corsica, and he ends up with some hints on trout fishing in Corsica, suggestions for painters, and a list of places to visit.

AN ANCIENT OFFICE.

"The Office of the King's Remembrancer in England." By Sir George Albert Bonner, King's Remembrancer. (Butterworth. 21s.)

The office of the King's Remembrancer is a very old one, and, till recently, little has been known about it. If Sir George Bonner, who holds the office, were a practised writer as well as a lawyer, he could have made a more fascinating narrative about it. As it is, he has got together a mass of very curious facts about the office, which is now vested in the King's Bench Division. Part of the duties is litigious and part is non-litigious, the latter including the "presentation" of the Lord Mayor, when the "tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called the 'Moors' in the Country of Salop" are represented by the City Solicitor, who cuts one faggot with a hatchet and another with a billhook, and hands them to the Remembrancer by way of "service." On the same occasion six horseshoes and sixty-one nails are presented in respect of a tenement in St. Clement Danes known as the "Forge." The horseshoes and nails are the same which have been used for over five centuries. Another most interesting ceremony (at the Goldsmiths' Hall) is the "Trial of the Pyx" in connection with the coinage of the realm.

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

PARLIAMENT AND ECONOMY.

THE COUNT OUT.

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

WESTMINSTER, Friday.

On Wednesday the House of Commons heard Mr. McGovern bring in a Bill setting up a national housing authority with power to borrow up to 500 millions. Later in the day Sir John Davidson, a very distinguished soldier and a very thoughtful if not artful politician, had an amendment on national economy. The House of Commons gave Mr. McGovern permission to bring in his impossible Bill; it could not muster forty men to listen to Sir John Davidson on economy, and his motion was counted out. Not for years has the House so discredited itself; the occasional scenes and suspensions, of which so much is made, are mere schoolboy peccadilloes by comparison. The Labour members are not interested in economy, because more than half of them think that the bigger the national expenditure the stronger the probability that money is going to those who deserve it most. For them what the other parties call extravagance is the key to the Socialist heaven. Mr. Snowden himself may not take that view; it would be unfair to infer from his early absence that he was reluctant to take part in the debate and wanted it to be counted out, and when the House was in fact counted out he was sitting in his place taking notes and evidently preparing a speech which might have been interesting.

On Conservatives and Liberals who profess to care for economy must fall the blame for the collapse of the debate. Sir Austen Chamberlain said truthfully seven years ago that since the war Parliament has cared for economy only in the abstract, never in the particular, but this motion of Sir John Davidson's was general in its terms, and its discussion would have committed no one to any particular economy. The last state of Parliament would seem to be worse than the first, in spite of the bitter lessons that the country has had since the war.

It is a mistake to make light of this indifference. We wasted half Wednesday on Mr. Toole's motion about the use of motor-cars at elections, so nice is the Labour Party's anxiety to keep our electoral institutions clean; but buying electoral opinion with private money is a form of corruption that is venial and harmless compared with the new political corruption of buying votes with public money. That is at the core of the problem of public economy.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

We started the week with debates on Unemployment Insurance, and on Tuesday Miss Bondfield introduced a Supplementary Estimate of ten and a-half millions net on account of the dole *alias* transitional *alias* uncovenanted benefit. This sum is, of course, in addition to the ten millions of last week which was to restore solvency to the genuine insurance fund against unemployment and was miscalled a loan.

There was some good speaking by Conservatives, mainly on the lines that you must distinguish between genuine insurance and what is disguised poor-law relief, but does that carry us very far? Is there much point in taking poor-law relief from National Insurance and putting it on the local poor law, except in so far as local extravagance is sooner found out than national? The debate was made memorable by a speech from Mr. Buchanan, which at times touched genius in its eloquence. Its merits have been widely and deservedly recognised, not least by the young Conservatives like Mr. Oliver Stanley. The very last reproach that Labour has any right to bring against its opponents is that they have failed to recognise merit in the presentation of an argument, however little they may agree with its substance. Frequently an impartial observer will find himself in much closer sympathy with Labour back benches than the front. They have, at any rate, a hard, logical position, an argument into which you can get your teeth; whereas the arguments of the front bench are too often mere mush. Liberalism spoilt, Radicalism without its realism. Mr. Buchanan's case was that by separating the out of works who are insured and those who are on the dole, you will merely be producing a new class of untouchables at home just when you are trying to raise their status in India. Probably a complete statement of his position would go further and say that as wealth as such had special privileges from the state in former centuries, so now poverty as such must have corresponding privileges. Where the argument breaks down, of course, is in finance. Public philanthropy like private bribery is restricted by the length of the purse; public accounts are not those of a separate entity called the State, but are the pooled accounts of every one, rich and poor, in it. And, in fact, some of our present unemployment is created by our efforts to relieve it.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT.

The Lords look like succeeding in prolonging the operation of the Dyestuffs Act for another year. The Conservative amendment to prolong the Dyestuffs Act by five years by including it in the Expiring Laws Continuance Act was clearly irregular, for you can hardly prolong an Act for five years by putting it in the schedule of an annual Act, and it is a wonder that it escaped being ruled out of order. But the amendment of which Lord Hailsham gave notice last week restricts the prolongation to a year, and by putting the Dyestuffs Act in the Schedule to the Expiring Laws Continuance Act will bring the whole subject automatically under review again a year hence. Lord Hailsham's amendment will certainly be carried tomorrow. Faced with the alternatives of prolonging the Dyestuffs Act for a year and sacrificing other measures like the Aliens' Restriction Act and the Rent Restriction Act, which are in the Expiring Laws Continuance Act Schedule, the Government must choose the first as by far the lesser evil from its own or any other point of view.

There is, however, one feature which has commanded support—the hopelessness of trying to deal with an economic crisis with the present Parliamentary machine. Never perhaps did it work with more insecurity and uncertainty. The Liberals have always to be taken into account; to some extent the left wing of Labour; in Parliamentary Committee there is often not the necessary strength to get the closure; and the new and earnest member, haunted by unemployment in his constituency and the declining figures of aggregate trade, is apt to give it up in despair. There is much quiet support for Mr. Churchill's industrial Parliament, or, at all events, for the setting apart of some section of the House of Commons for a definite and vigorous pursuit of economic problems, in the national interest. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that it could avoid party divisions But many believe that in emergency it should at least be given a trial. Had Sir Oswald concentrated on this feature he would have cut much ice, but there is nowhere enthusiasm for his super-five. The memory of the Big Business men of the Coalition period is too fresh

A LISTLESS HOUSE.

The main interest of politics is still "off" the stage, and the Commons is beginning to debate as though nothing that it said mattered very much. Unless Parliament reforms itself very soon the House of Commons will become nothing more than a registry office for policies decided elsewhere. When will it make a beginning? "Physician, heal thyself."

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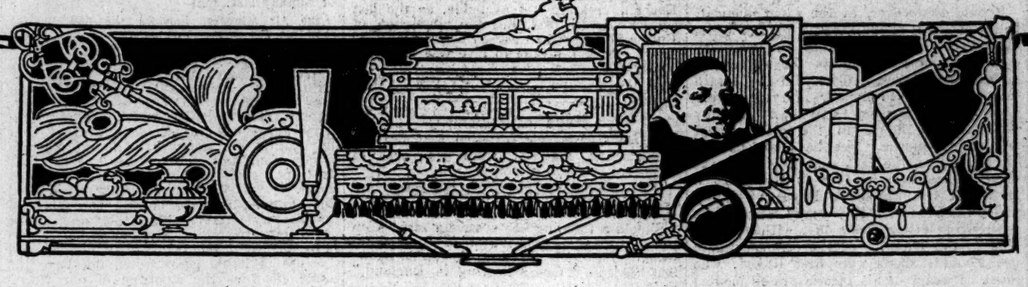

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Aspects of Persian Art.

Evolution of Painting.

By FRANK RUTTER.

THE simultaneous approach of Christmas and the Persian Exhibition, which is to open at Burlington House early in the New Year, sets up an association of ideas which is likely to bear fruit during the next week or two. Already in the world of fashion we hear talk of "Persian hats" and "Persian coats," and people who are looking out for something distinctive in the way of Christmas gifts will find a rich assortment of tempting wares among the varied art products of Persia. Particularly rich is the choice in Persian ceramics and textiles, and though fine, rare examples of these command very high prices, it is still possible to obtain a genuine Persian pot or Persian rug of great beauty at a cost not vastly exceeding what might be spent on a theatre party.

Sphere of the Miniature.

Some indication of the growing interest in Persian art was given at Sotheby's on the second of this month, when a number of Persian illuminated manuscripts and Persian miniatures were sold by auction. An early 16th century Persian manuscript of Firdusi's "Shah-namah," with some thirty beautifully executed full-page miniatures and an abundance of gold and coloured floral chapter headings, brought £180. Another Persian manuscript, Jalal'd-din-Rumi's "Mathnawi," also of the early 16th century, with miniatures attributed to the Indian Delhi School, fetched £150, and good prices were obtained for individual Persian miniatures.

These items will have given the public an idea of the kind of paintings we shall see when the Persian Exhibition opens at Burlington House. It is useless for the visitor to expect to see there oil canvasses in gold frames, such as we have been accustomed to see in previous exhibitions at the Academy. Paintings in oils of this character do not exist and never have existed in Persia. Persian painting is confined to the sphere of the miniature, the illumination which formed an embellishment to the pages of the manuscript. In this limited field Persian artists achieved peculiar distinction, and, while all can admire the calligraphic beauty of their line, their balanced sense of design, and their power and audacity in colour-harmony, most of us feel that their work is a specialised province of art which demands close study before we can fully appreciate its worth.

Persecuting Painting.

The forthcoming Persian Exhibition will no doubt help to clear up many problems which exist at present as to what Persian art is properly "Persian," what is derived from other countries, and what influence true Persian art has exerted on other countries. But so far as painting is concerned, it is generally accepted that this art began to flourish in Persia with the coming into power of the Sassanian Dynasty, about A.D 212, but of these early works very little is known. Religious feeling in Persia, both before and after the adoption of Mohammedanism, was opposed to the representation of the human form, and so in its beginning Persian painting "was violently persecuted," as Mr. Basil Gray tells us in a helpful and timely little book, "Persian Painting" (Benn, 6s. 6d.).

Its founder, Mani, the first Persian artist, was killed in A.D. 290, and its illuminated books were burnt. . . . With the Mohammedan conquest the field of painting was permanently limited. Banned by the religion of the country, representational art was confined to the palaces of the great; painting in Persia was never in any sense popular. The painters of Persia were humble servants in aristocratic households . . . their work was only a fresco in a bathroom or an illustration to a volume of history or poetry. . . . Although it is known that the Sassanian palaces were decorated with paintings, nothing is known to have survived to show what they were like. . . .

Abbasid Period.

When, then, does Persian painting, as we know it, really begin? Mr. Gray tells us its study should begin with the manuscripts

[Courtesy of Messrs. Spink and Son.

Persian "Rhages" Bowl (13th Century).

of the Abbasid period (A.D 750-1258), but he qualifies this by continuing, "If it is a mistake to look upon this art as Arab, it is equally a mistake to consider it Persian. . . . There can be no question that the predominant formative influence is that of the adherents of the Christian Churches in the East. They probably furnished most of the artists at Baghdad, as they certainly did practically all the craftsmen of Damascus and Aleppo, where they introduced the glories of Byzantine mosaic work in the eighth century." It would appear, then, that we make a false start in the eighth century if we regard these Abbasid illuminations as more than an offshoot of Byzantine art.

An interesting point well brought out by Mr. Gray is the utilitarian origin of these miniature paintings. "There were certain scientific treatises on medicine, astronomy, and physics to which illustrations were a necessary supplement," and this practice may be said to be the thin end of the wedge which was later driven into literature also. Mr. Gray tells us that "the Arabs were not great originators nor great artists," but we certainly have to be grateful to them for preserving Greek art and Greek science at a time when Western Europe was sunk in barbarism, and so handing these down to posterity. To return to the question of Abbasid illumination, the conclusion arrived at is that "there can be no distinction between the miniatures produced in Persia during this 'international' period and anywhere else in Hither Asia."

Coming of the Mongols.

Not from the West but from the Far East came that "quickening influence" which enabled Persian painting to develop on its own lines. That is Mr. Gray's opinion, and it is the view also of Mr. Mulk Raj Anand who, in his admirable, though unillustrated, monograph on "Persian Painting" (Criterion Miscellany No. 25) tells us, "Persian painting really begins with the coming of the Mongols to Persia in the thirteenth century." So also the fourteenth century, according to Mr. Gray, "witnessed almost the whole evolution of Persian miniature painting. . . Though the invaders were Mongol, what they brought with them was Chinese: this is the new element which appears in Persian painting and which is never afterwards wholly absent again."

What happened, apparently, was a fusion between these new Chinese elements and the older Persian tradition, and it was this fusion in the thirteenth century which gave birth to what we know as true Persian painting. "Two forces have obviously met, the Chinese and the Mohammedan," says Mr. Anand, "and their mingling in a common cause has retained what was best in both and eliminated the weaker factors in each; and an art has been created without comparison except in nature's loveliest handiwork among a bed of flowers." This is the language of enthusiasm, and it comes from an Oriental, but at Burlington House shortly we shall have an opportunity of seeing how far this enthusiasm is justified.

Rhages Ware and Miniature Painters.

Just as the Mogul invasion has been shown to have been the stimulating element in the development of Persian painting, so other authorities regard it as a disaster which abruptly terminated the great period of Persian ceramic art between the tenth and thirteenth centuries. A point which the exhibition may help to clear up is to what extent, if any, the famous Rhages ware of the thirteenth century was influenced in its designs by the miniature painters of that day Mr Gray declines to believe that the Rhages designs were so derived, but thinks both had a common parentage. For this he finds support in Iraq, and points out that Rhages pottery is "notably similar in style of decoration to the manuscripts of Mesopotamia."

Though here but the fringe of a vast subject has been touched upon, it will be seen how wide are the ramifications of Persian art, and how intricate is the complexity of its origins. Fine craftsmanship and fine design are its characteristics rather than that soaring philosophical expressiveness in plastic terms which we find in the Western art of a Rembrandt or a Michael Angelo. It is always decorative rather than interpretative or expressive, but accepting these limitations we may find, as Mr. Gray maintains, that "from Sasanian times onward there is a real unity in Persian art, which is always Conservative, with a consistent development of the early decorative ideas."

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A CIRCUS FOR LONDON

By E. V. LUCAS.

Should there ever, at the same moment, be an overplus of sculptors, a glut of white marble, and a shortage of the ordinary dull or pompous subjects for statues, I hope that attention will be paid to Captain Bertram Mills, to honour him for giving London a circus every Christmas. He may not cut any figure in the great wheat campaign, quotha! but he gives us our circuses; and the fact that he is not yet dead means nothing, for is there not a statue of Sir Frederick Royce at Derby which Sir Frederick Royce may contemplate with living vision every day, without mention of the Dictator of the country where bread and circuses were first linked, who must be weary of his plastic presentments? As a national benefactor Captain Bertram Mills stands in my estimation very high, and if he could arrange to keep his London circus open for most of the year his position would be more exalted still. It is very depressing to watch new theatres (all designed with one eye on the cinema's needs) going up on every side and never a word about a new circus. To what a state we have arrived when we prefer the screen to the ring, photography to physical skill! A city with 500 cinemas and no circus is in a bad way.

* * * *

I have never been convinced by the repeated assertion that a permanent London circus is doomed to failure. The love of the circus is a primitive emotion, and underneath we are primitive still: hardly, if any, less so that when Ducrow and Astley and Hengler were magical names. We differ in character in many respects from the French, but very little in that basic simplicity—or childishness, if you like—to which the circus appeals, and there are two circuses in Paris always open and usually full. Possibly the French are a shade more easily pleased than we; possibly they are more unquestioningly loyal to tradition: yes, I think they are; but not so much as quite to explain the hold the circus still has upon them and its decline with us. At any rate, I maintain that the public feeling in the matter ought to be tested, as it cannot be by one short season at Olympia, during the holidays, in a building which has to be adapted. The real test would be to provide a new circus, thoughtfully planned on modern lines and made as attractive as possible and easy to reach.

* * * *

In default of any ground-site in this expensive London of ours, let me recall the scheme of my imaginative old friend Ned Cleary, impresario, explorer, adventurer, and teller of good stories, who one night unfolded to me his great project for a new and more convenient Agricultural Hall. His inspiration took the form of roofing in, with cement, on countless vertical steel pillars, the approach to Victoria Station, between the terminus itself and the river. On the great tract of new surface thus obtained—new and comparatively cheap—one could do anything. I am not sure whether he had secured the option, but this I do know, that he made it all very simple, as imaginative impresarios, explorers, and adventurers do, and incidentally dwelt on the bonanza it would be for the Southern Railway shareholders. To my untutored non-engineering mind, it certainly does not sound any more difficult than the Tower Bridge or the Tube, and there would be room for many more structures and developments than my one poor little circus—which, however, I hope would have pride of place, by which I mean contiguity to the station, its trains and buses.

* * * *

This new London circus need not be large. (There must be no such abomination as three rings.) But it must be gay, as the Medrano in Paris is gay. I always think that the Medrano has at least one drop of nervous fluid in excess of the Cirque d'Hiver; but my habit is to visit both impartially whenever I can get to the City of Light, one on the Saturday, and one on the Sunday. I find them so much easier to follow than Sacha Guitry. I don't pretend to like everything, but even when the turn is boring I would rather be there than elsewhere. My attitude is that of Thackeray to the theatre. "Don't you love the theatre?" the novelist asked a new acquaintance. "Yes, I like a good play," was the reply. "I didn't say anything about plays, good or bad," said Thackeray: "I asked you if you didn't love the theatre?"

* * * *

Well, in order not to conceal the truth any longer, let me confess that I love the circus. I love it all. I love its pomp and circumstance, its style, its seriousness, and, above all, its atmosphere or aroma. I love the alacrity and zeal of the liveried staff; never for a moment resenting any task; staggering in under platforms for the cyclists, hauling at ropes for the wire-walkers and trapeze artists, trundling massive and weighty tubs for the elephants, and then as cheerfully clearing all away. If I fail to love the trapeze artists themselves it is only because they make my neck and eyes ache, but I am amply compensated by watching the rest of the audience, unconscious of such disabilities, and following in the expressions of their rapt, upturned faces the progress of the performance, its triumphs and its risks. I love the descent of the hero to the tan, his acknowledgements of applause, his departure, his return, his departure, his return, and at last his reluctant final exit. I love the young-lamb-like evolutions of his wife (if it is his wife) as she, too, departs and returns, departs and returns, not quite the rose but as near it as she dares. I love the star clowns even when they are not as funny as one could wish, and not least when, as is now the mode in Paris, they make half their turn a musical one. No wonder, then, that I plead for a circus in London all the year round.

* * * *

To mix with the ordinary incidents of the circus, now and then comes a surprise. The last time, for instance, that I was at the Cirque d'Hiver, there were fifteen tigers in the programme, and by great good fortune two of the tigers (male and female created He them) had just become the parents of twins. These twins, during the interval, were carried by one of the attendants round in a basket for us to fondle. And how they were fondled! Those who know the way of the French with an ordinary puppy will realise into what ecstasies of admiration they were thrown by these two infantile wild creatures, so unusual and exciting. The attendant had time to make the complete tour of the house, and great was his reward. It occurred to me as my finger was being mumbled by one of the cubs what a harvest would be his if afterwards he visited the night clubs of Montmartre with his precious cargo.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Correction.
From LORD SYDENHAM OF COMBE.

Sir,—By a slip for which I hope I was not responsible the population of India, excluding Burma, was given as 316,000,000 in my letter which you published last Sunday. Exact figures are not available, as the last census was in 1921, but the population of Burma is believed to exceed 13,500,000. The figure which I meant to give was therefore 306,000,000.

Onslow Square, S.W. SYDENHAM.

Bees and Soot.

Sir,—De Quincey's assertion that the bee extracts its material from the soot of chimneys is entirely wrong.

Bees are most particular regarding the objects from which they obtain pollen, nectar, wax, etc.

Should a foraging bee possess a scent alien to its own hive—e.g., that of soot—death would be the only result on its return home. See Sladen's "Queen-Rearing in England," p. 73.

Reading. C. H. BULL.

Gaelic or Erse.

Sir,—If Sir Wolseley Haig wishes another example of a Scot using Erse for Gaelic he will find one in Boswell's "Hebrides," p. 278 in the edition before me:—

Mrs. McSweyn was a decent old gentlewoman. She was dressed in tartan and could speak nothing but Erse.

Andover. ROBERT BLACK.

Thirteen Spades.

Sir,—The SUNDAY TIMES report of the bridge player who held thirteen spades was very interesting. The chances against a specified player holding thirteen cards of a given suit are 635,013,559,599 to 1.

Fowey, Cornwall. T. H. L. HONY.

The Late Sir Starr Jameson.

Sir,—I note in your last issue that Mrs. Jameson states that Sir Starr Jameson was Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Surely this was not the case? The only holders of that office have been Generals Botha, Smuts, and Hertzog.

Sir Starr was for a short time Prime Minister of Cape Colony, but never of the Union.

Hindhead. G. E. F. GORING-THOMAS.

[Letters also received from "Cannock" and Alured B. Denne (Juan-les-Pins, A.M.).]

Mr. Frank Brangwyn.

Sir,—I hope that Mr. Emanuel's letter you published last Sunday will at last bring home to the authorities the fact that our greatest living artist is so poorly represented in our National Collections. Even in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum there are only a handful of his etchings, whilst on the Continent he is very much better represented, and his art finds greater appreciation than in his own country. Alas! S. R. GREENLAND.

Stock Exchange, E.C.

"Eager Heart."

Sir,—Referring to your comment on the world-wide appeal of this play, it may be of interest to your readers, especially to Americans residing in this country, to know that "Eager Heart" is a fixed item of the academic programme of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, U.S.A. It is presented by the women students in two performances—one in the afternoon of one day and the other in the evening of a subsequent day—immediately before the Christmas holidays. A feature of local interest is the special music written for it by Dr. Hale, dean of the music school. I regret I cannot say for how many years—fifteen to my knowledge—the play has been given; it would, I think, be a good second to the London Society's twenty-six years.

I believe it is also given at Radcliffe, the women's college of Harvard University, but whether as a yearly event or not I do not know.

London, S.W. A. E. D.

Our Telephone Backwardness.

Sir,—In your last issue you published a very interesting and a most significant article on the "Telephones of the World." According to the statistics you set forth, Great Britain is tenth in the list of countries, trailing not only behind the United States but also in the rear of three of our Dominions, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. Still worse, Britain lags behind small countries like Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland.

These are days of intense commercial rivalry. The competition between nations to capture and extend trade is fierce, though supposedly friendly. Several schemes are suggested to restore Britain's commercial ascendancy and financial supremacy. Yet one seldom hears any proposal to cure some of the most obvious ills, and among that number I respectfully maintain the telephone is probably the most vital.

Upper George Street., W. "EPSILON."

Peacock's Adjectives.

Sir,—The adjective invented from a string of Greek words, in Peacock's "Melincourt," is clearly imitated from the celebrated compound word, dealing with sauces, quoted from Aretas Ecclesiasticus, in the Greek dictionaries, which we used to learn by heart. The word in Melincourt is clumsy, but may be rendered: "Four-in-hand—charm—performing open country twisting—horse—stamp—loving"; "tupos," a blow, may refer to his whip, but is used by Xenophon for the ring of horses' feet, and I so translate it.

Forest Row. A. MAUDE.

Sir,—Transliterating the epithet quoted from "Melincourt" by Mr. Leonard Carr, we get (omitting the "u" as an English addition τεθριφαρματελαστικοστροποκοκυτοφιλος = Four-horse-chariot-driving-(over)-plain-hoof-resounding-lover. In a shorter phrase, "Fond of driving four-in-hand."

Bures, Suffolk. H. W. GREENE.

[Letter also received from Arthur Duggett (Surbiton).]

Lord Darling.

Sir,—Mr. John Watt, in correcting "Autolycus," has himself been guilty of some inaccuracies. There never were such people as "Sir" Wilfred Blunt and the "Hon. E. C." Evelyn, nor did any two candidates with those surnames take part, as he suggests, in the same election.

The facts are that the late Mr. W. J. Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey (my former neighbour and client), after an absence from Parliament of twenty-eight years, became, at the General Election of 1885, the first (Conservative) member for the then newly-created borough of Deptford in which he owned considerable property. He resigned his seat in February, 1888, owing to a difference from his party on the question of coercion in Ireland, and at the by-election that month, to fill the vacancy, Mr. Wilfred Blunt, who shared Mr. Evelyn's objections to coercion, was defeated by the present Lord Darling. That eminent man was re-elected on two subsequent occasions, and held the seat until the latter end of 1897, when he became a judge.

H. J. CHALDECOTT.

Willow Mansions, N.W.

Sir,—Mr. W. J. Evelyn, the Conservative member for Deptford, resigned because he disapproved of the so-called "Coercion" policy of the Government, which caused a by-election on February 29, 1888, at which the candidates were Mr. C. J. Darling, Q.C. (Conservative), and Mr. Wilfred Scawen Blunt (Liberal), the former being returned by a majority of 275.

This was the only election at which I ever saw red and yellow ochre thrown over political opponents.

Greenwich. ERNEST A. FULLER.

War in the Air.
From "TAFFRAIL."

Sir,—Many of your readers will be surprised at the sweeping assertion contained in Admiral Mark Kerr's letter in your issue of Sunday last, that—

the Air Ministry provides the first line of offence and defence, for undoubtedly in a future war the first attack will be made by air, and warnings will not be given.

We may agree than in any future war with a near continental neighbour London may be subject to unpleasant and persistent aerial attention which the Air Ministry alone can satisfactorily prevent, but in making his statement Admiral Kerr is surely visualising another war like the last. Is it not possible that if another war does come, it will be fought further afield, and that London may be beyond the reach of present-day aircraft unless they are carried to within striking distance in ships?

In any case, the bombing of London and the use of lethal gases would not have the same effect as the stoppage of our world-wide trade by enemy ships, for this would bring about the starvation of our inhabitants, as it nearly did before the introduction of the convoy system during the last war. At present the continuance of this trade can only be assured by the Royal Navy.

Admiral Kerr goes on to say:—

If it had not been for aircraft, our convoys of food and other stores would have been severely damaged by submarines. The submarine hates aircraft, and during the whole war not a single vessel that was escorted by heavier-than-air craft was sunk, hit, or captured by an under-sea boat.

It may be true that submarines hate aircraft; but they hate still more an efficient system of convoys escorted by surface men-of-war and destroyers or other vessels provided with submarine-locating devices and depth charges. If aircraft are to be used for the protection of oceanic trade in any war that we can now visualise, they must at present be carried in, and operated from, ships. The day has not yet come when aircraft can be said to have superseded surface men-of-war, or to have usurped any of the traditional functions of the Royal Navy, whose task is oceanic. I need hardly dilate upon the fallibility of aircraft, or describe the conditions of weather and visibility in which they are useless.

TAPRELL DORLING, Capt., R.N.
Woking. ("Taffrail").

Sir,—Admiral Mark Kerr states, *inter alia*, that during the whole war not a single vessel that was escorted by heavier-than-air craft was sunk, hit, or captured by an under-sea boat.

In January, 1918, a convoy left Falmouth, escorted by drifters, destroyers, seaplanes, and several of a type of aircraft known as a "blimp."

Very shortly after leaving the shelter of the barrage two vessels of the convoy were hit in quick succession by torpedoes from a submarine. Both ships—of one of which the writer was second officer—were sunk.

CHARLES CORDY, Master Mariner.
Bournemouth.

From Greek into Latin.

Sir,—I submit the following Latin version of Mr. Weatherhead's excellent Greek epitaph:—

Quattuor ante annos inhonesto morte iacebam
extremo patriae functus honore meae.
Sed tandem cineres alieno litore vectas
excipit in carum propria terra sinum.
Sic ego praestanti demum donatus honore
conspicienda aliis haec monumenta paro.
Neve adsim reus invidiae, mihi faveris ore:
dignus consimili munere quisque iacet.

Bushey. W. L. ROWE.

Sir,—In your last issue Mr. Weatherhead invited a Latin rendering of some Greek verses of his own. I offer the following:—

Presserat occultum terra me quattuor annos
Somnus—sopitum Mars nec ad arma ciet.
Annos dormieram senos, quando ossa levare
Et patrio placuit jam sepelire solo.
Sublimi tandem jaceo memorandus in aede
Et datur insigni non sine honore quies.
Nec tamen invidiae est, ego si de millibus unus
Asciscor; cunctis ceditur aequus honor.

Prestbury, Glos. J. H. SEABROOKE.

Sir,—Mr. Weatherhead asks for a Latin rendering of his admirable Greek elegiacs. The following version, however unworthy of the original, may perhaps in a manner pass muster.—

Quattuor olim annos nonjam me misit in hostem
Mars, sub humo fuerat nam mihi parta quies.
Mutato sex annorum post otia busto
In patria placitum est me sepelire mea.
Nunc idem, obtenta celsi tetiudine templi,
Ossa sub augusto marmore somnus habet.
Ne tamen indignere ego tot de millibus unus
Quod color, in me par omnibus hic fit honos.

Monaco. R. J. WALKER.

Sir,—I enclose a Latin version of Mr. Weatherhead's epitaph on the Unknown Warrior:—

Subter humo jacui securus quattuor annos,
Nec somnum Mavors rupit ad arma ciens.
Sex abeunt anni; tum demum effossa reponunt
Ossa iterum tumulo: me tegit alta domus.
Hic recubo tandem palmam sortitus opimam;
Nobile nunc templum nobile corpus habet.
Deligere est aequum de tot me millibus unum:
Partus erat nobis omnibus unus honor.

Cambridge. H. L.

"A Tactful Bishop."

Sir,—Apropos of the reply made by a certain Bishop of Stepney (quoted by Mr. Ernest Morgan in your last issue) to the parents of unprepossessing children presented to him for baptism, the saying was originally attributed to that celebrated but eccentric surgeon George Abernethy, who died in 1831. The story is recorded in Jacob Larwood's book of "Clerical Anecdotes."

The present Bishop of Stepney is also not wanting in humour, which is probably a useful asset to him in his present sphere of work. Recently I had the pleasure of hearing him preach at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, on behalf of the East London clergy. He told the congregation that when addressing a class of young workers who were being prepared for confirmation he dwelt on the fact that, however dull and monotonous their daily work might be, they should always remember they were carrying out that work to which they had been called, and therefore do it to the best of their ability.

In the course of the evening he inquired of some of the young people the nature of their work. To one he said: "And what is your daily work, my child?" The young girl replied: "Well, Bishop, I'm engaged all day sticking labels on bottles of ——'s whisky." The Bishop admitted to the congregation that the reply was something more than embarrassing.

Lyme Regis. HENRY E. COATE.

Sir,—Mr. Ernest Morgan's good story reminds me of the artist who, when asked by his many friends what he thought of their pictures, invariably replied: "My dear So-and-So, good is not the word."

Beer, Devon. H. BARTLETT.

"The Loss of the Birkenhead."

Sir,—It was Sir Francis Hastings Charles Doyle (1810-1888) who wrote the stirring poem which is included in the second series of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," and the first line of which runs thus:—

Right on one flank the crimson sun went down.

Sir Francis describes the poem as supposed to be told by a soldier who survived.

A LOVER OF QUOTATIONS.

Hyde Park, W.

Sir,—A poem called "The Birkenhead," by Sir Henry Yule, is to be found in "Lyra Heroica." It begins:—

Amid the loud obriety of war.

I do not know whether this is the poem which "A. G." seeks.

Stourbridge. J. S. SMITH.

[Replies have also been received from Maud Decker (Liverpool), Muriel Hamilton-Scott (Portsdown Road, W.), Philip Clay (Birmingham), Thos. G. Wilkinson (Humphrey Perkins School, Loughborough), Rev. T. W. Mundy (Fareham), E. A. Battenbury (East Sheen), W. Barnard Faraday (Silverton), A. E. S. Tosen (Brondesbury), E. M. Gullick (Pirbright), D. M'Manus (Brook Green, W.), and W. G. Bruty (Much Hadham).]

Wartime Songs.

Sir,—A correspondent in your issue of last Sunday, after a kindly reference to my novel, "The Jesting Army," questions whether the songs "If you were the only girl" and "Good-bye-ee" were sung as early in the war as there represented. I should like, if I may be allowed, to answer this personally, because it is a point of some interest to me. One of my subsidiary purposes when writing "The Jesting Army" was to embed within a tale that covered all the years of war a kind of anthology of war songs, with each song properly fitted into the time and the setting in which it was first sung. To this end I did no little research, and I think that the setting of each song is exactly accurate.

ERNEST RAYMOND.
Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Sir,—"The Bing Boys" was produced some time in the summer of 1916. I first heard fragments of "If you were the only girl in the world" during the Flers attack on September 15 of that year, sung by people who had lately joined our battalion.

"Good-bye-ee" was much later, mid-1917, I think. Anyway, we were still singing it in Italy after the Armistice.

Mr. Ernest Raymond may be confusing the "Bing Boys" song with "And when I tell them,' from "To-night's the Night," which was very popular in the messes and in concert parties in the Summer of 1915.

On the way back from the Dardanelles they were probably singing a soldiers' equivalent to the Doxology. F. M. INWOOD
(late Middlx. Regt. and M.G.C.).

London, S.W.

Sir,—I never heard "If you were the only girl in the world" sung by the troops in France until we were in billets after the end of the Somme battles, somewhere about October, 1916.

Referring to the other song, "Good-bye-ee, don't sigh-ee," I certainly never heard this until well on in 1917, about August, when we were in the line at Epehy.

Piccadilly, W. D. W. LLOYD-WARREN.

Letters also received from "Rifleman" (Kew) and Leila Mackinley (Portman Mansions, W.).

The Price of a Shave.

Sir,—I shall be glad if some of your London readers will instruct a provincial what is the proper procedure in order to obtain a shave in a London barber's shop, particularly in those attached to some of the hotels. My first attempt landed me with a bill for 3s. 6d. It is true that the operation included a face massage, but I do not recollect how I gave permission for that. However, it was an experience. Forewarned, my next attempt cost me 1s. 9d. It seems that I had had a hot cloth and possibly face cream, powder, and bay rum. I know that in Paris one may have all these in first-class saloons for two, three, or four francs and a franc tip is received with courtesy. The usual provincial price for a shave is 3d. as against 6d. in London.

On my last visit I was determined to avoid all extras, and told the operator that I wanted a simple shave. I learned, however, that I was possessed of a very strong beard and a very tender skin, and that a face massage was a necessity. Nothing doing. Then I heard a good deal about the hot cloth, creams, powders, etc. Still nothing doing. Still the matter was not allowed to drop, and finally I told the barber that I was not going to indulge in any of the fancy trappings that run greenhorns into fancy charges, and he indignantly repudiated the idea that such a thing was done on those premises. When we parted, we both hated each other.

Wigan. SHAVEN AND SHORN.

Access to Peking.

Sir,—In September, 1876, the agreement of Chi-fu was signed, and immediately afterwards the Admiral went to Pekin, taking in his yacht as far as Tientsin seven or eight midshipmen from his flagship Audacious, invited by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, to stay at his house and see Pekin. Was there ever such a joyful break in a long commission?

There were no railways in China for years to come. We midshipmen, after entertainment by the Customs chief at Tientsin, were put into two house-boats and towed up the Han Ho for about 100 miles. Ponies towed the boats, and we were given ponies to ride the twenty miles or so from the place of debarkation.

This was, of course, travelling *en prince*, but it shows what the facilities were. None of our party could possibly forget Sir Robert's kindly deed. C. S. SMITH, late R.N.

Clent, Stourbridge.

Sir,—In answer to "H. B. (Darlington)": access to Peking from the sea was made by transhipping at Tongku or Tientsin and thence by junk navigation on the Peiho River to Tungchow—about eight miles to the east of Peking—and then by road to the capital.

It was towards the end of the year 1894 that the section of the Imperial Railways of North China, from Tientsin to Peking, reached Tengtai and subsequently continued to the village of Machiapu—some little distance outside of the walls of Peking—which was put in communication with the city by a small electric railway. In 1902-1903 the terminus was removed from Machiapu to the wall of the Tartar city in the neighbourhood of the foreign legations.

Wimbledon. TIENTSINNER.

Good Physicians.

Sir,—I did not see Mr. Lewis's inquiry, but judging from the letters in your last issue, maybe he was referring to the lines:—

Use three Physicians still; first Doctor Quiet,
Next Doctor Merry-man, and Doctor Dyet.

They are Sir John Harington's translation (1607) of the following lines in the "Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum":—

Si tibi deficiant medici, medici fibi fiant
Hæc tria mens læta, requies, moderata dieta.

This famous little metrical, medical treatise from the School of Salerno was composed about the end of the eleventh century, and had a large circulation in the middle ages. The lines above referred to are quoted by Dame Juliana Berners in her "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle," first printed in 1496. But, curiously enough, the learned Dame puts the word "labor" instead of "requies." E. W. GOODALL.

Hemingford Abbots, Hunts.

Sir,—Swift in his "Polite Conversations," Dia. II., makes Lady Smart say:—

And the best doctors in the world are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

Benjamin Franklin, in "Poor Richard's Almanac," says:—

If you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience, and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken.

Cheam. ERNEST MORGAN.

"The Mackerel and the Bear."

Sir,—May not all the "Mackerel and Bear" series be traceable to the "Ante leves ergo" of Tityrus (Virg. Ecl. I.), which Dryden renders:—

Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change;
And fish on shore and stags in air shall range.

Sydenham. V. C.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

What was the origin of this nautical riddle (the answer being that the helmsman's name was West)?:—

The wind was West, and West steered we;
If this was so, how could it be?

It obviously dates from the sailing-ship era, and is still a favourite among sailors. I have had it put to me many times.—New College, Oxford.

Do the houses in which Whistler and Wilde lived in Tite Street, Chelsea, still stand?—Y. E. N. (Nottingham).

In what work of Schiller's can I find the following?:—

Ich habe genossen das irdische Glück,
Ich habe geliebt und gelebet.

—G. M. S. (Meadvale, Surrey).

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A GREAT GENERAL.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Judged by all standards of human greatness, Simón Bolívar, endowed in his lifetime with the title of "The Liberator," was a great man, and it only requires a brief survey of his extraordinary career to appreciate why the centenary of his death is being commemorated this week throughout the New World and in practically every European capital.

Simón Bolívar was born on July 24, 1783, at Caracas, in Venezuela. His father was one of the nobility of old Spain, and easily the wealthiest man in Venezuela. His uncle was also a grandee, and Bolívar himself married, when only 19, the niece of the Marquis of Toro. From his family Bolívar inherited, when he reached his majority, a fortune worth four million dollars—enormous wealth for those days. He owned huge estates and hundreds of slaves. His education was completed in Madrid, and he travelled all over Europe, including England.

By birth, education, wealth and family ties, Bolívar was the last man the Spanish monarchy might reasonably have feared as a potential revolutionary, at a time when the first embers of revolt and disruption began to glow. He was certainly the last to be feared as a mighty personal force that ultimately would smash the Spanish Empire to pieces. All the circumstances of his early life suggested that he was the type of aristocratic young colonial who would rather uphold the established order of things than throw in his lot with, and become the spearhead and flaming sword of, the revolutionary movement.

It is recorded, however, that Bolívar was, in spirit at least, a rebel against Spain even when he moved in the best of society in Madrid after his marriage. He imbibed his ideas of a free and independent Venezuela from his tutor, Simón Rodriguez, who was an insurgent by nature. For two years Rodriguez and Bolívar roamed about Europe. All this time the tutor was urging his pupil to action, and at last, on the summit of Monte Sacro, outside Rome, Bolívar swore an oath never to rest until he had delivered America "from the yoke of the tyrant."

* * * *

Whether the pledge was actually given in the language which legend attributes to the South American hero is immaterial. The fact remains that Bolívar returned at once to Venezuela, and never rested until independence had been won and firmly established, not only by his native country, but by the whole of South America. He died on December 17, 1830—worn out at 47 years of age, poverty-stricken, deserted and disheartened, but with his oath fulfilled.

When he returned to Caracas in 1806, after his adventures in Europe with Rodriguez, Bolívar joined the revolutionary party, and was one of the "junta" which, on April 19, 1810, forced the retirement of the Spanish captain-general, and took charge of the Government of the city and province.

Then began a terrible struggle which lasted fourteen years. Bolívar had had no military education or training, but he proved himself a natural commander and a great general. His first campaign, launched in Colombia and carried into Venezuela, was bold, brilliant, and successful. When the Spaniards rallied, however, Bolívar met with disastrous defeat, and for a year or two he was an exile in Jamaica and Haiti. Not until 1819 did the tide of battle turn in favour of the revolutionary cause.

Bolívar was now an experienced fighter, and he planned his movements with a capacity and caution equal to those shown by any great general in history. He met and defeated the best Spanish generals commanding larger and better-equipped armies, his most notable victories being at the battles of Boyaca, Carabobo, and Junin. In turn he drove the royalists out of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, and he set up and governed these five countries, each of which bestowed upon him the title of "El Libertador." He framed their constitutions and created their institutions. Bolívar was President-Dictator of the Union of Greater Colombia, but he declared himself opposed to even his own dictatorship, and when civil war and party strife disgusted him he resigned his offices.

* * * *

Twice Bolívar refused a vote of £200,000 from Peru. His immense fortune was spent in furthering the revolutionary cause, and though he could have amassed another fortune out of his conquests, he died so poor that money had to be raised to bury him.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

SIR OTTO BEIT—LORD BIRKENHEAD'S BOOKS—BART KENNEDY—LADY KEEBLE AND MADAME LOPOKOVA.

By ATTICUS.

Sir Otto Beit was a millionaire who laid out his money to good purpose. Some of it went to add fresh masterpieces to the collection he had inherited from his brother, which he eventually made one of the finest of its kind in Britain, and unique for its examples of the best Dutch and Flemish art. A very large part of his great fortune was devoted to education and medical research. South Africa owes much to his munificent donations to the Cape University, and humanity at large to his splendid endowment of the Beit Memorial Fellowships. I do not think Otto Beit had the financial genius of his elder brother. But Alfred Beit, when you saw him in that beautiful house he built for himself in Park Lane, with exquisite things all about him, seemed unhappy, I suppose chiefly because he seldom felt quite well. "To have good health," I heard him murmur wistfully, "is the best thing in the world. I would give anything for it." But there are some things that even the gold of the Rand and the stones of Kimberley cannot buy!

Otto Beit, on the other hand, I think, was generally content with life. With his large and successful financial enterprises, his interest in art, philanthropy, education, imperial politics, sport, and the society of his friends, and with an affectionate family, he passed the most of his days in great happiness and contentment, though his later years were overcast by the tragic death in 1917 of his clever and promising elder son. A German by birth, Beit became a naturalised Englishman, and was an ardent British patriot and imperialist. He believed profoundly in the British Empire and in the future of South Africa.

THE FALLING BOOK MARKET.

The sale of the late Earl of Birkenhead's library was full of surprises. Very poor prices were realised for most of the items, and there were plenty of bargains to be picked up by an apparently languid body of purchasers. Some finely-bound volumes of standard works went dirt-cheap; but then, of course, these are not the things that cause the dealers to open their mouths. You can have a whole shelf full of good histories and biographies and political studies for the price of a single shabby little copy of a scarce first edition by a modern author. Lord Birkenhead, though a reader and student rather than a bibliophile, did possess some of these, and they were knocked down for quite ridiculous sums—ridiculous, at any rate, compared to what they would have fetched a couple of years ago.

The great financial slump and industrial depression have affected this market, like all the others. The American collectors are no longer sending over their agents with blank cheques. Rare books have fallen with other commodities, and the speculator for the rise in Kipling, Barrie, Dickens, Boswell, Goldsmith, and other specialities may have to wait some time before he can sell out at a profit.

ROMANCE OF REALITY.

Some of our novelists live their romances as well as write them. One such was poor Bart Kennedy, who has just passed away in a hospital for mental diseases. His was a rough, genial, humorous personality, and he had passed a strangely chequered and adventurous life. I liked his talk better than his books, for he had queer things to tell of the days when he worked in a Lancashire cotton-mill, served before the mast in a cargo-steamer, and tramped about America taking jobs as navvy, labourer on a sugar plantation, gold-miner, scene-shifter, and chorus-singer. Eventually he turned to journalism and authorship, and achieved considerable success with his stirring tales. Some people called him the English Jack London, which was absurd, for he had very little of the genuine artistry of the Californian genius; but he was a brisk, straightforward story-teller, and an amusing companion.

ALIEN MASTERS OF ENGLISH.

There is a romance of another kind in the career, still brief but already distinguished, of Mr. Michael Arlen, whose charming wife has just presented him with a son. Some ten years ago he was not Michael Arlen but an entirely unknown young Armenian, with a name which I should be afraid to pronounce and could not venture to spell. In that short decade he has learnt to write English with distinction and originality, he has become one of the leading novelists of our time, he has published at least one work which was the best-seller of its year, he has received mighty sums from the film-makers and journalistic syndicates of America, and he has got himself recognised as a leading expert on the manners and customs, the virtues (if any) and the vices of the innermost circles of our smart society.

His achievement is almost as remarkable in its way as that of Joseph Conrad, the Polish master-mariner, who hardly knew English till he was nearly thirty, and thereafter knew it so well that he came to be regarded as one of the great masters of style during the present century. I think myself that Conrad's prose has been overpraised, for it seems to me there is in it too much conscious striving after effect and a certain looseness of phrasing. But it has a rhythm and colour which cannot be gainsaid, and a command of our language amazing in one who did not speak it as his mother-tongue.

TRANSIENT GLORY.

Ships are short-lived in these times. We can read with envy of the stout oaken war vessels of the sailing days which were afloat and in service three-quarters of a century after they had left the launching-slip. The Empress of Scotland—even if she had not come to her catastrophic end—was, at any rate, doomed to destruction; she had served her turn and grown obsolete after only twenty-five years. When she started life as the German Augusta Victoria she was considered the last word in scientific shipbuilding, and one of the very largest ships afloat. She was launched with a great flourish of trumpets, in the presence of the Kaiser and many other notabilities, gorgeously arrayed in all the pomp of Prussian military and court tailoring. Those of us invited spectators not so adorned were expected to wear evening-dress; and my chief recollection of the event is a long train-journey in the early morning in that inappropriate attire, and a badly crumpled shirt-front. There was no seer there to tell us that the great ship would become a British prize-of-war, would be the paragon and pride of a British passenger-fleet, and would meet her fiery death in a British harbour.

ART AND LEARNING.

Oxford and Cambridge have each the honour just now of including a great lady of the stage among their resident "dons-nish" population. At Oxford it is Lady Keeble, otherwise Miss Lillah McCarthy, the wife of Sir Frederick Keeble, Fellow of Magdalen, and Professor of Botany. And Cambridge rejoices in that world-famous artist Lydia Lopokova, who is married to Mr. J. M. Keynes, Fellow and Bursar of King's College, the economist and authority on international finance. Thus are art and science happily wedded!

Both ladies appeared before London audiences last week: Lady Keeble to promote an institute at which the best works of the best English poets may be recited in the best manner; and Mme. Lopokova-Keynes in a rendering of Milton's "Comus." The famous Masque is not often seen at the theatre, and is perhaps a little too "literary" for a modern audience; but it is full of lovely lines, and contains, curiously enough, some quite sound economic argument. There is one famous passage on the distribution of wealth which might almost have been written—in prose—by Mme. Lopokova's husband.

RHODES AND JAMESON.

Mrs. Julius Jameson, who was married to the late Sir Starr Jameson's nephew, has pointed out that the leader of the famous Raid and subsequent Cape Premier was not an "impetuous Irishman" but a Scotsman, of Shetland sea-faring stock on the father's side. Mrs. Jameson holds that it is mere guessing to say that Rhodes considered Jameson largely responsible for the Raid failure; for Rhodes and Jameson were the only persons who knew the truth, and they kept their own counsel. But I have myself heard Rhodes say that Jameson made a mistake in rushing down upon Johannesburg while the conspirators in that city were confused and undecided, and when it was still uncertain whether they could or would co-operate effectively with the troopers from Rhodesia. The episode did not affect Rhodes's personal relations with Jameson, with whom he remained on terms of cordial friendship to the end of his own life.

A PARLIAMENTARY SCANDAL.

ECONOMY MOTION DEBACLE.

ALL PARTIES TO BLAME.

By HAROLD COX.

One of the most disgraceful incidents in the records of the House of Commons occurred last Wednesday. A prominent Conservative member, Sir John Davidson, had put down a motion calling attention to the importance of reducing public expenditure, so that the burden of taxation might be lessened, in order to facilitate the revival of trade and industry. This is a matter on which the leader of the Conservative Party has already laid stress. He has put public economy in the very forefront of his programme. Mr. Lloyd George also has stressed the importance of economy. In a speech in October last he said: "Economy—ruthless economy—is an essential condition to industrial recovery." Yet shortly after the discussion opened on this important motion last Wednesday there were so few members present that one of the Labour members demanded a count. Enough turned up to make the necessary forty, but a little later, when another count was called for, the minimum number of forty was not reached, and the House was counted out.

The House of Commons contains 615 members; the Conservative Party alone has 260 members, and the Liberal Party 59. It is a scandal that on such an important occasion neither the Conservative nor the Liberal Party should have taken sufficient trouble to secure a reasonable attendance of members. Such an incident will go a long way to encourage the extremist section of the Labour Party to attack economy and to demand further lavish expenditure in every direction. Yet every day evidence is forthcoming that one of the causes of our present industrial depression is the heavy burden of taxation.

ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY.

Lord Inchcape dealt with this subject in his address to the P. and O. Company last week. He pointed out that not only does taxation take a huge proportion of the income of well-to-do people, much of which would otherwise be devoted to increasing capital; but also capital itself is very heavily taxed by means of death duties. The money that the Exchequer thus forcibly seizes from the private citizen is used, not to promote industry, but very largely to discourage industry by lavish expenditure on doles, which in many cases stimulate idleness. Under such conditions it is almost futile to hope for an industrial recovery. Our Continental neighbours—France, Germany, and Italy—are all wisely adopting measures of economy and are cutting down expenditure in every direction. Meanwhile the British Government, as the result of Socialist influences which now seem to pervade all our political parties, is every year increasing expenditure. The extreme members of the Labour Party believe, and frankly say, that taxation in itself is a desirable thing because it transfers money from the rich to the poor, and the other two political parties take no practical steps to combat this delusion.

The whole movement for economy has been left to private individuals and to organisations outside the political sphere. Among these organisations may be mentioned the Economic League, which for several years has been actively engaged in trying to teach the national importance of economy to popular audiences. This league organises meetings up and down the country, at which it points out how public economy benefits the poor at least as much as the rich. The point which the average Socialist fails to understand is that the process of robbing Peter to pay Paul must come to an end. Peter has not a bottomless purse, and the more he is robbed the less inclined will he be to exert himself to replace the money which is taken from him by public pilferers. The necessary result will be a diminution in the supply of capital, and consequently a reduction in the available means for promoting industry.

CAPITAL AND CONFIDENCE.

So many people forget that under modern conditions industry depends on the enterprise of the capitalist. It is he who uses his brain and risks his money to set the wheels of industry in motion. If he is to be crushed out of existence by the State the mass of the people will suffer the consequences. On the other hand, if private individuals are permitted to accumulate wealth, more capital will become available for industry and wages will tend to rise. Unfortunately, we have now built up in England a Parliamentary system which encourages our politicians to ignore these elementary facts. The politician depends on votes, and the average voter, under the existing franchise, is not a direct taxpayer, and is therefore not conscious of the immediate evil to himself of excessive taxation. In round figures there are 2,500,000 income-tax payers in Great Britain and 25,500,000 electors. Therefore, in practice, the Parliamentary candidate ignores the income-tax payer and offers unlimited bribes to the rest of the electorate with the taxpayer's money.

This system is immensely worse than the practice which used to prevail a hundred years ago, when candidates for Parliament frankly bought votes with their own money. They wanted the honour of sitting in Parliament, and they were willing to pay for it. To-day Members of Parliament pay for votes with the taxpayer's money, and in addition have secured for themselves salaries and travelling expenses from the public purse. Instead of defending the taxpayer, which was the purpose for which the House of Commons was called into being 700 years ago, that body is now engaged in robbing the taxpayer to promote the interests of its own members.

ELECTORS AND TAXPAYERS.

It is not too much to say that we are reaching a complete breakdown of our Parliamentary institutions. Already people are beginning to discuss various alternative schemes of government. It might, however, still be possible to return to a sound Parliamentary basis if only we could persuade our politicians to have a little bit of courage. The essential fault of the present system is the failure to link taxation with representation. In ordinary business undertakings, and in every other kind of private organisation, the connection between voting and paying is established as a matter of course. The final voting in any commercial company depends on the shareholders; in a trade union no member is allowed to vote unless he has paid his subscription; and the same condition prevails in every club. There is no real reason why this elementary principle should not be established as the basis of Parliamentary government. The essential reform is to make the income-tax universal, so that even the poorest person will pay some tax upon his income. Registration as an elector should be conditional on the production of evidence that income-tax has been paid. Every voter would then be at any rate to some extent conscious of what taxation meant.

We Scots, with our perpetual piping about our national virtues, must often be a damned nuisance to the folk of other lands.—Sir John Foster Fraser.

The Englishman may say little, but down in his heart there burns an intense love of his country and pride in his heritage—a unique civilisation, and a history every surviving monument of which is precious.—The Prime Minister.

We have seen industry sacrificed to the fetish of a dying or dead dogma. We have seen industries kept in doubt owing to the malicious pleasure which the high priests of that doctrine feel in torturing their victims.—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Two of Their Majesty's sons celebrate birthdays within a few days of each other this month, the Duke of York being 35 to-day, while Prince George attains a 28th anniversary next Saturday. Both Princes made choice of a Naval career, and the Duke always considers that he had great luck in taking part in the Battle of Jutland before a severe operation led to his being invalided out of the Senior service, whereupon, it will be remembered, he joined the Air Force for the duration.

Prince George, after training at Osborne and Dartmouth, made a number of long voyages, contrived to see a good deal of the Empire, and had some experience of active service in China before he, too, owing to ill-health, was compelled to retire from the Navy, and joined the staff of the Foreign Office. Both the Royal brothers share the family love of sport, but while the Duke prefers hunting, tennis, and golf, Prince George is happiest with a gun.

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The Duke and Duchess of York like nothing better than a small, "intime" party with their special friends, and on Tuesday evening they went to the theatre with Captain Charles and Lady Kathleen Rollo, both of whom share to the full the Duke's taste for hunting. Before the play Lady Kathleen, who is the sister of Lord Downshire and is often to be seen out with the Quorn, Cottesmore, and Belvoir, took the Duke and Duchess to dine chez Quaglino, where they expressed their approval, not only of the really first-rate cooking, but also of the quiet, pleasant atmosphere which is characteristic of the place. Hardly had the Duke and Duchess departed with their host and hostess, than Prince George arrived and chose a table near the door for a late dinner. Afterwards he danced with Lady Dalkeith to music made by the Bury Street Boys, in their smart red Eton jackets, and others I saw on the tiny floor or at the surrounding tables were Lord and Lady Milford Haven, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Jack Beausire, and Lord and Lady Chaplin.

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Sir Austen Chamberlain's personal friends know the sixteenth-century house which he has in Sussex, near the quaint village of Mayfield, and their delightful memories of it will be recalled by the fact that he is selling it in the New Year. It has a name, Twitts Ghyll, as old-world as itself, and it has other heritages of the past, such as a carved Tudor arch, kingposts, and interior panels of "wattle and daub." But it also has what we call "modern comfort," and gardens as beautiful as you will find in Sussex, a county of gardens. Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain and their family have always been keenly interested in gardening, perhaps a taste which they inherited from Joseph Chamberlain, whose orchids, grown at Highbury, were historic. Naturally, they will be sorry to part with Twitts Ghyll, because, besides its own homeliness, it is in fine Sussex country, and only an hour from London.

The Earl of Midleton is 74 to-day. The most electrical moment in his career was on that June evening in 1895, when, as Mr. St. John Brodrick, he moved the reduction in the Army Vote on account of the shortage of cordite. The resultant division brought the Rosebery Government toppling down. His lordship has filled all the Parliamentary offices at the War Office, has been Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, and Secretary of State for India. His career has been a continuous struggle. With his contemporaries the late Marquess Curzon and Lord Selborne he struggled against the unkind fate which removed him from the House of Commons on the death of his father; as Secretary of State for War he struggled with Mr. Winston Churchill; and as Secretary of State for India he had to deal with the fight between Curzon and Kitchener for ascendancy in India's military affairs. However, if his public career has been one of strife, his domestic life has been sweetened by the charm of Lady Midleton, who is Lady St. Helier's daughter.

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Known to his friends as "Lags," Major Lancelot Gibbs assumes command of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards to-morrow with the rank of Lieut.-Col. His brother, Colonel Evelyn Gibbs, who now commands the regiment, formerly commanded the same battalion. Youngest brother of Lord Wraxall, Major Gibbs joined the regiment in 1910, and during the war held every rank from Lieutenant to Lieut.-Col., winning the D.S.O. and M.C. (with bar). For the last four years he has been second-in-command of the 2nd Battalion, with whom he went to Shanghai. After the war he was on the staff of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, and he commanded the British troops in Paris at Foch's funeral.

***

The most amusing contretemps of the week occurred on Thursday, when two out of the thirty-three guests who dined at Kensington Palace Gardens before the Railway Ball failed to arrive. Supposing them to be delayed by the fog, the rest of the party passed through an iron gate, their platform tickets having been duly "punched" by a porter, and sat down for the "1st service" at one long table, along which a miniature electric train ran to and fro through groves of tiny trees, well-stocked farmyards, and fields in which horses were quietly grazing. Half-way through dinner one of the guests remarked that he had first gone to the same number in Palace Green by mistake, and, as a forlorn hope, it was decided to telephone there in search of the two missing people. The mystery was then revealed when the butler explained that Mr. and Mrs. Courtauld were also giving a party, and that he remembered having announced the two absent ones just as a Shakespearean recital was starting, the first interval in which did not occur until a quarter to ten! Thus it was that the two involuntary "gate-crashers" (who did not know each other) were forced to listen—dinnerless—until the interval, when they dashed up the road to the right house, and arrived exactly one hour and three-quarters late!

***

Sir William Mitchell Thomson, the late Postmaster-General, was in great form at the dinner of the Old Boulainians Club last Monday. This is composed of pupils who have learnt French at the Château de Boulain, near Fontainebleau. Mr. Denis Berry, one of the sons of Sir Gomer Berry, was the Captain of the cricket team there last summer. Mr. W. S. Watney, the head of the château, announced that next month there will be a move to the Château d'Ardennes on the Franco-Belgian frontier. This was the château which was once a palace belonging to King Leopold. In the grounds is the lodge where King Carol took refuge a few months ago.

***

My reference in this column last week to the death of "Spot," a faithful mongrel fox-terrier, has brought nearly a score of letters from people living in Kensington, who, it appears, have missed his punctual appearance on his daily rounds. One anonymous correspondent writes to suggest this epitaph as peculiarly appropriate for "Spot." It was written by Sir William Watson, and it reads as follows:—

His friends he loved. His fellest earthly foes—
Cats—I believe he did but feign to hate.
My hand will miss the insinuating nose,
Mine eyes the tail that wagg'd contempt at Fate.

***

Tea has, I think, never been served at a ball supper before, but on Wednesday evening it will figure prominently on the menu at the midnight breakfast-supper with which the guests at Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger's Eclipse ball will be regaled at the Park Lane Hotel. She has decided that fried, scrambled, or poached eggs and bacon, creamed haddock, fried soles, and ham and tongue are likely to be more popular than the usual cups half full of watery soup, followed by small dabs of fish, chicken, and ice, and at any rate, it will be an amusing experiment. In order to carry out the eclipse theme, everyone is asked to come in magpie attire, i.e., dressed in black or white, or both, which for the men at least presents no difficulty whatsoever, and there will be staged a Pageant of a Thousand and One Nights.

***

Permission to make an exhaustive tour of the house was accorded to a favoured few of her guests by Mrs. Arthur Woolley-Hart at the large party which she gave in Prince's Gate one day last week. Hence it was that, on opening a door at random, one came upon three or four people standing, cocktail in hand, earnestly discussing the merits of a raspberry-red sunk bath, set on a dais in the centre of a pillared room, panelled in malachite, with a deep frieze of dull, gold mosaic work. The old staircase has been pulled down, and in its place there rise a succession of strange, chalk-white wooden cubes and triangles, whose cold austerity is relieved by the lift doors on each landing, which are fashioned of highly-burnished copper.

People have wondered what "Vita" Glass costs. They have asked what they would have to pay to put "Vita" Glass in their new houses so that the health-rays of daylight, which are barred by ordinary window-glass, could come indoors and bring to their cheeks that healthy bronze which is the outward sign of increased vitality and ability to resist disease.

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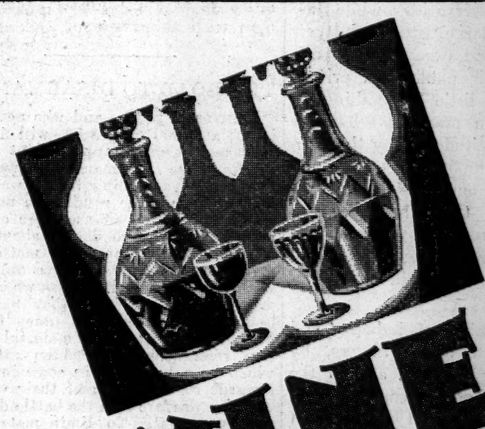

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Theatres continued on page 4.

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3877.
After 1 P.M. on Saturdays:
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 7600.
Publishing and Advertising Offices:
200, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.1.
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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1930.

THE NEGLECTED REMEDY.

It has become platitudinous to remark upon the apathy with which the majority of politicians regard the subject of national economy. Socialists treat it with hostility, Liberals with scorn; Conservatives, while they enscroll it in large letters on their party banner and urge it with vociferation in their public and private utterances, do little or nothing to implement it in practice. That it should be a platitude to say this is a grave reflection upon the courage and effectiveness of our legislators, for it means no less than that they are apathetic towards the problem that stands easily first in importance and urgency for the British nation to-day.

Foremost leaders of industry and commerce, men whose fingers, by reason of their position, are on the economic pulse of the country, continue to issue repeated warnings of the danger that besets us. It is a danger that grows worse with each successive week of trade depression and is aggravated by each successive step of Socialist extravagance. Municipal and State expenditure continues to mount up with a disregard for the economic realities of the situation at which history will stand aghast. It is as though Democracy, demoralised and heavy laden with electoral bribes, were rushing to destruction in a locomotive of which the driver no longer has control. Lord INCHCAPE, never weary of issuing warnings—though they go unheeded—has once again sounded the alarm. He has called the extravagance of the Socialist Government a "Rake's Progress," and it is not too strong a term. It is, as he truly says, "a sin against the people," for it is they who, now being bribed into quietude, must in the end pay dearly for the privilege.

In a year of unparalleled depression the Minister in charge of the nation's finances has increased the annual burden of taxation by £45,000,000. The Insurance Fund, owing to the abdication by Parliament of its plain duty and a preference for procrastination which is truly shocking, continues to be administered in a manner so indefensible economically that it is only kept covered by borrowing at the rate of £40,000,000 a year. In the short autumn session alone the House of Commons has voted supplementary estimates to the extent of nearly £12,000,000 and has passed or is engaged in passing legislation which will cost still more. Extravagance grows by what it feeds on, and the vicious circle is completed by the employment of additional staffs to administer extravagance. A White Paper just issued shows an increase of no fewer than 9,000 in the numbers of Civil Servants in Government employ, and at a low estimate these 9,000 new bureaucrats must cost the country a good million and a-half a year.

Here is a record to appal the most complacent. Nor is there any guarantee that we have had the worst. Mr. SNOWDEN has promised to "try" not to increase taxation in his coming Budget, but with every successive act of Socialistic extravagance this looks more like becoming a purely pious hope. Economy will not be easy, because the virus of expenditure for its own sake has run riot in the blood of the people and of Parliament, and the disease will be hard to check. But it is essential that it should be checked, and checked energetically and soon, if the nation's industry and commerce are not to go down into the pit.

It is because economy is difficult that it is always being postponed; but it can be postponed no longer without catastrophe. The British nation is at the very verge of crisis, and unless its political leaders will exchange courage for cowardice and get down rapidly and ruthlessly to the task of economy which is their prime duty at this hour, it will topple over into the abyss.

Here is the urgent task awaiting Conservatives, as the sole political party that pays even a perfunctory lip service to the principle of economy. The other parties glory in extravagance; it is part of their creed and policy. Conservatives alone can stop the rot. Tariffs will help, but tariffs are not enough. Let no one suppose that this country can be set upon her feet again without all-round sacrifices. A rigid personal economy is required, and the example must be set at the top. The vicious illusion which has none the less become the accepted shibboleth of a demoralised democracy, that we can all get rich on each other's earnings, that the many can batten on the few, and that the national purse, like an inexhaustible Santa Claus stocking, contains free presents for all, must be utterly—and, if necessary, painfully—dispelled. Hard work, co-operation, self-sacrifice, and a Gladstonian regard for the pence and halfpence, are the essential ingredients of industrial and commercial revival. The first necessity at Westminster to-day is a man with a heavy axe.

THE ROAD TO DISARMAMENT

FRIENDS of peace—and who nowadays is not a friend of peace?—will find encouragement or disappointment in the results of the Disarmament Preparatory Commission according to the way they look at them. The results are not very spectacular; some of them are open to objection, others to doubts about their efficacy. Many important matters remain unsettled; others have only been settled by a majority vote, which may mean in practice that they have not been settled at all. To plans for the limitation of men and material extensive reservations have been attached, which go a long way in some instances towards robbing them of their value.

In any warfare half the battle depends upon material. To limit material is therefore quite as important as to limit men. But the highly mechanised state of a modern army, in guns, machinery and ammunition, makes the task of limiting material extremely difficult. Explaining the achievements of the Commission to a meeting of the League of Nations Union, Lord CECIL—whose own tact, persistence, and courage have been the prime factors in bringing the work of the Commission to a successful issue—said: "The most deadly weapons of all armies are still the rifle and the machine-gun"; and he added: "I do not think it is practicable to limit them." There we have a damaging admission that shows at once what a problem Disarmament is. The Commission has attempted to solve this particular aspect of it by limiting the annual amount allowed to be spent on material. This may prove effective up to a point, but it lays itself open to grave objection and may too easily lead to friction. Again, in admitting that many countries are still determined to make limitation dependent on "security" he showed what a long way the world has still to go before real disarmament is achieved.

All this is undeniable, and yet there is encouragement to be found in the results of the Commission. The work has been going on for four years and more, and up till quite recently agreement did not seem probable on anything like such a scale as has now been achieved. A framework at least has been provided, and into that framework the World Disarmament Conference, when it meets, must build a more secure and substantial edifice. Only those who expect results far more rapid than the present outlook of the world permits need be depressed by the Commission's results. What George Eliot called "the growing good of the world" must be a slowly cumulative process. The millennium is never round the corner.

PLAYING THE GAME.

IT is not surprising there should have been some dismay at the disclosure made by the "Daily Telegraph" that the Cambridge University "Soccer" team, which drew with Oxford on Thursday, had, for ten days before the match, been trained in scrupulously guarded secrecy with the Derby County professional team. There is, it is true, point in the argument that it is for the good of the game that amateurs and professionals should play with one another as much as possible, but the arguments on the other side are stronger. There was a suggestion of something alien to the spirit of inter-University sport in the manner in which the Cambridge team appeared to be seeking secret advantage over their rivals.

Apart from the merits or demerits of this particular case, there would seem to be a principle at stake. As the DEAN OF DURHAM has been pointing out, the Association game of football is falling more and more into disuse at the public schools and is becoming increasingly the monopoly of professional and financial interests. It is surely the essential rôle of the Universities to act as guardians of all that is best in the game, and especially as champions of the amateur side of the sport. It would be a tragedy if "Soccer" became wholly a game for professionals. So long as the game is played by schools and Universities—which we hope will be always—those in control of it in these places must show a scrupulous punctilio as guardians of its best sporting spirit. Here, if anywhere, the game must be played for itself: "The game is more than the winning of the game."

CARE OF THE TEETH.

THE pronouncement that has just been issued by a number of prominent dental surgeons regarding the care of the teeth has not come a day too soon. A great many of the troubles of life are due to the neglect of small things, and there is no doubt that much suffering and ill-health can be directly traced to bad teeth. With a little thought and care many prevalent ailments can be eliminated. Sound teeth are one of the secrets of good health, and it is with the object of informing the public how to gain this secret that the dentists have laid down a few simple rules which ought to be followed by everyone who wishes to guard against poisoned systems and the loss of health.

Great stress is laid by the dental surgeons on the need for correct diet. The actual cause of decay of the teeth is external to the teeth themselves, and it consists of an acid produced by starchy and sugary particles. The antidote prescribed consists of raw fruit and vegetables, wholemeal bread, and nuts; in fact, anything that will destroy the acid. Some people are foolish enough to imagine that nothing is needed as a protection save a toothbrush. It is very essential, but if the public desire good health—and who does not?—the wise advice which is offered by the dental surgeons, in language so simple that everyone can understand it, should be strictly followed.

THE HUMANE KILLER.

THE fact that Colonel MOORE'S Bill making compulsory the use of the humane killer in slaughterhouses was read a second time in the House of Commons without a division shows the change which has come over public opinion. A generation ago it would have caused an acrimonious debate; to-day the universal desire is to reduce the suffering of dumb animals to a minimum. Colonel MOORE had a good case, which he handled with skill. He had already piloted through Parliament a similar measure for Scotland, and the tone of the debate in the Commons points to a smooth passage for the Bill.

The humane killer is already used by the London County Council in the whole of the London area, and by 370 other local authorities. Now that the broad principle has been agreed upon, no difficulty should be experienced in settling the details. There is little doubt that the Bill reflects public opinion, which is opposed to the unnecessary suffering which old methods inflicted on animals. It is a welcome sign, and supplies a corrective to those ill-informed pessimists who never tire of telling us that the world is growing worse and worse, while we know it is growing better.

"L'ETAT, C'EST MOI."

UP to yesterday the absence of any Government in France had been a nine-days' wonder. Now a new if somewhat uncertain Ministry has been formed; but for nine days France had been without a Prime Minister, and nobody seems to be much the worse for it. The usual bargaining between groups had been going on with more than the usual amount of failures; despite the fact that she had lacked a Government for more than a week, the French nation holds its head no less high than it did ten days ago.

It is an amusing commentary on the assertion that it is the bureaucrats who govern a country to-day. To a civil servant, who is a mere Prime Minister? No one is indispensable to-day, not even the chief of Government. The body can go on functioning, even when deprived of its head. The tumbrils have taken another premier to the scaffold and his head has rolled in the dust. While the parties were busy finding a successor, the bureaucrats could boast with the Monarch whose power they have replaced: "*L'état, c'est moi.*"

REVISING HISTORY.

FOR over two and a-half centuries, it seems, lovers of art have been disturbed in their enjoyment of REMBRANDT by the fact that he died bankrupt; but, like MOLIERE'S doctor, we have changed all that now. A distant relative of the painter's wife has filed a petition before the Dutch courts to reinstate REMBRANDT "as a citizen in good repute." The fact is that his bankruptcy is, as Mr. CHADBAND would have said,

> . . . the ray of rays, the sun of suns, the moon of moons, the star of stars. It is the light of Terewth.

But it is not, apparently, the new kind of history.

There are, when one comes to think of it, other reputations that might be cleared in the same way. ETHELRED, for instance; is it quite respectful to suggest that he was ever anything but ready? Historians of the future will declare that JACOB really had nothing to do with the regrettable affair of the mess of pottage. GEORGE WASHINGTON, whatever he may have said about it, did *not* cut down the cherry tree with his little axe. And is it quite in keeping with the traditions of English history to cast any aspersions on the cooking of ALFRED THE GREAT?

CRISIS IN OUR HISTORY.

BLUNDERING AND PLUNDERING MUST COME TO AN END.

A CALL TO ACTION NOW.

"We cannot be hot in the Constituencies and cold in the Commons."

By Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C.

When the present Government assumed office, with the assurance of Liberal support so long as it refrained from wild experiments in Socialism, it was fortunate in securing an unexampled measure of kindness from the public and the Press. Rightly or wrongly, people felt that the last Conservative administration was suffering from a sort of "fatty degeneration." Its derating proposals, complicated as they necessarily were by local government reforms, were too intricate for ordinary folks to understand: the benefits to industry were regarded as questionable, and the expense was obvious. Inspiration seemed to be lacking, and it was felt that a new board of directors might infuse life into the nation's business and bring to bear upon the problems of the time new ideas and greater enthusiasm. There was a disposition to suppress party animosities, to pool resources, and to meet Mr. MacDonald's suggestions of co-operation in a cordial spirit. Of this unique opportunity the Socialist Government has utterly failed to take advantage, and the disgust aroused by its folly and ineptitude is in proportion to the magnitude of the hopes that have been frustrated.

A Cumulation of Follies.

No need to catalogue its delinquencies at length; suffice it to say that every trouble which confronted us eighteen months ago has been aggravated—at enormous expense. The grotesque Coal Mines Act has brought us to the verge of an industrial crisis almost as grave as that of 1926; the condition of the Unemployment Insurance Fund is not to be cured even by monthly injections of gold; and the taxpayer is to be racked again to pay for an Education Bill which will not educate, and a Land Utilisation Bill which will not utilise land; the Ministers of the Dominions have gone home disappointed, with the word "humbug" ringing in their ears; and now, it seems, we are once more to enthrone the Trade Union Congress above Parliament and the Law by a reversal of the Trades Disputes Act.

The only policy of the MacDonald Administration is to prolong their existence by bribing various groups—the miners, the T.U. officials, the unemployed—with the taxpayers' hard-earned money, and to purchase Liberal support by promises of "electoral reform." The Parliamentary system itself, as I have ventured to assert more than once, is becoming entirely discredited, and men's minds are turning, desperately, to all manner of hazardous expedients in their yearning for an honest, efficient, and, above all, intelligible form of administration, even if that means a form of dictatorship.

A Plain Duty.

If my account of the position is accurate—and I am convinced it is shared by a growing number of not unreasonable people—what in the circumstances is the duty of the Conservative Party? I would respectfully suggest for the consideration of my own leaders the course of conduct recommended by Sir John Simon to his:—

"We shall, I believe, best serve our country if we do not spend too much of our time in tactical calculations, but take a bold stand, come what may, for the things in which we believe."

The first point in this admirable prescription is to stop brooding over "tactical considerations." In certain circumstances, I have no doubt, it is folly to neglect them. Situations may well occur, and, in fact, do occur, when delay does no harm, when impetuosity must be restrained, when a little patience in manœuvring will give a party its choice of an issue to fight and a favourable moment for fighting. But that is not the situation to-day. Every month that this Government remains in office the evil legacy accumulates which we shall inherit if and when we have to take their place.

Contemptuous of Cost.

Consider two questions alone—that of Unemployment Insurance and "Land Utilisation." The Insurance fund is bankrupt, and the liabilities are increasing at an appalling rate. To put the scheme back on an actuarial basis is a necessity which Mr. Snowden, among other Socialists, has frankly admitted. But no attempt is being made to do it. On the contrary, the fresh facilities for dole-drawing have imposed a greater strain than ever, and the Government, being well aware of the facts, but fearing the wrath of their own extremist wing, have deposited the matter in the cold storage of a Royal Commission. It will be for us to face the odium of saying that insurance has got to be insurance and not public relief at the expense of the Exchequer; and no matter how strong the recommendations of the Commission may be, if they involve cutting down the dole, the men who act upon them will be greeted with a howl of execration. The longer we wait the harder the task will be, and the more bitter will the opposition become.

Dangers of Delay.

What the cost of the grotesque Land Utilisation will be its promoters neither know nor care. About that, as about education, they blandly remark, "It is not practicable to make a close estimate of the extra cost"—"The cost is not susceptible of close estimation"—"It is impossible to foresee with any precision what expenditure it will be necessary for the Minister to incur"—and (most significant of all) "The Bill will necessitate an increase in the Ministry's administration and technical staff—it is impossible to state any precise figure as to the cost of such additional staff, but it will clearly be large."

These phrases, worthy of Mr. Harold Skimpole in his airiest mood, are culled from the financial memoranda of the two Bills in question. We shall have the privilege, in all probability, of administering and financing these costly imbecilities if we do not stop them.

Therefore the plain fact is that there is no time for manœuvring: action, immediate action, is imperative.

India No Obstacle.

But some of our political Hamlets ("Oh! what a rogue and peasant slave am I"), who seek any excuse for inertia, keep murmuring that nothing must be done till the Indian Conference is over. I can see no substance in any such argument. If the delegates ever get beyond pious platitudes and condescend to practical suggestions (and it is doubtful whether they ever will) the Government of the time will have to deal with them. The leaders of the Socialist Party are simply corroded with sentimentality. They never have, and never will have, the courage to acknowledge facts. A considerable number of their followers, on the other hand, such as Mr. Maxton and Mr. Fenner Brockway, outvie Gandhi and the Nehrus in their determination to destroy both the British Raj and British commerce in India.

These facts account for the inexcusable way in which the Simon Commissioners have been treated and their labours thrown aside. That treatment has encouraged every Indian extremist (and I have no strong belief in the "moderation" of the moderates) to press forward with further impossible demands. While the Indian problem grows more and more acute, the existence of a Socialist Administration is a peril of incalculable gravity. The sooner it is removed from such weak and vacillating hands the better for India and the world. Meanwhile there is no insurmountable obstacle to the Conference continuing their discussions.

Wednesday's "Count Out."

The second point I stress is that action should not only be immediate, but bold. A strange apathy seems to be paralysing our party in the House. The vote of censure on November 28 was a disappointment. It had the air of a sham fight when it might have been a shattering attack if it had been vigorously driven home. And again last Wednesday, when Sir John Davidson called attention to the appalling growth of public expenditure, so few Conservatives were there to support him that the House was "counted out." Whoever is responsible for that must realise that it has had the worst possible effect on opinion in the constituencies. It is a task of the greatest difficulty to convince the electors that our professions in this vital matter are sincere. They do not understand the difficulties that whips and organisers have to face, and they point to this fiasco as proof that our party prefers dining to debating on an occasion affording a splendid opportunity for demonstrating its convictions. No doubt Conservatives in the House are inclined to feel that what they do there does not matter. But it does matter: we cannot be hot in the constituencies and cold in the Commons. No doubt they feel that Mr. Lloyd George is the ruler of the political position and the disposer of electoral events. I do not believe he is; and the only thing you can be sure of about Mr. Lloyd George is that you can't be sure.

No More Respite.

Suppose he gets his price for propping up a little longer this tottering régime. That price will be an alteration in our electoral system which is desired by Liberals alone, and not by all of them. Even so they have no chance, one would suppose, of securing an independent majority for themselves. Their only hope (and this is the scheme) will be so to increase their numbers at the expense of the other two parties as to establish themselves permanently in the middle of the seesaw. This means, of course, perpetuating the present undesirable position—a Ministry existing, on sufferance, by payment of legislative blackmail to the Liberals: so that the majority of the electorate will be constantly surprised at finding themselves saddled with measures (probably of a cranky kind) which only a minority has ever desired. The old system is not logical, but it works: the new system will be eminently logical, but it will not work. The fact that an early dismissal of the present Government will frustrate this astute little plot is an additional argument against delay.

It is strategically a mistake and morally wrong to give one moment's respite to this unscrupulous, extravagant, and mischievous Ministry. To do so only disheartens our friends and cheers our enemies. Our attack from now on should be vigorous, incessant, and merciless, and we should deliver the "knock-out" blow at the first available opportunity.

STATE GRANT TO OPERA.

MR. NEWMAN AND HIS CRITICS.

COL. BLOIS AND HERR BRUNO WALTER DEFEND COVENT GARDEN.

Sir,—Mr. Ernest Newman's article, headed "Subsidising Opera," in the SUNDAY TIMES of December 7, has caused me considerable surprise, and, judging by the number of letters I have received on the subject, this surprise is shared by many others.

It is not the purpose of this letter to discuss the merits and demerits of subsidising opera in general, but to call attention to certain misconceptions which appear to be in the mind of Mr. Newman. He says that the Government, without consulting recognised musical and other experts, are putting the future of opera into the keeping of an institution that has not given the smallest proof of its qualifications for that task. He goes further by dismissing my co-directors from the picture and boiling the matter down to me personally, implying in a courteous manner that I do not know my business.

Mr. Newman is quite incorrect in supposing that the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate is, or has been, a one-man affair. The enterprise in all its branches has been, and is, supervised by its board of directors, under whose instructions I, as manager, act in the manner customary in all opera houses. The qualifications of the directors for their positions, upon which Mr. Newman comments, is best judged by the performances which are given, and of these the final judge is the public.

I would like at once to eliminate the personal element from the matter: Mr. Newman is just as fully entitled to his opinion of me as an opera manager as I am to mine of him as a critic of opera.

The object of this letter is to call attention to a sentence in Mr. Newman's article. With your permission I will quote it:—"So far from Covent Garden in recent years having been a model of what opera should be, it has been in many respects, a painful demonstration of what opera should not be." If the English language conveys anything, this can only be interpreted to mean that recent international seasons at Covent Garden have, generally speaking, been contemptible. Conditions have not allowed us to do all that we should have liked in the way of stage settings, and it must be obvious that in "Festival" seasons of this magnitude some few performances will turn out to be less satisfactory than others; no doubt Mr. Newman has been present on such evenings, and has rightly called attention to them in his criticisms, but a wholesale condemnation, such as is expressed in the sentence above quoted, completely amazes me, and, I should imagine, anyone with knowledge of the facts.

During the time of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, and during that of its predecessor the London Opera Syndicate, practically all the great singers of the opera stage have been brought to London and the operas produced have been most rigorously rehearsed under eminent conductors and producers. The casts of many of our performances could not be reproduced in any Opera House in the world at the present time. When I travel on the Continent I am continuously met with complaints that we take all their best artists to Covent Garden. The best British artists join their continental colleagues in our performances in increasing numbers. The prestige which our opera at Covent Garden enjoys abroad is very great indeed, evidence of which I am continually meeting from all sides. Mr. Newman considers all this a demonstration of what opera should not be. Certain people seem to be under the impression that somewhere in Central Europe there exists a sort of Aladdin's Cave, and that this Cave is full of operatic masterpieces and singers only waiting the "Open Sesame" to astonish an enraptured world. Neither I nor other opera managers have, as yet, discovered the whereabouts of this Cave, and I am sure Mr. Newman does not believe in it.

In the same friendly spirit that Mr. Newman referred to me I would like to make a suggestion to him. He is a brilliant writer and necessarily a very busy man, but could he not find time to visit other countries and see operatic conditions there for himself?

THE OPERA SUBSIDY.

Mr. Newman's third article on the subject will be found on page 5.

If he would go to other Opera Houses and see a series of performances of the ordinary repertoire day by day in Germany, France, and Italy, he would be enabled to form a contemporary standard with which, I venture to think, the Covent Garden performances would not fear comparison.

Mr. Newman asks in his article whether the proposed grant of £5,000 for the current quarter is to reimburse the Syndicate for losses incurred as a purely private concern. The answer is, of course, "No." Can anybody seriously think that a grant would be made for such a purpose?

EUSTACE BLOIS.
Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

Public Dissatisfaction.

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on your frank and interesting article in last Sunday's edition, with reference to the proposed subsidy for grand opera.

How the finance will be provided and by whom it will be subscribed must to lovers of music be secondary to the all-important question of management.

Is it proposed that the management will continue to be in the hands of the Covent Garden Syndicate? And if this should be the case, it would be interesting to know what previous experience these gentlemen have had? Also whether last year's opera season at Covent Garden was a financial success?

I and many others are under the impression that most of the musical critics and many of the season-ticket holders were far from satistied with the voices of the artists who, with the exception of Madame Pampanini and Madame Ponselle, left much to be desired. If the selection of the artists is left in the hands of Sir Thomas Beecham, whose judgment and experience are unquestionable, it would be to the advantage of the public.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.
Lower Regent Street, S.W.

A Great Conductor Replies.

Sir,—I have just read Mr. Ernest Newman's article on subsidising opera in the SUNDAY TIMES of December 7. It is no concern of mine to discuss the question of the proposed subsidy for opera in England, but, having taken part in the last seven International Seasons at Covent Garden, I feel I must answer some of Mr. Newman's remarks.

He says: "So far from Covent Garden, in recent years, having been a model of what opera should be, it has been, in many respects, a painful demonstration of what opera should not be." And later Mr. Newman hopes "to escape the danger of having the future of opera put into the keeping of an institution that has not given the smallest proof of its qualification for that onerous task."

I never would contradict a criticism—I appreciate and respect too highly every critical liberty. But here we have no criticism, but an unlimited condemnation of all that has been done in Covent Garden Opera. And as it is an affair of all the artists with whom I have worked together in Covent Garden I cannot help feeling that it is my duty to defend artists and work against such an absolutely annibilating judgment.

One very weak point in Covent Garden we all have to acknowledge and complain of: the old sceneries and costumes, and the antiquated machinery—certainly a serious weakness which prevents our performances competing with the operatic festivals in places with more modern theatres. But I think Mr. Newman's judgment is not based on this part of the performances. Further, there are many other "black spots"—from a poor Bass trumpet playing suddenly the "Nothung-Motiv" in a wrong key, up to—occasionally—a bad tenor in a leading part—weaknesses we find more or less everywhere.

But the spirit of the performances? The quality of the majority of the artists? The artistic earnest eagerness and enthusiasm? Why call a performance like our "Walküre" with Lotte Lehmann, Frida Leider, Maria Olczewska, Schorr, Melchior, Andresen and eight excellent English voices "a painful demonstration of what opera should not be?" Or the "Rosenkavalier" in a model cast in the majority of the parts? Or the "Meistersinger" with Lotte Lehmann, Bockelmann, Wolff, Habich? Or the "Fledermaus," and many others? *Errare humanum est*—Mr. Newman, whose authority, vast knowledge, scholarship, and personal honesty are above doubt, can be wrong, in spite of these qualities; and so can I. And one of us must be wrong: Either he who condemned everything that has been achieved in recent years in Covent Garden, or I, who must contradict him and state that very often I found the performances—apart from the scenic part—on a very high level, able to compete with the best opera performances anywhere in festivals.

Berlin. BRUNO WALTER.

FIGHTING IN SPANISH MOUNTAINS.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

ROUTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE

GOVERNMENT TROOPS RECAPTURE GARRISON TOWN.

After a brief encounter between the rebel and loyalist troops yesterday, the revolt in Northern Spain collapsed. Artillery was used against the insurgents, who broke and fled. According to an official communiqué issued last night, twenty rebels were killed and a hundred prisoners were taken.

Col. Galan, one of the ringleaders, was wounded but escaped. Several of his subordinates were taken; they will be shot. By the evening the garrison town of Jaca, the scene of the rising, was in the hands of the Government.

Reports to hand late last night suggested that trouble was developing in Saragossa, and that a general strike had been declared in that city. The general uneasiness in the situation in Spain was reflected in the falling value of the peseta.

LOYALISTS' EASY VICTORY.

THREE CASUALTIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday night.

The Spanish revolt has ended, like so many of its predecessors, in a fiasco. Unfortunately, some score of lives have been lost, and some more will be forfeit, for the Government has announced that the ringleaders will be dealt with in "exemplary manner"—a euphemism for execution.

Repercussions of the insurrection have caused a certain uneasiness in Saragossa and Barcelona, and loyal troops have been despatched to the disaffected areas. The Government have issued a communiqué claiming to have the situation in hand.

Jaca, the centre of the disturbance, is a garrison town up in the mountains in the frontier province of Huesca. Not far away Northern Spain merges into Southern France. The Jaca garrison consisted of:

One regiment of heavy artillery.
One regiment of light artillery.
A battalion of sappers.
A battalion of Galician infantry.

In all there must have been from a thousand to fifteen hundred men in the mountain fortress. Their leaders in the revolt were:—

Col. Julio Mangada, who defended members of the General Strike Committee at a court-martial some ten years back, and
Col. Galan, who four years ago was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for his part in an attempted coup d'état.

Major Franco, the trans-Atlantic airman, who somehow contrived to escape recently from a Madrid prison, is supposed to have been acting in concert with these two leaders.

With regard to the origin of the rising, an official communiqué states that a portion of the garrison of Jaca presented a series of demands to the authorities. These were peremptorily refused. The garrison then took up arms. The Mayor of Jaca called out the Civil Guard and the carabineers. Several shots were fired and the Civil Guard and carabineers were forced to retire.

Bishop as Hostage.

During the early hours of their adventure events appeared to favour the rebels, who took possession of the town, made prisoners of the leading officials, and commandeered all motor vehicles. General Las Heras, Military Governor of Huesca, was taken prisoner, with his aide-de-camp, and the Bishop of Jaca was held as hostage.

During the night loyalist troops, under the command of General Gay and General Dolla, took up positions within five miles of Jaca commanding the road to Huesca. This morning the rebels attempted to force their way through. They were repulsed with considerable loss, and fled in all directions before the loyalist forces. The loyalist losses are returned at one sergeant and two carabineers.

It is reported, though with how much truth one cannot say, that when they went into action the insurgents forced the captive General and Bishop to march at their head.

The rebels abandoned their arms and munitions as they fled. Some of the insurgents have sought refuge in the mountains.

ARMS SEIZED.

POLICE RAIDS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Saturday.

The police have made two further seizures of weapons and material in connection with the revolutionary organisation. In one shop a trunk was found, containing six hand bombs, an officer's uniform, and forty-eight red arm-bands, which were to be used to mark revolutionaries.

Five revolvers and twelve adjustable gun-stocks were found in the possession of Mario Rato, who was arrested together with a former secret police official, who had obtained the weapons for him.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE ANXIETY.

BARCELONA, Saturday.

The rapid fall in the peseta is causing a great sensation here. Large crowds have assembled all day round the notice boards of the banks.—Exchange.

In London yesterday the peseta was quoted at 47.90 to £, as against 46.55 on Friday and 43.72 a week ago.

THEFT FROM BARONESS'S HOUSE.

Charged with breaking and entering Carlton Towers, near Selby, the residence of Baroness Beaumont, and stealing jewellery belonging to Mr. Richard Micklethwaite, valued at £76 5s., Richard Meecham, aged 26, was remanded at Selby (Yorks) yesterday.

"TROUBLE OVER."

GEN. BERENGUER'S CLAIM.

MADRID, Saturday.

This morning the Prime Minister has a long interview with the King. On leaving the Palace he spoke to the newspaper men, saying that he did not know if the Censor would allow them to publish the news which he was about to give them.

"The forces which left Saragossa," the General said, "joined those coming from Huesca, and encountered the rebels this morning. A fight ensued, and the loyal forces took 100 prisoners. There were many casualties. The artillery, as well as the motor trucks which the rebels were using, fell into the hands of the Government."

The Prime Minister expressed the opinion that the trouble was over.

It is learned that the loyal troops opened fire with field-guns on the rebels early this morning near the village of Esgueva, at the entrance of the Ayerbe Pass.

The mutineers, who were surprised by the guns, for the most part threw down their arms and fled. The loyal troops advanced on Jaca, pursuing the mutineers without sustaining casualties.

When the two forces first met three officers advanced from the rebel lines towards the loyal troops, crying: "Long live the Republic." They were evidently under the impression that the forces sent to put down the rising would at once join them, but they were soon undeceived, being at once seized.

Four rebel officers were caught and will be summarily court-martialled. The commander, Galan, is said to have been wounded but to have got safely away in civilian clothes. Among the rebel officers were Captain Salinas, son of a Captain-General of the same name, Captain Hernandez, and Lieutenants Navarro and Munoz.

The origin of the outbreak is said to have been the arrival in Jaca of 200 students from Saragossa and Madrid, who harangued the soldiers. A professor of Madrid University is also reported to be implicated.

A report, so far unconfirmed, says that a general strike has been declared in Saragossa, and that fighting has taken place in the streets there.

A commission of citizens called on the Minister of the Interior in Madrid to-day, offering the Government the use of fifty motor-cars as well as 150 men if required. The Minister replied that fortunately such assistance was unnecessary. He told his callers to return later in the evening.—Reuter.

NEW YORK RIOT.

POLICE BRUSH WITH COMMUNISTS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A band of Communists, 1,500 strong, tried to march past the French consulate here to-day, bearing banners denouncing the French and English Governments. The police charged them, and hand-to-hand fighting took place.

Banners bearing inscriptions attacking the alleged "Imperialism" of the British, French, and American Governments were torn down by the police, and the "Reds" were driven back from East 40th Street, where the French consulate is situated, to 5th Avenue. Here thousands of onlookers soon gathered.

Several fights between Communists and bystanders broke out as the police continued their efforts to scatter the crowds. The disturbance grew to a riot, and the police charged again and again, but only succeeded in driving the "Reds" to one side of the avenue.

Another riot squad was called out, but was unable to disperse the mob. Curious throngs surged into the neighbourhood from all sides, increasing the difficulty of the police.

Whenever a group picked up a tattered banner, or broke into the strains of the "Internationale," the police leapt at them, brandishing their truncheons. Many arrests were made.—Reuter.

MORE IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN.

A DANISH PLEA.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday.

Speaking at the annual meeting here to-day of the so-called "Twelve Men's Union" an organisation of leading agriculturists), M. Frode Neergaard, a prominent Jutland agriculturist, made a strong plea that Denmark should import more from Britain. This reciprocity of trade has been repeatedly urged by the "Twelve Men's Union."

M. Neergaard said: "We send full ships to England but they come back empty. Sixty per cent. of our products go to England but we buy almost nothing. We get masses of money from England only to send it, for instance, to America. Denmark should voluntarily aim at greater purchases from Britain, especially by decreasing imports from America.

"If the Conservative Government regains office in England I believe there may be some danger for Denmark."—Exchange.

A "CONCILIATION" CABINET.

M. STEEG'S LIST OF MINISTERS.

M. TARDIEU LEFT OUT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

After most laborious negotiations, M. Steeg was able to complete his Cabinet at 2.30 this morning as follows:—

Prime Minister and Colonies	M. STEEG
Justice	M. CHERON
Foreign Affairs	M. BRIAND
Finance	M. GERMAIN-MARTIN
Interior	M. LEYGUES
Budget	M. PALMADE
War	M. BARTHOU
Marine	M. ALBERT SARRAUT
Public Instruction	M. CHAUTEMPS
Commerce and Economy	M. LOUCHEUR
Agriculture	M. BORET
Public Works	M. DALADIER
Posts and Telegraphs	M. G. BONNET
Air	M. PAINLEVE
Merchant Marine	M. DANIELOU
Labour	M. GRINDA
Pensions	M. THOUMYRE
Public Health	M. QUEUILLES

Among the junior Ministers appointed was M. Barety—as Under-Secretary for Finance—but later in the day M. Barety resigned.

At 10 o'clock this morning M. Steeg visited the Elysée to present the members of his Government to the President of the Republic, and it is expected that the new Government will appear before Parliament on Thursday.

On paper it is a Cabinet of "Conciliation," since it comprises not only Socialists, Radicals, and other members of the Left, but also representatives of M. Tardieu's majority, including one of the Marin group of the Right. Whether it will have the practical support of the Centre groups is another matter. Some of their members hesitate to follow those who have accepted portfolios, and at present their general co-operation seems unlikely.

OFFER TO CENTRE.

If this is so, M. Steeg may find himself largely dependent on the Socialist vote for the existence of his Government. M. Steeg's problem was this. Not wanting to be at the beck and call of the Socialists, he yesterday offered portfolios to members of the two Centre groups, to which belong, respectively, M. Tardieu and M. Maginot. After deliberations, these groups declared that the offer could not be accepted unless the Socialists-Radicals removed the veto which they launched against the Marin group and M. Tardieu when M. Laval was trying to form a Cabinet.

The Socialist-Radicals, realising that something had to be done and that M. Steeg would form his Government, made a step towards conciliation. They did not definitely remove the veto, but gave M. Steeg a free hand in the constitution of his Ministry. On this basis the latter continued his negotiations with the Centre groups, but while some of the members of the latter were prepared to co-operate, others did not consider that the Radicals had been definite enough in the removal of their veto.

M. Tardieu's group, for instance, on hearing that some of its members were proposing to accept portfolios, declared that they would be disavowed if they did. Finally, M. Laval, who likewise was offered a portfolio, refused, declaring that he would not enter a Government which had all the characteristics of a "Cabinet of Combat."

It is this hostility of the Centre group which renders problematical the amount of support which M. Steeg will obtain in the Chamber. Although he, after all, was able to induce members of the groups generally forming M. Tardieu's majority to join the Government, the support of the latter will probably depend upon the attitude towards him by M. Tardieu himself.

M. Steeg, who entered politics in 1904, has been Governor-General of Algeria and Resident Governor of Morocco.

UNFAVOURABLE COMMENT.

The first considered Press comment on the composition of the new Cabinet is distinctly unfavourable to it.

"The Steeg Ministry," says "Le Journal des Débats," "is the Cartel dimly disguised—a Ministry to condemn and to overturn at the earliest possible moment."

"Le Temps" remarks: "This formation, dominated by the Radicals, is condemned to live sooner or later at the mercy of the Socialists. The duty of the Opposition, which will now include in its ranks leaders of the stature of M. Tardieu, M. Maginot, and M. Paul Reynaud, is clear."

"The crisis is not at an end," says M. Léon Bailby, writing in "L'Intransigeant." "It continues. In the first debate on a great national problem this Cabinet will collapse like a pack of cards."

HEAVY SELLING ON WALL STREET.

LEADING ISSUES AT LOWEST FOR YEAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wall Street finished a depressing week with a further break all down the list, several of the market favourites receding to new low levels for the year.

After a weak opening, which followed Friday's easy close, large blocks of stock were tumbled on the market, and in the first hour many stocks had lost between one and four points.

U.S. Steels dropped 2⅞, Bethlehem Steel 3, Allied Chemical 4⅜, American Can 3⅜, Corn Products 2⅜, Du Pont 2, United Aircraft 5½, and Woolworth 2⅜.

Among the Rails, Rock Island lost 2⅜, Baltimore and Ohio 3½, Atchison 2⅜, Reading 2, St. Louis South-Western 4½, and Southern Pacific 2.

Sharp declines were also registered on the Curb, most Utility issues suffering, while Oils were also marked down.

MORE BANKS SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The local bank suspensions continued today. A bank in Indiana (the Union City Trust Company) closed its doors, with deposits amounting to nearly 500,000 dols. (£100,000), while a bank in Michigan, with similar liabilities, also closed down.—Reuter.

Market reports and prices on page 2, columns 5 and 6.

PLAY'S SHORT RUN.

WEST END WITHDRAWAL AFTER FIVE NIGHTS.

The play, "A Marriage Has Been Dis-Arranged," which was produced at the Royalty Theatre, London, on Tuesday, was withdrawn last night.

Mr. Leon M. Lion, who produced the play, is following it on Boxing Day with a revival of "No. 17," by Jefferson Farjeon, which ran for nine months when produced in 1925.

A notice of "A Marriage Has Been Dis-Arranged," by Mr. James Agate, appears on page 4.

NEW CODE FOR THE ROAD.

WALKERS ASKED TO GIVE SIGNALS.

THE RIGHT OF WAY

NO "HYMNS OF HATE" ON MOTOR HORNS.

A draft of the Highway Code to be observed by drivers of vehicles and by pedestrians, in conjunction with the provisions of the new Road Traffic Act, was issued yesterday by the Ministry of Transport to authorities and associations concerned for their observations.

Among the clauses in the code are the following:—

FOR MOTORISTS.

Do not pull up alongside a constable on point duty in order to ask him a question which other people could answer.

Motor-horns should be used sparingly. They should never be used to show annoyance or impatience.

FOR PEDESTRIANS.

Get to know the signals used by drivers of vehicles. Use signals yourself.

FOR HORSE-DRIVERS.

Keep well to the left of the road.

The Ministry, in an accompanying circular, state that the Act provides that a failure on the part of any person to observe any provision of the Highway Code will not, of itself, render that person liable to criminal proceedings of any kind. But any such failure may, in any proceedings—whether civil or criminal—be relied upon by any party to the proceedings as tending to establish or to negative any liability which is in question.

PARLIAMENT'S APPROVAL.

The code has to receive the approval of both Houses of Parliament before it can be issued officially to the public.

Among the provisions in the draft are the following:—

"To all users of the highways:—

"Always be careful and considerate towards others. As a responsible citizen you have a duty to the community not to endanger or impede others in their lawful use of the King's highway.

"Bear in mind the difficulties of others and try not to add to them.

"Keep on guard against the errors of others."

For pedestrians the following rules and recommendations are set out:—

"Always walk on the footpath where one is provided. If there is no footpath it is generally better to walk on the right of the carriage way.

"Warn your children of the dangers of the road and teach them how to avoid them.

"Do not stand about, especially in groups, at blind corners or other dangerous places where your presence may cause danger either of itself or by obscuring the line of vision of drivers.

"Keep your dog on the lead when walking along roads where traffic is heavy.

AT THE CROSS-ROADS.

Maxims for motorists include:—

"No vehicle has a 'right of way' at cross-roads, but traffic on a 'major' road has priority over traffic on a 'minor' road.

"Remember that your horn is intended to be used as a warning and an indication, if needed, of your presence on the road. It should not be used as a threat.

"Sound your horn when approaching a danger point or when about to overtake. Do not take it for granted that your warning has been heard.

"Respect the rights of pedestrians. Aged or infirm people and young children and those in charge of them call for your special courtesy.

"When passing or overtaking pedestrians, cyclists or animals, give them plenty of room. If the roads are wet or muddy try to avoid splashing them."

Motor-cyclists are enjoined to "be cautious and considerate rather than to trust solely to your driving skill."

"Sudden noisy acceleration," it is added, "is usually unnecessary and always disturbing."

MINISTER'S COMMENT.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, stated yesterday:—

"The Highway Code is of direct interest to everybody. We shall consult with a large number of associations before submitting the final draft for the approval of Parliament.

"I shall take into consideration the views and criticisms of the Press and the public, as well as the views of the wide range of representative bodies with whom I shall be in touch. I hope the public will regard the observance of the Highway Code, when it is approved by Parliament, as a prime social duty. Given this, the increase in street accidents can not only be checked; we can achieve a decrease, and that is one of my big ambitions."

The Automobile Association, in an official statement, welcomed the introduction of a highway code which would apply to all classes of road-users.

"Its practical value," it was stated, "will be dependent upon the realisation by all

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POLITICAL NOTES

THE COUNT-OUT.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Coming so soon after the ineffectual attack and poor division in the Vote of Censure, the "count-out" in the House of Commons on Sir John Davidson's economy resolution has inevitably created a bad impression on the public. What is the good, it is naturally asked, of making national economy one of the chief planks in the Conservative programme when Conservative M.P.s, as with one accord, stay away from a debate on the subject which one of their own number has initiated. Of course that entirely misrepresents the incident, the simple fact being that the debate took place on a private members' day when the stringent party whips do not run, and members are practically free to attend or not as their convenience may determine. As it happened the absentees were more numerous than usual, and the Whips to their chagrin found themselves vulnerable. Still it was likely that there would be a better showing as the evening wore on, and after a first attempt at a count-out had failed, no danger of another seemed imminent. Another count was called, and disclosed the fact that there were only thirty members in the Chamber, even including those who hurried in, and the debate came to an untimely end.

Conservative Apathy.

Of course, arrangements will be made to prevent the repetition of the mischance, the visibility of which is really much greater than the actuality. A more serious concern of the Whips is the apathy which pervades the rank and file of the party, so far as Parliament is concerned. In private life and on the platform there is no lack of keenness, and the need of putting a stop to the rake's progress of the Government at the earliest moment is constantly stressed, but when it comes to Parliamentary action the thirst to be at the enemy seems to disappear, and even the three-line Whip fails to bring a full muster.

The reason why is greatly dark. Perhaps it is a sense of the debating weakness of the front bench, or it may be that there is a feeling of *cui bono* now that the Government's tenure of office seems indefinitely prolonged by the connivance of the Liberals. Anyway, hostilities seem to be confined to question time, and debates lack life and purpose. We can only hope that when the House reassembles after the Recess the fighting spirit of the party will reassert itself.

Reprieved.

It seems likely that after all the Dyestuffs Act will have a year's reprieve, an ingenious way having been found of getting round Mr. Snowden's stubborn prejudice against any form of safeguarding our industries. Before the adjournment Parliament must pass the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and when that measure reaches the Upper House the Opposition will move for the inclusion in its provisions of the Dyestuffs Act, with a view to an impartial examination during the coming year of its operation and effects. As a number of other Acts—the Rent Restriction Act, for example—are included in the Bill, which therefore could not be allowed to expire without serious dislocation of affairs, the Peers are in a strong position in the matter, and it is probable that Mr. Snowden will give way—though, doubtless, with an ill grace.

Liberals and Labour.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has now endorsed Mr. Lloyd George's denial of the existence of a Liberal-Labour "bargain," so that we must take it there is nothing of the kind. All the same, we are confronted with conditions which might presume a definite arrangement. For example, the Electoral Reform Bill seems no longer in the air, for the Prime Minister, in repudiating the bargain, practically pledged himself to the removal of the present electoral anomalies. The odd thing about the matter is that the Parliamentary Labour rank and file have not been definitely consulted. Generally speaking, the Parliamentary Socialists would be willing to do a deal—the alternative vote in return for satisfactory amendment of the Trades Disputes Bill. The Government cannot possibly avoid pressing for a return to "contracting-out" in regard to the political levy, although the headquarters of the party are really lukewarm on the matter, having grown tired of the trade union of the constituencies. The Liberals will, of course, be shy of any amendment of the kind, against which Sir John Simon warned them very definitely at the party meeting last week, but it is thought that some bridge may be found by that astute lawyer, Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., in whom many Labour members have great confidence, and for whom they have a warm regard.

The Mosley Divertissement.

During the past week the Labour rank and file have been busy with irreverent poems and effusions in the Parliamentary lobbies regarding the Mosley memorandum. On the economic side he has shot his bolt. The advanced elements, as they are described, deplore the postponement of Socialism in our time. The Free Traders would prefer a straightforward Protection to the mixture he has served up. Others observe that many of the plans bear a close resemblance to the doctrines of Mr. J. M. Keynes, and, mildly put, they do not regard Mr. Keynes as a Socialist. But there are complications in the fact that some of the authorities understood to be in touch with Sir Oswald are also so far advisers to the Government in the innumerable committees and councils which flock to the offices in Whitehall.

BRIDE SHOT DEAD.

BIG-GAME HUNTER'S CRIME.

UMTALI (S. RHODESIA), Saturday.

Married in Salisbury only a month ago, Dr. R. L. Magoon, the American big game hunter, and his wife Audrey, have been found dead in their bedroom. It is presumed that Dr. Magoon attacked his wife with a rifle, which was found nearby, and then killed himself.

Dr. Magoon, besides being a big game hunter, was a well-known dentist. Mrs. Magoon came from Oregon (U.S.A.) two months ago.—Reuter.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 14, COLUMN 2.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S POSITION.

INDEPENDENT ACTION FORESHADOWED.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE CRITICISED.

Much political discussion is likely to be created by a speech which Sir John Simon, K.C., delivered to his constituents at Cleckheaton yesterday.

His recent utterances and actions have revealed a widening breach between himself and Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party. In his speech yesterday Sir John foreshadowed further independent action when he said:—

> My constituents will not be surprised if I claim to exercise in future, as I have in the past, an independent judgment in public affairs and to follow it up, if need be, by independent action.

In the course of his speech Sir John criticised the Alternative Vote as failing to supply a solution of electoral anomalies, and, after a plea for economy and sound finance, he said:—

"Unless a more resolute effort is made in this direction the country is threatened with disaster, and all who think with me are bound to put this consideration in the very front, not only of their declarations but their actions."

He also reaffirmed his opposition to the proposal to repeal the Trades Disputes Act or to reverse the political levy, and added: "I believe it would be a real advantage if Liberals who so largely agree with me on this subject would say so plainly."

The speech, and its reference to the growing support for Sir John Simon's views from Liberals in all parts of the country, is a further revelation of the dissatisfaction of many Liberals at Mr. Lloyd George's policy regarding relations with the Socialists to which attention was called by the Political Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on Thursday. At the Party meeting on that day the policy of keeping the Socialists in office came in for much criticism.

Sir John Simon has promised to address a Liberal meeting at South Molton, North Devon, on January 31. His speech yesterday is reported at length on page 17.

MR. BALDWIN'S CONFIDENCE.

TO SWEEP SCOTLAND.

Mr. Baldwin, who addressed a mass meeting in Glasgow on Friday night, was in high spirits when he left for London by the Royal Scot yesterday.

He heartily acknowledged the greeting of a woman with a shawl over her head, who, in the crowd at the Central Station, called out, "Good luck, Mr. Baldwin. We need ye here the noo."

Mr. Baldwin, before leaving, stated that, as the result of his visit, he returned to England very much encouraged and full of hope for a sweeping victory in Scotland at the forthcoming General Election, which could not be long delayed.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

BILL DRAFTED AND SOON TO BE INTRODUCED.

"There is a necessity for electoral reform," said Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council, at Chesham, yesterday, "if the success of representative government is to be assured and a fair basis of representation established."

The facts had long been established, Lord Parmoor added, and it was time a practicable proposal was adopted. A Bill had been drafted and would be introduced at an early date.

The Proportional Representation Society, in a statement last night, urged that the alternative vote is no remedy for the present electoral system, and expressed the hope that the Electoral Reform Bill will contain proportional representation, "the only system which will be just to all parties."

THE PENNY "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Daily Telegraph" at its new price of one penny, but retaining all its old features, is proving a great success, showing that there is a real demand for a newspaper which gives the news fully and impartially at a popular price.

In many places the demand has exceeded the supply, and it would be appreciated if anyone finding a difficulty in obtaining the paper would communicate with the Publisher, "Daily Telegraph," 135, Fleet Street, E.C.4

MOB VIOLENCE IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH SOLDIERS CALLED OUT.

TROUBLE AT A CREMATION.

BONFIRES IN THE BAZAARS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A company of British troops and large forces of armed police had to be called out in Bombay to-day to prevent the vast crowds from being inflamed by the proposed cremation on Chowpatty Beach of a Satyagrahi who died yesterday following injuries through being run over by a lorry before which volunteers were prostrating themselves in order to prevent the transport of foreign cloth. In the resulting clash forty were injured, two being bayoneted.

The deceased was dancing and shouting before the lorry, and, according to the police version, after several Satyagrahis had prostrated themselves and been forcibly removed, the crowd started throwing stones. The driver was hit and fainted and the lorry, out of control, ran over the man, who had fallen down in front of it.

The wildest rumours then circulated, such as that the man was deliberately run down, and that a police officer was in charge of the lorry. The latter statement arose from the fact that a sergeant from the accompanying escort jumped up and took control of the driverless lorry.

Whatever facts are disclosed at the inquest next Saturday it is clear that mob violence and rowdyism, which is increasing in a grave manner in Bombay, is at the bottom of this unfortunate incident, and the Government seems lacking in effective publicity to contradict the wild rumours. It is true that the Government account was published in the papers but this was not seen by the masses of the people, and broadcasting the true facts last night might have prevented a dangerous situation to-day.

FIXED BAYONETS.

As late as midnight the bazaars were aflame with bonfires of foreign hats snatched from people's heads, and traffic was held up. The situation was so grave that the Police Commissioner, with the Home Member, visited the locality to take control.

This morning Congressmen had the ground prepared for a mammoth procession, headed by the leaders of the War Council, which for four hours toured the main bazaars with impressive effect. Then, at the last minute, the suggestion was made that the dead man's body should be taken to Chowpatty Beach and cremated there, like that of the late Mr. Tilak.

The authorities refused to sanction this exceptional procedure, and armed police and troops rushed the main roads leading to the beach. Stalemate followed, but, as the main traffic arteries were blocked, the police fixed bayonets, and advanced forward slowly to clear the streets.

FORTY INJURED.

People fled helter-skelter, and during the melée it was discovered that two men had been injured in the ribs by bayonets, though not critically. Other injuries numbered forty, one a dangerous head wound.

Later, a compromise was effected between the leaders and the Police Commissioner. The procession turned back, and the cremation was the usual burning at the Ghat.

The excitement continued until the evening, when Congress ambulances were observed moving about. The crowds are more excited, and the situation is tense.

CHEQUERS TALKS.

MR. MACDONALD AS MEDIATOR.

Mr. MacDonald continued at Chequers, yesterday, his efforts as mediator between the Hindus and Moslem representatives at the Round Table Conference. For several days past the Prime Minister has been labouring to find a basis of compromise to remove the differences between these rival sects. Non-settlement of this problem threatens to bar further progress at the Conference.

It is understood that at yesterday's meeting no definite conclusions were reached. Presumably, however, the conversations are to be continued, although the time of the next meeting has not yet been fixed.

Thirty Hindu and Moslem Delegates motored to Chequers. The meeting began after luncheon, Mr. MacDonald, in his capacity of mediator, presiding. The Delegates had tea at Chequers, Miss Ishbel MacDonald acting as hostess. In the evening the Delegates returned to London.

The question whether separate electorates for Hindus and Moslems should be constituted, or whether there should be a joint electorate under the new constitution, is one of the fundamental points for decision. Hindu suggestion has been made that there should be a joint electorate with a provision for a fixed period of, say, ten years, for reservation of seats for minorities. The Moslems have put forward fourteen points on which they wish to be satisfied.

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FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

MR. SPAHLINGER'S NEW HOPE.

VACCINE CENTRE FOR BRITAIN.

HELP FOR FARMERS.

An important step forward in the fight against tuberculosis was foreshadowed to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday by Mr. Henry Spahlinger, whose anti-tubercle vaccine for cattle has aroused much interest in scientific and agricultural circles.

"My bovine vaccine," said Mr. Spahlinger to the SUNDAY TIMES, "which has already been successfully demonstrated on cattle in Switzerland and Norfolk, can be made available to farmers and stock-breeders throughout the world.

"My greatest personal desire is to make the formula public, but I must be assured that in no possible way can mistakes be made. The formula is not solely in my own keeping. I exhausted my own money—a lone worker has not at his disposal the resources of the great research institutions—and friends helped me to finish by supplying the necessary funds.

NOT OUT FOR PROFIT.

"They wished to make their help impersonal and so formed a syndicate, and they would be willing to manufacture in England the bovine vaccine at the lowest possible price if they were given the necessary financial support to open an institute.

"They are not out for profit, and if any better means can be found to make the vaccine more easily and rapidly available to farmers, and thus eliminate infection, through milk and meat—one of the most potent sources of tuberculosis in human beings—they would be only too willing to publish the formula to the world.

"They impose two conditions. The first is that the strictest of arrangements shall be made so that the full requirements of the formula are observed, for deviations will make it worthless. The second condition—and here the scientist's eyes glowed—is that sufficient money be provided so that I can finish my work on human tuberculosis. If I can do this, the treatment can be brought within the reach of the poorest patient, just as the bovine vaccine can now be used by every farmer.

BATTLE FOR HUMANITY.

"To stamp out human tuberculosis is the object of all my researches, and although for the last few years I have been anxious to avoid public reference to the work I was doing, progress has been made all the time.

"I regard the bovine vaccine as important in stamping out infection through meat and milk. The tests on cattle provide undeniable results concerning the efficiency of the treatment.

"Experiments cannot be made with human beings, so that if a patient had been cured of tuberculosis after a particular treatment it can be argued that it may or may not have been due to the treatment.

"You cannot take ten babies, vaccinate them with what you believe will make them immune from tuberculosis, and then give them living tubercle virus in order to test the efficacy of their vaccination.

"But that very test can be carried out on animals, and when the results are conclusive it is a means of disproving criticism on the method for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in humans."

Here Mr. Spahlinger broke off to show me carefully tabulated results of tests, all confirmed by independent veterinary surgeons in England and Switzerland.

"Yes, the 1916 vaccine made cattle immune," Mr. Spahlinger went on, "but it was a very expensive product, and a series of vaccinations were necessary. That meant I had to go on working until it was simplified. It took a long time, but now a stage has been reached when an animal can be vaccinated for a few shillings.

"That is what I want to do with my treatment for human tuberculosis."

In thus producing undeniable results of his experiments on cattle, Mr. Spahlinger is following the example of Pasteur, whose treatment for anthrax was not accepted until he had spent many years of work making tests on animals. When these were proved, his work was acclaimed throughout the world.

SUGAR QUOTAS FOR EUROPE.

A FIVE-YEARS' PLAN.

BRUSSELS, Saturday.

It is announced by the Sugar Conference that a 1,229,000 tons sugar quota for Europe has been decided upon, the total to be divided as follows:—590,000 tons Czechoslovakia, 319,000 tons Poland, 85,000 tons Hungary, 35,000 tons Belgium, 200,000 tons Germany.

The Germans do not seem to have given up their claim for a 420,000 tons quota, and they are at present negotiating with the Cubans and Javans to secure the complement of 220,000 tons.

The negotiations will be continued to-morrow afternoon. Should the conference be decisive, the European export quota system, given above, will come into force with next season, and will continue in force for five years. During that period European countries will be able to work off their existing stocks according to the figures allotted them.—Reuter.

SUICIDE OF DOCTOR'S WIFE.

DEPRESSED BY DEATH OF A FRIEND.

After inducing her husband to go out for a walk, Mrs. Maria Burnet Hillier, aged 63, the wife of a medical practitioner, of Weech Road, Hampstead, depressed by the death of a close personal friend, locked herself in the bathroom and turned on the gas.

At the St. Pancras inquest yesterday it was stated that Mrs. Hillier had suffered severely from bronchitis and asthma during the winter months.

Recording a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, Mr. Bentley Purchase, the coroner, said: "She left a note indicating what was in her mind and what was the reason apparently for what she did."

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Brazilian Government has published a decree restricting immigration for the year 1931.

The Austrian Biochemist, Professor Fritz Pregl, a Nobel prize winner, died yesterday, aged 61, from heart failure, at Graz Sanatorium.

The Federal Government has invited General Sir John Monash to represent Australia at the opening of New Delhi, the new Indian capital.

The League of Nations announced yesterday it had accepted a gift of 10,000 dols. (£2,000) for the calling of an International Conference to discuss calendar reform. The donor is a citizen of the United States.

WESTMINSTER LATIN PLAY.

REVIVAL OF PLAUTUS'S "RUDENS."

THE LADY ON THE SHORE.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

As American visitors discover to their cost and pleasure, England abounds in unexpected and delightful ancientries, unheralded and unstarred by any Baedeker—old customs and traditions cherished by local faith, but never boomed by tourist agencies.

To that small class of honourable heritages belongs the annual performance of the Latin play at Westminster School, which exerts a double spell in that, though dating from Queen Elizabeth, its costumes, scenery, ceremonies, and atmosphere (quite apart from its production in the old dormitory designed by Wren) breathe of the eighteenth century.

Curiously enough, last night's play, the "Rudens" of Plautus, has been produced by the King's Scholars only once since 1798, so that one feels some real force in this suggestion of a link between that great age and our own. Possibly the dramatic annals of all Europe would not record more than a dozen revivals of this play since that date, and thus we, the audience, must feel pleasantly flattered by the rarity of the event at which we assisted.

So far as the schoolboy portion of the audience is concerned, the word "assist" may indeed be construed in its more common sense. For it is one of the customs attending the play that a "claque" of boys, ensconced in the gallery, should applaud at certain points in well-organised unison—a practice curiously enhancing the formal impressiveness of the occasion.

THE WAGGISH SLAVE.

The "Rudens" is a simple and romantic little piece, typically including those elements so common in Latin comedy—the waggish and cunning slave whose function is to beat others by his wits, and in his turn to be beaten in more material form, the kind but irascible old man, the lost child restored at last by fortune in the usual "recognition scene."

The old Athenian Dæmones, living at Cyrene in North Africa, lost his child Palæstra years ago when she was but three. At the time of the play she has been cast up on the shore in the wreck of a vessel wherein the sinister slave-dealer Labrax was conveying her to Sicily. But Gripus, the fisherman, trawls from the sea a chest, and the fair Palæstra, by naming the contents, is able to prove her kinship with Dæmones.

The main feature of the Westminster Play, and one dating from the eighteenth century, is, of course, its Epilogue—usually written in elegant Latin elegiacs by some "Old Westminster"—in which the characters of the play return to the stage in modern dress and satirise current events. The secrets of this Latin pantomime may not be revealed until after the third performance next Wednesday.

As far back as 1893 the topicality was both political and social, as in that year the Epilogue alluded to that new camera, the "Codac" ("Tu premis umbonem, nos cetera facimus,"—"You press the button, we do the rest") and to "Optio Localis." In more recent years we have had similar references, as when we were warned, before Mr. MacDonald rose to power, "Cave ne Labor omnia vincat."

MR. BALDWIN'S "FUMIFICAM TUBAM."

In another year the stage bore two well-known advertisements:—"Sensus Krushenius ille," and "Aedificat bellos infantes, credite, Glaxo"; and Channel swimmers, boxers, Russian envoys, Mr. Baldwin with his "fumificam tubam," Wembley, and the Dayton evolution trial, are all topics that have in recent years appeared in the Epilogue.

In the present production the Master of the King's Scholars, Mr. Pentreath, deserves congratulation for encouraging in the players a more lively realism of action than we have seen in recent years. The bold terra cotta of the Temple of Venus, sharply contrasting with the glowing azure of its pediment, neatly balance the æsthetic effect of a marine back-cloth, whose green waves are worthy of Cézanne.

In the part of Labrax, Mr. J. R. C. Engleheart gave an admirable display of lachrymose drollery, while Mr. E. R. Smith as Sceparnio and Mr. J. R. Cheadle as Daemones deserve special mention.

THE SICK LIST.

MARQUESS OF CREWE MUCH BETTER.

Last night's reports on the condition of invalids:—

The Marquess of Crewe (chill): Much better.

Lord Riddell (operation): Going on quite well.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans (influenza): Better and was able to go out for a little while.

Mr. Justice Langton: Going on nicely.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe: Slight improvement.

Lady Milbanke (wife of Sir John Milbanke): Much improvement.

Miss Phyllis Dare (operation for appendicitis): Much better and going on well.

Miss Jessie Millward (seriously ill at Brighton): A slight improvement.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P. (operation for appendicitis): A fairly comfortable day.

LATE NEWS

THE REVOLT IN SPAIN.

CAPTURED MILITARY GOVERNOR SET FREE.

(SEE PAGE 13.)

According to a statement issued after a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet last night (quoted by Reuter in a message from Madrid this morning), order has been restored at Jaca, and other villages in the affected districts. A colonel of gendarmes succeeded in setting free the Military Governor and other officials who had fallen into the hands of mutineers. General Las Heras was wounded in the arm.

Loyal troops made 200 prisoners yesterday morning and another 300 in the afternoon. The majority of the mutineers are stated to be in the hands of the authorities.

A LONDON BYWAY.

[Specially drawn for the SUNDAY TIMES by Hanslip Fletcher.

No. 11, Clements Inn Passage, the oldest house in Clare Market. Next door is the Anchorage, the residence of the Rector of St. Clement Danes. The anchor mark shown is one of the many in the parish which recall that St. Clement, Bishop and Martyr, was thrown into the sea with an anchor round his neck.

MISHAP TO A CUNARDER.

LUXURY LINER WITH 500 ON BOARD.

FOULS A BUOY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

The Cunard liner Carinthia met with a mishap this afternoon within an hour of her departure from port to undertake winter luxury cruises from New York.

The liner fouled a buoy in the Crosby Channel of the Mersey, and her commander decided to return to dock.

More than 500 passengers and members of the crew were on board, but few of them were aware of the collision until the liner's engines were stopped and she swung round.

No alarm was displayed, and although the assistance of tug-boats was at first thought necessary, the liner was able to make dock under her own steam.

Divers descended to-night, in the glare of the Liverpool arc lamps at the Sandon Basin, and examined the ship's propellers. They found that no serious damage had been received, and the liner will leave on to-morrow morning's tide.

The passengers were accommodated on board for the night.

IRAK TO BLOOMSBURY.

NEW BRITISH MUSEUM APPOINTMENT.

The SUNDAY TIMES understands that Mr. Sidney Smith has been appointed Keeper of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum. The position has been vacant since the death six weeks ago of Dr. H. R. H. Hall.

Mr. Smith, who is less than 40 years old, is a Cambridge man, and was offered an appointment by the museum authorities in 1914. He was then unable to take up the duties because of the war, in which he served as a private, and was twice wounded.

After the war Mr. Smith began his work at the museum. He has written an History of Assyria and part of an official publication on Cuneiform Text, from which it was proved that Naboridus, one of the ancient Kings of Babylon, was libelled by his subjects.

Two years ago Mr. Smith was "borrowed" by the Irak Museum at Bagdad to put in order and catalogue its possessions. Now he has finished this work, and he will leave Bagdad on January 4. It is expected that he will take up his new work at once.

BOLIVAR CENTENARY.

The centenary of the death of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, will be celebrated in London on Wednesday. At 11.15 a.m. a Requiem Mass is to be sung at Westminster Cathedral, with Cardinal Bourne presiding. The Government will be represented by Lord Howard of Penrith. After the Mass the Foreign Secretary will unveil at Apsley House a commemorative tablet of the historical meeting between Simon Bolivar and Lord Wellesley, which took place on July 17, 1810.

Wreaths will afterwards be placed on the Cenotaph in memory of the British soldiers who fought in Bolivar's army, and at the statue of Canning, the great British friend of Spanish-America.

An article on Simon Bolivar appears on page 11.

THE TURCO-GREEK ENTENTE.

YUGOSLAV CONCERN.

M. MARINKOVITCH FETED IN ATHENS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, Saturday.

The Yugoslav Foreign Minister's visit to Athens has turned out to be something more than a mere courtesy return of M. Venizelos' last visit to Belgrade.

Although, at first, it was said that as all Græco-Yugoslav questions had been settled, and there were no particular subjects for discussion, M. Marinkovitch has disclosed that he was invited to come to Athens by the Greek Government, and that during his stay he will discuss matters of outstanding interest to Yugoslavia and Greece.

I am informed that the Græco-Turk agreements signed in Angora during M. Venizelos' recent visit to the Turkish capital have caused considerable uneasiness in Belgrade. This fact was communicated to the Greek Government, and the latter, wishing to remove any suspicion that those agreements have an anti-Jugoslav bias, suggested M. Marinkovitch's visit to Athens.

The explanations furnished to him seem to have dispelled every misunderstanding. The cordiality in evidence on both sides during his visit has been quite exceptional. This is a matter of great public satisfaction here, for friendly relations and understanding between the two countries, whose interests are so closely connected, are highly valued.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO LORD BALFOUR.

MR. BALDWIN AS SAVANT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Eulogies of deceased members, including Lord Balfour, and newly elected members, including Mr. Stanley Baldwin, were pronounced at the annual public session of the Academy of Moral and Political Scientists to-day by M. H. Berthelemy, who presided.

Briefly describing Lord Balfour's career, M. Berthelemy spoke of the friendly sympathy he had always shown towards France. In his important contribution to philosophy, Lord Balfour, although moderate in his conclusions, in no wise diminished the reach of scientific progress.

Mr. Baldwin, who will occupy the chair vacated by Lord Balfour, was welcomed by M. Berthelemy, both as a great statesman and as a savant and man of letters.—Reuter.

TWO MILLION SCOUTS.

There are now something like 2,000,000 Scouts in forty-five different countries, said Sir Percy Everett, a member of the Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides' Association, speaking yesterday at Slough.

The Scout movement, said Sir Percy, was going to make more than anything else for the happiness and peace of the world. The more we could get to know the Scouts in other countries, the less likelihood there would be of war.

THE MAYOR'S 'BUS.

The Mayor of Hornsey (Councillor C. A. Summersby), who has been running a free 'bus from Muswell Hill to Highgate Station for business girls, was last night presented with a toy motor 'bus by the Muswell Hill Group of Toc H.

BAG SNATCHING EPIDEMIC.

FOUR ROBBERIES IN KENSINGTON.

DARING MOTOR BANDITS.

There was an epidemic of bag snatching in Kensington last night, when motor bandits robbed four women.

After each "raid" messages were flashed to Scotland Yard and the information was sent by wireless to Flying Squad patrols.

The first victim was Dr. Florence May Wood, of Elgin Crescent, W. She took the index number of the car, which it was found had been stolen from Chelsea.

It was a dark blue coupé and contained three men. They drove up to Dr. Wood as she was walking in Clarendon Road, W., and grabbed her handbag, containing 27s.

A few minutes later a car appeared in Kensington Park Gardens, where Miss Perkin, of Ladbroke Grove, was robbed of her handbag, which contained 10s.

In a short time the men had reached Abingdon Villas, Kensington. It is stated that a man got out of the car and snatched the handbag of Miss Amy Cann. It contained two £5 notes and one £1 note.

Lady William Nevill, of Onslow Gardens, Kensington, wife of Lord William Nevill, brother of the Marquess of Abergavenny, was another victim. She was walking in Thurlowe Square, Kensington, when a man snatched her handbag in which was 24s. He was driven away in a motor-car the description of which resembled that of the car concerned in the other robberies.

Mr. William John Thomas, aged 41, of Palermo Road, Harlesden, a collector for a credit draper, was robbed of £10 last night in Eton Grove, Holloway, by a man who threw mustard powder in his face.

WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

BRIEF ORATORY AT THE PRESS CLUB.

Five young women who have attained wide fame in the world of sports and athletics, were the guests of honour at the annual Ladies' Night Dinner of the London Press Club last night. They were Miss Marjorie Foster, winner of the King's Prize at Bisley; Miss Diana Fishwick, the golf champion; Miss Betty Nuthall, the tennis champion; Miss Winifred Brown, winner of the Round-Britain Air Race; and Miss Joyce Cooper, the swimming champion.

Miss Foster, when called upon to speak by the chairman, Mr. A. P. Garland, excused herself by saying that she was not used to public speaking. She added one sentence: "If I had not had the help of the men I should never have won the King's Cup."

The other guests were almost equally brief. Miss Winifred Brown's speech took the form of a story about journalists, and the speeches of Miss Cooper and Miss Fishwick each consisted of fewer than a score of words. Miss Nuthall was suffering from toothache and her brother replied on her behalf.

Mr. A. P. Garland said that Fleet Street owed a great deal to women—from the news point of view. In fact women seemed to be on their way to monopolising the columns of the Press.

THE UNWANTED PASSENGER.

When a woman was fined £1 at Leicester yesterday for abusive conduct it was stated that she demanded a bottle of medicine from a doctor on the ground that he had nearly run over her with his car. When her demand was refused, she jumped into the doctor's car and refused to move, and the doctor had to take another car.

B.M.A.'s DEFENCE OF VIVISECTION.

NEW BILL OPPOSED.

"IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC."

The British Medical Association, in a letter sent to Members of Parliament concerning Commander Kenworthy's Bill to prohibit the expenditure of public money on vivisection experiments, states that the Act of 1876 lays down that "no one but the holder of a licence from the Secretary of State is permitted to use animals for experiments," that such work shall only be carried out at registered places, and that the experiments must be performed with a view to the advancement of physiological knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering.

"This work is loosely termed vivisection," the letter goes on, "but no severe cutting operation is permitted under the Act without the use of an anæsthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain. Very many of the so-called experiments permitted under the Act are done for the purposes of public health or of medical treatment, for the immediate benefit of the community or individual patients.

"The potency of many remedies in use to-day, notably glandular extracts, vaccines, sera, and some drugs such as arsenicals (e.g., salvarsan) cannot be determined except by animal experiments. Without being so tested they may be uselessly weak or dangerously strong. Lives depend upon these powerful medicaments being of standard strength.

A CHILDBIRTH EXPERIMENT.

"Should the expenditure of public money on such work as this be prohibited? Pituitary extract is a good example. It is a valuable drug in childbirth, often diminishing pain and danger, and obviating the use of instruments, but an overdose might easily kill the patient. Before proper control was introduced, different preparations on the market varied in strength up to as high a ratio as eighty to one, with results that can be imagined. By means of animal experiments a standard of potency, expressed in definite units, has been secured, and is, in fact, now enforced by law. This is one of the national biological standards for which the Medical Research Council is responsible.

"Some infectious diseases, e.g., some cases of tuberculosis, cannot be diagnosed with certainty except by animal tests, and animals must of necessity be used in the preparation of certain vaccines and sera. It is a public duty that such work as this should be carried out, and in some cases the law requires it to be done. The effective control of therapeutic substances can only be ensured by the State, and therefore by the expenditure of public funds.

"It is not always realised that the term vivisection covers such work as this, and the British Medical Association is of opinion that it is in the interests of the community that Commander Kenworthy's Bill should be opposed."

The Bill is to be introduced on Tuesday.

"MONARCH OF MIND."

NEW YORK'S TRIBUTE TO EINSTEIN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Professor Einstein, from his arrival in New York on Thursday until his departure to-night for California, has been interviewed, photographed, and fêted on a scale hardly approached by any other world celebrity in recent years. Every hour has been occupied either by visiting or receptions, and everywhere he has gone the great scientist has been warmly greeted, more especially, perhaps, by the Zionist sections of New York's Hebrew population. The latter are estimated at little less than a million.

Last night there was a spontaneous demonstration at the Metropolitan Opera House, which Professor and Mrs. Einstein attended to see a performance of "Carmen."

To-day Professor Einstein was escorted to the City Hall by a reception committee headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and was introduced to Mayor Walker. The City Hall was crowded, and has seldom witnessed such an enthusiastic reception.

The police band played the German National Anthem as Professor and Mrs. Einstein advanced to shake hands with the city's chief executive, to whom he was presented by Dr. Butler as "a visiting monarch, a monarch of the mind who reigns in the realm of ideas; a man who has taken his place in that great succession which began with Archimedes and came done from Copernicus to Newton to Kepler; one of those mortals gifted with almost superhuman power, who is able by his genius to take our universe more completely to pieces, to explore its greatest distances, and to peer into its remotest depths."

Mayor Walker spoke the welcome of cosmopolitan New York. He said that the keys of the city were promised to Professor Einstein in 1921. They were never actually delivered, but Professor Einstein, with his subtle knowledge of things, got the keys relatively. (Laughter.) In these days of Prohibition there were really no keys to New York, but there were keys to the minds and hearts of its citizens, and these Professor Einstein undoubtedly possessed.

BORROWING FROM U.S.

£2,757 MILLIONS IN 16 YEARS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

During 1914-1929, 1,962 foreign security issues were offered to American investors. In the aggregate they were to the value of 13,787,000,000 dollars (approximately £2,757,400,000).

Europe, to the extent of 5,752,000,000 dollars (approximately £1,150,400,000), was the greatest borrower. Other borrowers were Canada, 2,566,000,000 dollars (approximately £513,200,000); Latin America, 2,491,000,000 dollars (approximately £498,200,000); and the Far East, 811,000,000 dollars (approximately £162,200,000).—Exchange.

BRISTOL BYE-ELECTION.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ADOPTED.

The Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., Solicitor-General, was last night adopted as Labour candidate in the Bristol bye-election. Last week the Liberals adopted Mr. Edward Baker.

It is stated that the Conservatives will contest the seat and will adopt a candidate in the near future.

The bye-election has been rendered necessary by the death on December 2 of Mr. Walter J. Baker, M.P., who won the seat in 1923 from the Liberals.

THE KING'S CATTLE.

A consignment of sixteen cattle and eight pigs from the King's Farm of Abergeldie Mains, Balmoral, Deeside, which were included in a Christmas sale at Aberdeen yesterday, made remarkably high prices.

Buyers from all parts of the country attended the sale and competition for cattle from the Royal farm was very keen. The highest price was £80 for a bullock. As the animal weighed 11 cwt., the price per cwt. was 145s. 6d.

MURDER OF A MONEYLENDER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED.

INCIDENT AT TRIAL

SOLICITOR AND A DOCTOR'S ABSENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LEEDS, Saturday.

A remarkable incident concerning a doctor's evidence marked the resumed trial at Leeds Assizes to-day of Fred Gill, aged 26, electric motor driver, who is charged with the wilful murder of Oliver Preston, an elderly moneylender, of Keighley. To-day was the fourth day of the trial.

Evidence was given for the defence, and one of the witnesses was Dr. James S. Logan, of Leeds.

Replying to Mr. Lowenthal, K.C., for the Crown, Dr. Logan said he had only been asked to come into the case last Thursday.

Mr. Justice Talbot: Why was it that you were requested to give evidence at so late a date?

Dr. Logan: Because, as I understand, the doctor who was to have given evidence had been asked by the prosecution to retire from the case.

The Judge: Asked to retire by whom?

Dr. Logan: I understand it was by the leading counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Lowenthal: What?

The Judge: Wait a moment, Mr. Lowenthal.

Mr. Lowenthal: My lord, as leading counsel for the Crown, I say that statement is wholly untrue.

NAME WRITTEN DOWN.

The Judge (to Gill's counsel): Can you explain this, Mr. Cleworth?

Mr. Cleworth: Yes. I do not wish to mention the doctor's name, but I should like to write it down for you, and I would like to call the solicitor instructing me who has had the defence from the beginning.

Mr. Charles Mycock, solicitor, Leeds, went into the witness-box, and said: "When I was instructed for the defence of this prisoner I rightly or wrongly attached great importance to the medical evidence, and made it my business to find a man qualified as highly as could be to give evidence.

"I found such a man who went over to Keighley, examined the scene of the crime critically, and made himself fully acquainted with all the facts. On Thursday of this week this gentleman came to me and asked me to release him from the case and not press him to give evidence. I asked him why. Shall I give you the reason he alleged, my lord?

"SENT BY CHIEF CONSTABLE."

The Judge: Yes.

Mr. Mycock: He informed me that the Chief Constable of the West Riding had sent a highly placed detective officer in the C.I.D. of this city to tell him that he would run a serious risk if he gave evidence in the case. On that I released him.

Mr. Lowenthal: The Chief Constable of the West Riding is here, and will be prepared to say——

The Judge: If this matter is to be inquired into, this is not the time and place for it. The doctor whose name has been passed up to me may be asked what he has to say about it.

"This matter may have to be investigated, but I am not going to try it here. I do not think the jury need pay the slightest attention to this matter. They are concerned only with the facts of the case as given in evidence. The last witness merely explains why Dr. Logan came so late into the case."

The incident then closed.

The jury returned to court at 9.25 p.m., after an hour and forty-five minutes' retirement, and gave a verdict of "Guilty."

Passing sentence of death, the Judge said, "I can hold out no hope that the sentence will not be carried out. Your time is short, and I would tell you to prepare yourself for that end."

Gill had to be assisted from the dock by warders.

Mr. Beaton, a barrister, made an application to the Judge for permission for the head of the Leeds C.I.D. to go into the witness-box and state that the allegations made against him by Gill's solicitor, Mr. Mycock, in the witness-box, were wholly untrue.

The Judge said that that was not the place for the reply to be made, but he had no doubt that the Press would give Mr. Beaton's application the same publicity as had been given to the evidence at the trial.

NEW CODE FOR THE ROAD.

Continued from page 13, column 4.

users of the King's highway of their definite obligations to use the road reasonably and with due regard to the safety and convenience of every other road-user.

"The A.A. is carefully studying the draft code in detail, and will shortly make its recommendations to the Ministry of Transport."

Mr. F. G. Bristow, general secretary of the Commercial Motor Users' Association, said he thought the new code likely to be extremely useful to both motorists and pedestrians.

"It follows very largely the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transport," Mr. Bristow said, "but where it differs, I think the change is all to the food. I would cite one instance. The Royal Commission suggested that pedestrians might give signs to motorists entering main roads. That struck me as being open to grave abuse and danger, and I am glad the Ministry of Transport have only asked that the pedestrian should signal as to his own intentions and not what he wants the motorist to do."

THIRD PARTY RISKS.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN ISSUE OF POLICIES.

Many motorists who under the new regulations have taken out third-party insurance policies have not yet received from the companies certificates to prove that they have done so.

Some of them are a little apprehensive because without such a certificate they will not be able to renew or obtain car licences on or after January 1.

"The only reason for the delay," said an official of a large insurance company yesterday, "is that we have been literally snowed under by applications for policies and certificates. It has been physically impossible to send out all certificates yet, but clients need not worry. They will all receive them before the New Year."

The Ministry of Transport announced yesterday that forms of application for motor-drivers' licences under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, can be obtained at any money order office in Great Britain.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Dalton, near Rotherham, last night, said that one of the most difficult tasks with which the country was faced to-day was the future of India.

"Mr. Churchill," declared Mr. Alexander, "has made one of the most dastardly statements ever made during a national conference. His statement is a direct insult to the Indian representatives in England."

Mr. Churchill's speech, which was delivered on Thursday in the City, was also criticised yesterday by Sir Herbert Samuel in a speech reported on page 17.

FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

MR. SPAHLINGER'S NEW HOPE.

VACCINE CENTRE FOR BRITAIN.

HELP FOR FARMERS.

An important step forward in the fight against tuberculosis was foreshadowed to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday by Mr. Henry Spahlinger, whose anti-tubercle vaccine for cattle has aroused much interest in scientific and agricultural circles.

"My bovine vaccine," said Mr. Spahlinger to the SUNDAY TIMES, "which has already been successfully demonstrated on cattle in Switzerland and Norfolk, can be made available to farmers and stock-breeders throughout the world.

"My greatest personal desire is to make the formula public, but I must be assured that in no possible way can mistakes be made. The formula is not solely in my own keeping. I exhausted my own money—a lone worker has not at his disposal the resources of the great research institutions—and friends helped me to finish by supplying the necessary funds.

NOT OUT FOR PROFIT.

"They wished to make their help impersonal and so formed a syndicate, and they would be willing to manufacture in England the bovine vaccine at the lowest possible price if they were given the necessary financial support to open an institute.

"They are not out for profit, and if any better means can be found to make the vaccine more easily and rapidly available to farmers, and thus eliminate infection, through milk and meat—one of the most potent sources of tuberculosis in human beings—they would be only too willing to publish the formula to the world.

"They impose two conditions. The first is that the strictest of arrangements shall be made so that the full requirements of the formula are observed, for deviations will make it worthless. The second condition—and here the scientist's eyes glowed—is that sufficient money be provided so that I can finish my work on human tuberculosis. If I can do this, the treatment can be brought within the reach of the poorest patient, just as the bovine vaccine can now be used by every farmer.

BATTLE FOR HUMANITY.

"To stamp out human tuberculosis is the object of all my researches, and although for the last few years I have been anxious to avoid public reference to the work I was doing, progress has been made all the time.

"I regard the bovine vaccine as important in stamping out infection through meat and milk. The tests on cattle provide undeniable results concerning the efficiency of the treatment.

"Experiments cannot be made with human beings, so that if a patient had been cured of tuberculosis after a particular treatment it can be argued that it may or may not have been due to the treatment.

"You cannot take ten babies, vaccinate them with what you believe will make them immune from tuberculosis, and then give them living tubercle virus in order to test the efficacy of their vaccination.

"But that very test can be carried out on animals, and when the results are conclusive it is a means of disproving criticism on the method for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in humans."

Here Mr. Spahlinger broke off to show me carefully tabulated results of tests, all confirmed by independent veterinary surgeons in England and Switzerland.

"Yes, the 1916 vaccine made cattle immune," Mr. Spahlinger went on, "but it was a very expensive product, and a series of vaccinations were necessary. That meant I had to go on working until it was simplified. It took a long time, but now a stage has been reached when an animal can be vaccinated for a few shillings.

"That is what I want to do with my treatment for human tuberculosis."

In thus producing undeniable results of his experiments on cattle, Mr. Spahlinger is following the example of Pasteur, whose treatment for anthrax was not accepted until he had spent many years of work making tests on animals. When these were proved, his work was acclaimed throughout the world.

SUGAR QUOTAS FOR EUROPE.

A FIVE-YEARS' PLAN.

BRUSSELS, Saturday.

It is announced by the Sugar Conference that a 1,229,000 tons sugar quota for Europe has been decided upon, the total to be divided as follows:—590,000 tons Czechoslovakia, 319,000 tons Poland, 85,000 tons Hungary, 35,000 tons Belgium, 200,000 tons Germany.

The Germans do not seem to have given up their claim for a 420,000 tons quota, and they are at present negotiating with the Cubans and Javans to secure the complement of 220,000 tons.

The negotiations will be continued to-morrow afternoon. Should the conference be decisive, the European export quota system, given above, will come into force with next season, and will continue in force for five years. During that period European countries will be able to work off their existing stocks according to the figures allotted them.—Reuter.

SUICIDE OF DOCTOR'S WIFE.

DEPRESSED BY DEATH OF A FRIEND.

After inducing her husband to go out for a walk, Mrs. Maria Burnet Hillier, aged 63, the wife of a medical practitioner, of Weech Road, Hampstead, depressed by the death of a close personal friend, locked herself in the bathroom and turned on the gas.

At the St. Pancras inquest yesterday it was stated that Mrs. Hillier had suffered severely from bronchitis and asthma during the winter months.

Recording a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, Mr. Bentley Purchase, the coroner, said: "She left a note indicating what was in her mind and what was the reason apparently for what she did."

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Brazilian Government has published a decree restricting immigration for the year 1931.

The Austrian Biochemist, Professor Fritz Pregl, a Nobel prize winner, died yesterday, aged 61, from heart failure, at Graz Sanatorium.

The Federal Government has invited General Sir John Monash to represent Australia at the opening of New Delhi, the new Indian capital.

The League of Nations announced yesterday it had accepted a gift of 10,000 dols. (£2,000) for the calling of an International Conference to discuss calendar reform. The donor is a citizen of the United States.

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WESTMINSTER LATIN PLAY.

REVIVAL OF PLAUTUS'S "RUDENS."

THE LADY ON THE SHORE.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

As American visitors discover to their cost and pleasure, England abounds in unexpected and delightful ancientries, unheralded and unstarred by any Baedeker—old customs and traditions cherished by local faith, but never boomed by tourist agencies.

To that small class of honourable heritages belongs the annual performance of the Latin play at Westminster School, which exerts a double spell in that, though dating from Queen Elizabeth, its costumes, scenery, ceremonies, and atmosphere (quite apart from its production in the old dormitory designed by Wren) breathe of the eighteenth century.

Curiously enough, last night's play, the "Rudens" of Plautus, has been produced by the King's Scholars only once since 1798, so that one feels some real force in this suggestion of a link between that great age and our own. Possibly the dramatic annals of all Europe would not record more than a dozen revivals of this play since that date, and thus we, the audience, must feel pleasantly flattered by the rarity of the event at which we assisted.

So far as the schoolboy portion of the audience is concerned, the word "assist" may indeed be construed in its more common sense. For it is one of the customs attending the play that a "claque" of boys, ensconced in the gallery, should applaud at certain points in well-organised unison—a practice curiously enhancing the formal impressiveness of the occasion.

THE WAGGISH SLAVE.

The "Rudens" is a simple and romantic little piece, typically including those elements so common in Latin comedy—the waggish and cunning slave whose function is to beat others by his wits, and in his turn to be beaten in more material form, the kind but irascible old man, the lost child restored at last by fortune in the usual "recognition scene."

The old Athenian Dæmones, living at Cyrene in North Africa, lost his child Palæstra years ago when she was but three. At the time of the play she has been cast up on the shore in the wreck of a vessel wherein the sinister slave-dealer Labrax was conveying her to Sicily. But Gripus, the fisherman, trawls from the sea a chest, and the fair Palæstra, by naming the contents, is able to prove her kinship with Dæmones.

The main feature of the Westminster Play, and one dating from the eighteenth century, is, of course, its Epilogue—usually written in elegant Latin elegiacs by some "Old Westminster"—in which the characters of the play return to the stage in modern dress and satirise current events. The secrets of this Latin pantomime may not be revealed until after the third performance next Wednesday.

As far back as 1893 the topicality was both political and social, as in that year the Epilogue alluded to that new camera, the "Codac" ("Tu premis umbonem, nos cetera facimus,"—"You press the button, we do the rest") and to "Optio Localis." In more recent years we have had similar references, as when we were warned, before Mr. MacDonald rose to power, "Cave ne Labor omnia vincat."

MR. BALDWIN'S "FUMIFICAM TUBAM."

In another year the stage bore two well-known advertisements:—"Sensus Krushenius ille," and "Aedificat bellos infantes, credite, Glaxo"; and Channel swimmers, boxers, Russian envoys, Mr. Baldwin with his "fumificam tubam," Wembley, and the Dayton evolution trial, are all topics that have in recent years appeared in the Epilogue.

In the present production the Master of the King's Scholars, Mr. Pentreath, deserves congratulation for encouraging in the players a more lively realism of action than we have seen in recent years. The bold terra cotta of the Temple of Venus, sharply contrasting with the glowing azure of its pediment, neatly balance the æsthetic effect of a marine back-cloth, whose green waves are worthy of Cézanne.

In the part of Labrax, Mr. J. R. C. Englehearn gave an admirable display of lachrymose drollery, while Mr. E. R. Smith as Scepanio and Mr. J. R. Cheadle as Daemones deserve special mention.

THE SICK LIST.

MARQUESS OF CREWE MUCH BETTER.

Last night's reports on the condition of invalids:—

The Marquess of Crewe (chill): Much better.

Lord Riddell (operation): Going on quite well.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans (influenza): Better and was able to go out for a little while.

Mr. Justice Langton: Going on nicely.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe: Slight improvement.

Lady Milbanke (wife of Sir John Milbanke): Much improvement.

Miss Phyllis Dare (operation for appendicitis): Much better and going on well.

Miss Jessie Millward (seriously ill at Brighton): A slight improvement.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P. (operation for appendicitis): A fairly comfortable day.

LATE NEWS

THE REVOLT IN SPAIN.

CAPTURED MILITARY GOVERNOR SET FREE.

(SEE PAGE 13.)

According to a statement issued after a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet last night (quoted by Reuter in a message from Madrid this morning), order has been restored at Jaca, and other villages in the affected districts. A colonel of gendarmes succeeded in setting free the Military Governor and other officials who had fallen into the hands of mutineers. General Las Heras was wounded in the arm.

Loyal troops made 200 prisoners yesterday morning and another 300 in the afternoon. The majority of the mutineers are stated to be in the hands of the authorities.

A LONDON BYWAY.

[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

No. 11, Clements Inn Passage, the oldest house in Clare Market. Next door is the Anchorage, the residence of the Rector of St. Clement Danes. The anchor mark shown is one of the many in the parish which recall that St. Clement, Bishop and Martyr, was thrown into the sea with an anchor round his neck.

MISHAP TO A CUNARDER.

LUXURY LINER WITH 500 ON BOARD.

FOULS A BUOY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

The Cunard liner Carinthia met with a mishap this afternoon within an hour of her departure from port to undertake winter luxury cruises from New York.

The liner fouled a buoy in the Crosby Channel of the Mersey, and her commander decided to return to dock.

More than 500 passengers and members of the crew were on board, but few of them were aware of the collision until the liner's engines were stopped and she swung round.

No alarm was displayed, and although the assistance of tug-boats was at first thought necessary, the liner was able to make dock under her own steam.

Divers descended to-night, in the glare of the Liverpool arc lamps at the Sandon Basin, and examined the ship's propellers. They found that no serious damage had been received, and the liner will leave on to-morrow morning's tide.

The passengers were accommodated on board for the night.

IRAK TO BLOOMSBURY.

NEW BRITISH MUSEUM APPOINTMENT.

The SUNDAY TIMES understands that Mr. Sidney Smith has been appointed Keeper of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum. The position has been vacant since the death six weeks ago of Dr. H. R. H. Hall.

Mr. Smith, who is less than 40 years old, is a Cambridge man, and was offered an appointment by the museum authorities in 1914. He was then unable to take up the duties because of the war, in which he served as a private, and was twice wounded.

After the war Mr. Smith began his work at the museum. He has written an History of Assyria and part of an official publication on Cuneiform Text, from which it was proved that Naboridus, one of the ancient Kings of Babylon, was libelled by his subjects.

Two years ago Mr. Smith was "borrowed" by the Irak Museum at Bagdad to put in order and catalogue its possessions. Now he has finished this work, and he will leave Bagdad on January 4. It is expected that he will take up his new work at once.

BOLIVAR CENTENARY.

The centenary of the death of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, will be celebrated in London on Wednesday. At 11.15 a.m. a Requiem Mass is to be sung at Westminster Cathedral, with Cardinal Bourne presiding. The Government will be represented by Lord Howard of Penrith. After the Mass the Foreign Secretary will unveil at Apsley House a commemorative tablet of the historical meeting between Simon Bolivar and Lord Wellesley, which took place on July 17, 1810.

Wreaths will afterwards be placed on the Cenotaph in memory of the British soldiers who fought in Bolivar's army, and at the statue of Canning, the great British friend of Spanish-America.

An article on Simon Bolivar appears on page 11.

THE TURCO-GREEK ENTENTE.

YUGOSLAV CONCERN.

M. MARINKOVITCH FETED IN ATHENS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, Saturday.

The Yugoslav Foreign Minister's visit to Athens has turned out to be something more than a mere courtesy return of M. Venizelos' last visit to Belgrade.

Although, at first, it was said that as all Græco-Yugoslav questions had been settled, and there were no particular subjects for discussion, M. Marinkovitch has disclosed that he was invited to come to Athens by the Greek Government, and that during his stay he will discuss matters of outstanding interest to Yugoslavia and Greece.

I am informed that the Græco-Turk agreements signed in Angora during M. Venizelos' recent visit to the Turkish capital have caused considerable uneasiness in Belgrade. This fact was communicated to the Greek Government, and the latter, wishing to remove any suspicion that those agreements have an anti-Jugoslav bias, suggested M. Marinkovitch's visit to Athens.

The explanations furnished to him seem to have dispelled every misunderstanding. The cordiality in evidence on both sides during his visit has been quite exceptional. This is a matter of great public satisfaction here, for friendly relations and understanding between the two countries, whose interests are so closely connected, are highly valued.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO LORD BALFOUR.

MR. BALDWIN AS SAVANT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Eulogies of deceased members, including Lord Balfour, and newly elected members, including Mr. Stanley Baldwin, were pronounced at the annual public session of the Academy of Moral and Political Scientists to-day by M. H. Berthelemy, who presided.

Briefly describing Lord Balfour's career, M. Berthelemy spoke of the friendly sympathy he had always shown towards France. In his important contribution to philosophy, Lord Balfour, although moderate in his conclusions, in no wise diminished the reach of scientific progress.

Mr. Baldwin, who will occupy the chair vacated by Lord Balfour, was welcomed by M. Berthelemy, both as a great statesman and as a savant and man of letters.—Reuter.

TWO MILLION SCOUTS.

There are now something like 2,000,000 Scouts in forty-five different countries, said Sir Percy Everett, a member of the Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides' Association, speaking yesterday at Slough.

The Scout movement, said Sir Percy, was going to make more than anything else for the happiness and peace of the world. The more we could get to know the Scouts in other countries, the less likelihood there would be of war.

THE MAYOR'S 'BUS.

The Mayor of Hornsey (Councillor C. A. Summersby), who has been running a free 'bus from Muswell Hill to Highgate Station for business girls, was last night presented with a toy motor 'bus by the Muswell Hill Group of Toc H.

BAG SNATCHING EPIDEMIC.

FOUR ROBBERIES IN KENSINGTON.

DARING MOTOR BANDITS.

There was an epidemic of bag snatching in Kensington last night, when motor bandits robbed four women.

After each "raid" messages were flashed to Scotland Yard and the information was sent by wireless to Flying Squad patrols.

The first victim was Dr. Florence May Wood, of Elgin Crescent, W. She took the index number of the car, which it was found had been stolen from Chelsea.

It was a dark blue coupé and contained three men. They drove up to Dr. Wood as she was walking in Clarendon Road, W., and grabbed her handbag, containing 27s.

A few minutes later a car appeared in Kensington Park Gardens, where Miss Perkin, of Ladbroke Grove, was robbed of her handbag, which contained 10s.

In a short time the men had reached Abingdon Villas, Kensington. It is stated that a man got out of the car and snatched the handbag of Miss Amy Cann. It contained two £5 notes and one £1 note.

Lady William Nevill, of Onslow Gardens, Kensington, wife of Lord William Nevill, brother of the Marquess of Abergavenny, was another victim. She was walking in Thurlowe Square, Kensington, when a man snatched her handbag in which was 24s. He was driven away in a motor-car the description of which resembled that of the car concerned in the other robberies.

Mr. William John Thomas, aged 41, of Palermo Road, Harlesden, a collector for a credit draper, was robbed of £10 last night in Eton Grove, Holloway, by a man who threw mustard powder in his face.

WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

BRIEF ORATORY AT THE PRESS CLUB.

Five young women who have attained wide fame in the world of sports and athletics, were the guests of honour at the annual Ladies' Night Dinner of the London Press Club last night. They were Miss Marjorie Foster, winner of the King's Prize at Bisley; Miss Diana Fishwick, the golf champion; Miss Betty Nuthall, the tennis champion; Miss Winifred Brown, winner of the Round-Britain Air Race; and Miss Joyce Cooper, the swimming champion.

Miss Foster, when called upon to speak by the chairman, Mr. A. P. Garland, excused herself by saying that she was not used to public speaking. She added one sentence: "If I had not had the help of the men I should never have won the King's Cup."

The other guests were almost equally brief. Miss Winifred Brown's speech took the form of a story about journalists, and the speeches of Miss Cooper and Miss Fishwick each consisted of fewer than a score of words. Miss Nuthall was suffering from toothache and her brother replied on her behalf.

Mr. A. P. Garland said that Fleet Street owed a great deal to women—from the news point of view. In fact women seemed to be on their way to monopolising the columns of the Press.

THE UNWANTED PASSENGER.

When a woman was fined £1 at Leicester yesterday for abusive conduct it was stated that she demanded a bottle of medicine from a doctor on the ground that he had nearly run over her with his car. When her demand was refused, she jumped into the doctor's car and refused to move, and the doctor had to take another car.

B.M.A.'s DEFENCE OF VIVISECTION.

NEW BILL OPPOSED.

"IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC."

The British Medical Association, in a letter sent to Members of Parliament concerning Commander Kenworthy's Bill to prohibit the expenditure of public money on vivisection experiments, states that the Act of 1876 lays down that "no one but the holder of a licence from the Secretary of State is permitted to use animals for experiments," that such work shall only be carried out at registered places, and that the experiments must be performed with a view to the advancement of physiological knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering.

"This work is loosely termed vivisection," the letter goes on, "but no severe cutting operation is permitted under the Act without the use of an anæsthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain. Very many of the so-called experiments permitted under the Act are done for the purposes of public health or of medical treatment, for the immediate benefit of the community or individual patients.

"The potency of many remedies in use to-day, notably glandular extracts, vaccines, sera, and some drugs such as arsenicals (e.g., salvarsan) cannot be determined except by animal experiments. Without being so tested they may be uselessly weak or dangerously strong. Lives depend upon these powerful medicaments being of standard strength.

A CHILDBIRTH EXPERIMENT.

"Should the expenditure of public money on such work as this be prohibited? Pituitary extract is a good example. It is a valuable drug in childbirth, often diminishing pain and danger, and obviating the use of instruments, but an overdose might easily kill the patient. Before proper control was introduced, different preparations on the market varied in strength up to as high a ratio as eighty to one, with results that can be imagined. By means of animal experiments a standard of potency, expressed in definite units, has been secured, and is, in fact, now enforced by law. This is one of the national biological standards for which the Medical Research Council is responsible.

"Some infectious diseases, e.g., some cases of tuberculosis, cannot be diagnosed with certainty except by animal tests, and animals must of necessity be used in the preparation of certain vaccines and sera. It is a public duty that such work as this should be carried out, and in some cases the law requires it to be done. The effective control of therapeutic substances can only be ensured by the State, and therefore by the expenditure of public funds.

"It is not always realised that the term vivisection covers such work as this, and the British Medical Association is of opinion that it is in the interests of the community that Commander Kenworthy's Bill should be opposed."

The Bill is to be introduced on Tuesday.

"MONARCH OF MIND."

NEW YORK'S TRIBUTE TO EINSTEIN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Professor Einstein, from his arrival in New York on Thursday until his departure to-night for California, has been interviewed, photographed, and fêted on a scale hardly approached by any other world celebrity in recent years. Every hour has been occupied either by visiting or receptions, and everywhere he has gone the great scientist has been warmly greeted, more especially, perhaps, by the Zionist sections of New York's Hebrew population. The latter are estimated at little less than a million.

Last night there was a spontaneous demonstration at the Metropolitan Opera House, which Professor and Mrs. Einstein attended to see a performance of "Carmen."

To-day Professor Einstein was escorted to the City Hall by a reception committee headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and was introduced to Mayor Walker. The City Hall was crowded, and has seldom witnessed such an enthusiastic reception.

The police band played the German National Anthem as Professor and Mrs. Einstein advanced to shake hands with the city's chief executive, to whom he was presented by Dr. Butler as "a visiting monarch, a monarch of the mind who reigns in the realm of ideas; a man who has taken his place in that great succession which began with Archimedes and came done from Copernicus to Newton to Kepler; one of those mortals gifted with almost superhuman power, who is able by his genius to take our universe more completely to pieces, to explore its greatest distances, and to peer into its remotest depths."

Mayor Walker spoke the welcome of cosmopolitan New York. He said that the keys of the city were promised to Professor Einstein in 1921. They were never actually delivered, but Professor Einstein, with his subtle knowledge of things, got the keys relatively. (Laughter.) In these days of Prohibition there were really no keys to New York, but there were keys to the minds and hearts of its citizens, and these Professor Einstein undoubtedly possessed.

BORROWING FROM U.S.

£2,757 MILLIONS IN 16 YEARS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

During 1914-1929, 1,962 foreign security issues were offered to American investors. In the aggregate they were to the value of 13,787,000,000 dollars (approximately £2,757,400,000).

Europe, to the extent of 5,752,000,000 dollars (approximately £1,150,400,000), was the greatest borrower. Other borrowers were Canada, 2,566,000,000 dollars (approximately £513,200,000); Latin America, 2,491,000,000 dollars (approximately £498,200,000); and the Far East, 811,000,000 dollars (approximately £162,200,000).—Exchange.

BRISTOL BYE-ELECTION.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ADOPTED.

The Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., Solicitor-General, was last night adopted as Labour candidate in the Bristol bye-election. Last week the Liberals adopted Mr. Edward Baker.

It is stated that the Conservatives will contest the seat and will adopt a candidate in the near future.

The bye-election has been rendered necessary by the death on December 2 of Mr. Walter J. Baker, M.P., who won the seat in 1923 from the Liberals.

THE KING'S CATTLE.

A consignment of sixteen cattle and eight pigs from the King's Farm of Abergeldie Mains, Balmoral, Deeside, which were included in a Christmas sale at Aberdeen yesterday, made remarkably high prices.

Buyers from all parts of the country attended the sale and competition for cattle from the Royal farm was very keen. The highest price was £80 for a bullock. As the animal weighed 11 cwt., the price per cwt. was 145s. 6d.

MURDER OF A MONEYLENDER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED.

INCIDENT AT TRIAL

SOLICITOR AND A DOCTOR'S ABSENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LEEDS, Saturday.

A remarkable incident concerning a doctor's evidence marked the resumed trial at Leeds Assizes to-day of Fred Gill, aged 26, electric motor driver, who is charged with the wilful murder of Oliver Preston, an elderly moneylender, of Keighley. To-day was the fourth day of the trial.

Evidence was given for the defence, and one of the witnesses was Dr. James S. Logan, of Leeds.

Replying to Mr. Lowenthal, K.C., for the Crown, Dr. Logan said he had only been asked to come into the case last Thursday.

Mr. Justice Talbot: Why was it that you were requested to give evidence at so late a date?

Dr. Logan: Because, as I understand, the doctor who was to have given evidence had been asked by the prosecution to retire from the case.

The Judge: Asked to retire by whom?

Dr. Logan: I understand it was by the leading counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Lowenthal: What?

The Judge: Wait a moment, Mr. Lowenthal.

Mr. Lowenthal: My lord, as leading counsel for the Crown, I say that statement is wholly untrue.

NAME WRITTEN DOWN.

The Judge (to Gill's counsel): Can you explain this, Mr. Cleworth?

Mr. Cleworth: Yes. I do not wish to mention the doctor's name, but I should like to write it down for you, and I would like to call the solicitor instructing me who has had the defence from the beginning.

Mr. Charles Mycock, solicitor, Leeds, went into the witness-box, and said: "When I was instructed for the defence of this prisoner I rightly or wrongly attached great importance to the medical evidence, and made it my business to find a man qualified as highly as could be to give evidence.

"I found such a man who went over to Keighley, examined the scene of the crime critically, and made himself fully acquainted with all the facts. On Thursday of this week this gentleman came to me and asked me to release him from the case and not press him to give evidence. I asked him why. Shall I give you the reason he alleged, my lord?

"SENT BY CHIEF CONSTABLE."

The Judge: Yes.

Mr. Mycock: He informed me that the Chief Constable of the West Riding had sent a highly placed detective officer in the C.I.D. of this city to tell him that he would run a serious risk if he gave evidence in the case. On that I released him.

Mr. Lowenthal: The Chief Constable of the West Riding is here, and will be prepared to say——

The Judge: If this matter is to be inquired into, this is not the time and place for it. The doctor whose name has been passed up to me may be asked what he has to say about it.

"This matter may have to be investigated, but I am not going to try it here. I do not think the jury need pay the slightest attention to this matter. They are concerned only with the facts of the case as given in evidence. The last witness merely explains why Dr. Logan came so late into the case."

The incident then closed.

The jury returned to court at 9.25 p.m., after an hour and forty-five minutes' retirement, and gave a verdict of "Guilty."

Passing sentence of death, the Judge said, "I can hold out no hope that the sentence will not be carried out. Your time is short, and I would tell you to prepare yourself for that end."

Gill had to be assisted from the dock by warders.

Mr. Beaton, a barrister, made an application to the Judge for permission for the head of the Leeds C.I.D. to go into the witness-box and state that the allegations made against him by Gill's solicitor, Mr. Mycock, in the witness-box, were wholly untrue.

The Judge said that that was not the place for the reply to be made, but he had no doubt that the Press would give Mr. Beaton's application the same publicity as had been given to the evidence at the trial.

NEW CODE FOR THE ROAD.

Continued from page 13, column 4.

users of the King's highway of their definite obligations to use the road reasonably and with due regard to the safety and convenience of every other road-user.

"The A.A. is carefully studying the draft code in detail, and will shortly make its recommendations to the Ministry of Transport."

Mr. F. G. Bristow, general secretary of the Commercial Motor Users' Association, said he thought the new code likely to be extremely useful to both motorists and pedestrians.

"It follows very largely the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transport," Mr. Bristow said, "but where it differs, I think the change is all to the food. I would cite one instance. The Royal Commission suggested that pedestrians might give signs to motorists entering main roads. That struck me as being open to grave abuse and danger, and I am glad the Ministry of Transport have only asked that the pedestrian should signal as to his own intentions and not what he wants the motorist to do."

THIRD PARTY RISKS.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN ISSUE OF POLICIES.

Many motorists who under the new regulations have taken out third-party insurance policies have not yet received from the companies certificates to prove that they have done so.

Some of them are a little apprehensive because without such a certificate they will not be able to renew or obtain car licences on or after January 1.

"The only reason for the delay," said an official of a large insurance company yesterday, "is that we have been literally snowed under by applications for policies and certificates. It has been physically impossible to send out all certificates yet, but clients need not worry. They will all receive them before the New Year."

The Ministry of Transport announced yesterday that forms of application for motor-drivers' licences under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, can be obtained at any money order office in Great Britain.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Dalton, near Rotherham, last night, said that one of the most difficult tasks with which the country was faced to-day was the future of India.

"Mr. Churchill," declared Mr. Alexander, "has made one of the most dastardly statements ever made during a national conference. His statement is a direct insult to the Indian representatives in England."

Mr. Churchill's speech, which was delivered on Thursday in the City, was also criticised yesterday by Sir Herbert Samuel in a speech reported on page 17.

Social and Personal

The Prince of Wales, Grand President, will preside at the annual meeting of Presidents of the League of Mercy at Chesterfield House, Mayfair (lent by Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, Lady Grand President of the League), on Wednesday, at 3.30 p.m.

The Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz will return to London to-morrow from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster will spend Christmas at Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Marchioness of Zetland will arrive at 19, Arlington Street to-day from Aske, Richmond, Yorks.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly will spend Christmas at Orton-Longueville, Peterborough.

The Earl of Lucan was 70 yesterday, and Lord Atkinson 86. The Earl of Midleton will be 74 to-day, and Lord Wittenham 79.

Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin will leave shortly for Palestine to spend Christmas with the High Commissioner.

Viscount D'Abernon will leave 12, Arlington Street to-day for Rome.

Lady Tweedmouth will return from Lisbon to 57, Seymour Street, Portland Square, in the beginning of January.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill arrives to-day at 28, Grosvenor Street from the country, and will leave for Paris to-morrow.

The Hon. Lady Ward will arrive at Dudley House, Park Lane, on December 19 from America.

Lady Phillips will arrive at 1, Lygon Place on Tuesday from Cosheston House, near Pembroke.

Lord and Lady Congleton will leave London this week to spend Christmas at Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst, Hants.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate at the wedding of Mr. Reginald Manningham-Buller and Lady Mary Lindsay, which will take place on Thursday at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Paget Bowman, only son of the Rev. Sir Paget Bowman and Lady Bowman, of Guildford, and Countess Cajetana Hoyos, second daughter of Count Edgar and Countess Ilona Hoyos, née Kinsky, of Schloss Soss, Lower Austria.

The engagement is announced between Major Christopher John Molesworth Riley, Coldstream Guards, and Mrs. Yvonne Robin, widow of Captain C. H. Robin, the Royal Fusiliers, and eldest daughter of Reginald Raoul Lempriere, Seigneur of Rozel, and Mrs. Lempriere, of Rozel Manor, Jersey.

Dr. and Miss Muriel Brock leave to-morrow for a "World Cruise" on the Empress of Australia. Letters addressed to 53, Cheniston Gardens, W.8, will be forwarded.

CHRISTENING.

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Woodman Burbidge took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday. The Rev. Prebendary Gough officiated, and the child was named John Richard Woodman. The godparents were Mr. A. M. Faulkner, Mr. Charles H. Kearley, Mr. John W. Appel (New York), and Miss Queena Tonge.

Among those present were Sir Woodman and Lady Burbidge and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kearley (grandparents), Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and Mr. and Mrs. Venables.

FUNERALS.

SIR HORATIO A. YORKE.

The first part of the funeral service for Lieut.-Col. Sir Horatio Arthur Yorke, a director of the G.W.R., was held yesterday at St. Peter's Church, Cranleigh Gardens. The Rev. B. F. Simpson officiated.

In addition to the principal mourners, there were present:—Mrs. Pelham G. Von Donop, Sir William Marwood, Sir Felix Pole, Sir Reginald Antrobus, Dowager Lady Loch, the Countess of Hardwicke, Col. Sir John Pringle, Mr. J. L. Edwards (representing the chairman, directors, and chief officers of the G.W.R.), Major-Gen. Duperier, Major and Mrs. Fiennes, Col. La Terriere, Gen. Denison, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Gamble, and Capt. Sebon Christopher.

The interment took place at Barnes Cemetery, East Sheen.

SIR HASTINGS ANDERSON.

The funeral service of Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Anderson will be held at the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at 11 a.m. to-morrow. The service at Brookwood will take place at 1.30 p.m.

ROYAL SHOOT.

THE KING'S DAY IN PARK COVERTS AT WINDSOR.

For the second time this week the King shot in Windsor Great Park yesterday.

The weather was glorious, almost like spring. The Royal party arrived at the Prince Consort workshops by motor-car from Buckingham Palace shortly after 11 o'clock, and the shoot commenced over the coverts near the workshops and then on to Cumberland Lodge.

Luncheon was served at the Fishing Temple at Virginia Water, after which the shoot was resumed in the neighbourhood of Virginia Water.

His Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Hon. Derek Keppel and Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey.

LONDON'S DEBT INCREASE.

The aggregate net debt of London on March 31, 1929, amounted (according to the Finance Committee of the L.C.C.) to £144,967,164, against £141,482,531 on March 31, 1928, an increase of £3,484,633.

HARROW'S NEW CHURCH.

The Bishop of Willesden yesterday dedicated the temporary church and hall of St. Alban at North Harrow, which is to serve the new parish to be cut out of the old parish of Pinner. The site and hall cost £4,200.

This is the third of the churches to be built out of the "£45,000 churches fund" of the Bishop of London.

DUKE'S GIFT OF WATER.

The Duke of Bedford has made a free gift of a water supply to the Lidlington (Beds) Rural District Council.

The supply includes wells, fittings, reservoirs, and wayleaves provided for his tenants at Lidlington, which is on the Duke's Woburn estate. The adjacent village of Marston Morteyne, in which is situated some of the largest brickfields in the world, will also be supplied with water.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 135, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

BILL TO BRIGHTEN BRIGHTON.

TOWN'S DECISION THIS WEEK.

TRANSPORT LINKS WITH ITS NEIGHBOURS.

Important decisions regarding the future of Brighton will be taken this week. To-morrow a town's meeting will be held on the subject of the Brighton Corporation Bill, and on Wednesday meetings at Brighton and Hove will decide the fate of the Brighton, Hove, and District Transport Bill.

Originally introduced a year ago, the Brighton Corporation Bill consolidates a vast amount of local legislation and confers upon the Corporation powers designed to protect the amenities of the town and facilitate its development, and also to enable its attractions to be more widely advertised than is possible under the present severe restrictions in the matter of spending. The original Bill was rejected by the ratepayers, it being the general opinion that it was conceived in too autocratic a spirit.

It was undoubtedly overloaded, and the ratepayers had very little opportunity of making themselves acquainted with its provisions. Since then the Bill has been considerably lightened, some contentious matters have been settled by private negotiation, others have been abandoned: Public meetings have been held to explain the measure to the townspeople, and the greatest care has been taken to meet all reasonable objections.

OPPONENTS CONVERTED.

The result of this conciliatory attitude has been to convert former opponents, such as the Property Owners' Association and the National Citizens' Union, to the support of the Bill, and there is every reason to expect that the measure will receive approval at Monday's meeting.

The Transport Bill is a measure to unify the bus and tram services of the district. At present the Brighton Corporation run the trams and Messrs. Tilling the buses, and their conflicting interests have led to overlapping and wasteful competition. It is now proposed to merge the two undertakings and place them under the control of a Transport Board upon which Messrs. Tilling and the corporations of Brighton and Hove are to be represented.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

Messrs. Tilling's buses are to be capitalised at £350,000 and the trams at £300,000, while the interest of the Hove Corporation is to be represented by the provision of £100,000 in cash, which will form the working capital of the Board. It is estimated that the combined profits of the undertakings will amount to £78,000 a year, of which £35,000 is to go to Messrs. Tilling, £30,000 to the Brighton Corporation, and £13,000 to Hove.

There has been some opposition to the merger, partly on the ground that it infringes the principle of municipal ownership and partly on financial grounds. Criticisms on these grounds will undoubtedly be voiced at the town meetings, but to what extent they will have the support of the ratepayers of Brighton and Hove is a matter which it is quite impossible to forecast.

QUEEN-EMPRESS'S RECEPTION.

INDIAN LADIES AT THE PALACE.

The Queen is holding a reception at Buckingham Palace to-morrow afternoon which will be of unusual interest and significance. Her Majesty's guests will be the Indian ladies, with their daughters, whose husbands are in London in connection with the Round Table Conference.

Many of the guests will not be complete strangers to Her Majesty, as they attended at the Palace on the occasion of the formal reception which the King and the Queen held immediately after the arrival of the delegates in London. To-morrow, however, the Queen will meet the Indian ladies under informal circumstances, for the party will last for some time during the afternoon, and the Royal hostess will take tea with her guests.

It is many years since Indian ladies have had the honour of meeting the Queen-Empress under similar circumstances. With Her Majesty will be one or two ladies who have been associated with India in the past, and also Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, wife of the Secretary for India

HARROW SCHOOL REVUE.

An original revue, entitled "Satura," will be staged in the Music Schools, Harrow, to-morrow evening and the four following nights. The proceeds are in aid of the School Mission at Notting Hill.

Christmas term ends to-morrow week.

RECORD AIR MAIL FOR INDIA.

A record air mail, weighing nearly a ton, and containing nearly 70,000 letters, was carried on the London-India service from Croydon Aerodrome yesterday.

It is due in India in time to be delivered for Christmas.

THE MIDNIGHT "WONDER BAR."

It was announced last night that there is to be one special midnight performance of "Wonder Bar," at the Savoy Theatre, London, during the period December 22—January 17; when the ordinary matinées must be suspended in the interests of the "Alice in Wonderland" season.

CORONER'S SALARY DISPUTE.

After officiating for twenty years, Mr. Herbert Ryland, the Windsor coroner, has resigned because the town council refused to increase his salary from £100 to £200 a year. Owing to the very much larger number of road deaths the duties are now much heavier than when Mr. Ryland first assumed them. The council offered to increase the salary to £150, and are now to advertise the appointment at that salary.

THE LATE MR. BART KENNEDY.

Prayers in English, Latin, and Gaelic were recited over the graveside when Mr. Bart Kennedy, known as the "tramp novelist," was buried in the Roman Catholic portion of Phillips Park cemetery yesterday.

Mr. Kennedy died in a Brighton hospital on Tuesday at the age of 71.

A small group of mourners included three brothers and other relatives living in Manchester and representatives of the Gaelic League.

The interment took place within a few yards of St. Anne's School, Ancoats, which Mr. Bart Kennedy attended as a boy.

A BRIDE'S "THIRTEENS."

The number thirteen figured prominently in the wedding which took place at Hatfield Register Office yesterday of Miss Kathleen Margaret Wallhead, daughter of Mr. R. C. Wallhead, Labour M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil, and Mr. Charles Korner, a civil engineer, engaged on a scheme for the extension of the Great North Road.

The wedding took place on the thirteenth of the month, thirteen guests were invited to the ceremony, and the future home of the couple is 13, Russelcroft Road, Welwyn Garden City. Miss Wallhead is engaged at the Soviet Embassy, 13, Kensington Park Gardens, and, in addition, the figures of the year add up to 13.

THE JEALOUSY OF GENIUS.

MEMORIES OF WAGNER AND GOUNOD.

MUSICAL LONDON IN THE SEVENTIES.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Although he is now 82 years of age, Mr. John Urich, the British composer who studied with Gounod in London, is still actively engaged upon new compositions.

Yesterday afternoon he gave a musical tea-party in his drawing-room in Dorset Street, W., at which his daughter, Madame Nariva, a gifted singer, gave selections of her father's compositions. Among other items, there was a poem by Judge Russell, of Trinidad, which he had set to music a few days previously.

"Judge Russell is a personal friend of mine," Mr. Urich said. "I was born in Trinidad. He writes verse when he is not passing judgments."

MUSICAL WAGER.

Another item in Mr. Urich's programme was a charming little air entitled "Serenade."

"It was composed as the result of a wager I had with Gounod," Mr. Urich said. "He declared I could not write a song on five notes. I accomplished it, and no one was more surprised than Gounod.

"I came to London from Paris at the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870. Soon afterwards, at a soirée given by Sir Julius Benedict—nicknamed "Sir Julius Benefit" by the celebrated German conductor, Bulow—I made the acquaintance of Mrs. Georgina Weldon, a remarkable singer of the 'seventies. She invited me to her London residence, Tavistock House, and here I found Gounod, whom I had met in Paris, living like a bee in clover.

COMPOSER'S KISSES.

"We all lived here in London happily for two years, and during that time I saw much of Gounod. He had an original way of expressing himself, and was very free with his kisses, especially if the ladies flattered him. Like many other great artists, too, he was a very jealous man where his work was concerned.

"Wagner, I think, was even more jealous. I made his acquaintance at Lucerne, through Hans Richter, the conductor. Richter warned me not to reveal to Wagner that I was a musician, as he despised all living composers. 'Tell him you sell curtains,' he counselled. 'Wagner is most agreeable to anyone who can get him tapestries dyed to his favourite colours—mauve, dark blue or tender violet.'

"So as a dealer in draperies did I meet Wagner in his softly-tinted drawing-room on Lake Lucerne!"

"BRITISH VERDI."

Mr. Urich has been described as the British Verdi. Among other works he has composed is "Flora Macdonald," a five-act opera, which had a great success throughout Italy. At the first performance of it, in 1882, Mr. Urich was recalled twenty-two times. He contemplates having a talking picture made of another opera of his, "The Pilot," first produced in 1890 in Monte Carlo.

For a few years he returned to Trinidad as a planter, and during that time collected and arranged to music a large number of Creole melodies.

A GEORGE WASHINGTON WALKING-STICK.

GIFTS TO MUSEUM OFFICIAL.

A pleasant little ceremony took place at mid-day yesterday just outside the North Library of the British Museum, when Mr. W. G. Brown, whose retirement after 47 years' service in the Reading Room and North Library was signalised on Friday by gifts from his colleagues, received a second series of presents from the older and younger readers.

Mr. G. C. Wheeler, the ethnologist, and Mr. Frederick Chamberlin, the American biographer of Queen Elizabeth, made speeches of regret that Mr. Brown's patience would be at their service no more, and Mrs. Surrey-Dane, an Australian reader, paid a tribute on behalf of the students from overseas who have sat at the elbow of "Brown of the B.M."

The gifts included a stick and an umbrella, while Sir Ernest Budge, the Egyptologist and the senior (it is believed) of the Museum's past staff, sent a second walking stick, made from the tree planted at George Washington's grave, in token of Mr. Brown's services to Anglo-American research.

NEW LONDON SUBWAYS.

The Underground Railways are putting before Parliament proposals for the construction of new subways—two at Leicester Square Station, beneath Charing Cross Road and Long Acre, and one at Tottenham Court Road Station.

168 *ETON BOYS CONFIRMED.*

The Bishop of Oxford confirmed 168 Eton boys in the college chapel yesterday. Among the candidates were the Marquess of Kildare, Lord Gilford and Lord Avebury.

Christmas carols will be sung in Eton College chapel this evening, and the school concert will take place on Wednesday.

NEW CHAIR OF ART.

Mr. W. G. Constable, Assistant Director of the National Gallery, has accepted nomination as the first Professor of the newly founded Courtauld Institute of Art, which will be a branch of the University of London. The nomination will come before the Senate on Wednesday.

"RULE BRITANNIA'S" COMPOSER.

A recital from the works of Thomas Arne, composer of "Rule Britannia," will be given at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden (Arne's parish church) this afternoon.

Increased interest has recently been taken in this 18th century composer.

NEW DOMESDAY BOOK.

A proposal for the compilation of a "New Domesday Book," to be started in the villages of Kent, will be considered at a meeting of the Kent Rural Community Council on Tuesday.

The suggestion is that each village community should take a share in collecting local information of historical interest either as to the past or with reference to present-day conditions, that this information should be tabulated and preserved on some uniform plan, and that eventually each village will publish its own section, again on a uniform plan, so that each section can form part of the ultimate new Domesday Book.

LOBSTERS IN FLIGHT.

A number of live lobsters left Croydon for Egypt yesterday in a big Armstrong-Siddely air liner on the Imperial Airways London-India air mail service.

"We are already sending regular consignments of Brussels sprouts to Egypt by air," said an official of Imperial Airways. "During the Indian Round Table Conference leaves from a special tree which are used by Indians for stewing are being flown 5,500 miles from India to London packed in wet moss to keep them fresh."

£1,000 LEGACY FOR A MAID.

WOMAN'S BEQUESTS TO HOSPITALS.

LAUNDRYMAN'S £48,852.

A legacy of £1,000 was left to her maid, Ray Newton, by Miss Rosalie Susan Nicholson, of Third Avenue, Hove, whose will has been proved at £28,329 gross, with net personalty £28,119. Miss Nicholson also left,

£200 to Mrs. A. P. B. Lloyd, of Haverfordwest, "in recognition of her kindness in nursing me through a serious illness,"

£200 to her late father's coachman, Robert Dickinson,

£100 to All Saints' Church, Hove, in memory of her brother, Major Samuel Nicholson and herself,

£100 to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton,

£100 to the Royal Surgical Aid Society,

£100 to Middlesex Hospital for work in connection with cancer,

£100 to the Free Hospital for the Dying, Clapham.

Subject to other bequests, the residue of the estate is left to the Middlesex Hospital for work in connection with cancer and to the Free Hospital for the Dying.

A LAUNDRYMAN'S FORTUNE.

Estate valued at £48,852, with net personalty £30,150, has been left by Mr. John James Shrosbree, of Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, and formerly of the Tower Works Laundry, London Fields. He left £50 each to the London Hospital and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and bequests of £25 each to a large number of charitable and religious institutions. He also left £250 and £50 a year to Arthur Lane, senior, for many years in his employ; £150 and £50 a year to Albert Lane, and other bequests to employees.

£1,000 FOR HOSPITAL.

A bequest of £1,000 is left to the Manchester Northern Hospital for Women and Children by Mr. Robert Slater Boddington, of New Bridge Street, Manchester, a brewer, whose estate has been sworn at £94,392, with net personalty £82,311.

NAVIGATOR OF R101.

Squadron-Leader Ernest Livingston Johnston, of Harrowden, Bedfordshire, who navigated the airship R100 to Canada and back and was killed in the disaster to R101 at Beauvais, left £1,484, with net personalty £1,059.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS	VALUE.
GEORGE ROGER MACKAY, of Orchard Dene, Bourne End, son-in-law of the late Lord Glendyne (estate in his own disposition) (net personalty £104,277	£105,107	
Mrs. AGNES MARY PHIPPS, of Manygates House, Wakefield, wife of the Ven. Richard Phipps, Archdeacon of Pontefract (net personalty £57,858)	57,950	
Mrs. LUCY BEATRICE BERRY-JONES, of the Spa Hotel, Bath (net personalty £36,297)	36,858	
Sir RICHARD WHELDON BARNETT, of Park Village West, N.W.1, M.P. for West and South-West St. Pancras from 1916-29, an international rifle shot and musketry expert and the champion chess-player of Ireland (estate "so far as can at present be ascertained") (net personalty £19,411)	24,882	
Professor HAROLD DIXON, of Carill Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, formerly of Manchester University, late Supervisor of Research on Ignition of Gases under the Safety in Mines Research Board (net personalty £10,052)	11,188	

ZOO'S NEW LEOPARD CUB.

MAGPIE'S LITTLE JOKE.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

A leopard cub, aged about three months, and little bigger than a well-grown domestic cat, is the latest arrival at the Zoo. Orphaned baby leopards are not easy to rear in the menagerie, since they are liable to many complaints, and, unfortunately, some of the young pet specimens sent to the Zoo are in a rather over-fed condition, which proves a handicap in the fight against rickets; but this new arrival is a perfect little creature.

Though small, she is beautifully made, with limbs obviously strong enough to bear the weight of her body, and to help her to avoid the dreaded rickets she is being given cod-liver oil and plenty of exercise. Her manners are as charming as her appearance, for she is tame and playful, but, like the majority of leopard cubs, she has no respect for stockings and other garments. It is not her intention to do damage, but in her excitement while playing her claws catch in the material, and her struggles to get free again without any loss of time cause the disasters.

Jack, the Zoo's magpie played a trick on his keeper one morning last week. Jack's keeper acts as treasurer for a Zoo fund, and having collected subscriptions consisting of two half-crowns, a florin, and two shillings, he left the coins on a table in his room and went to attend to his charges.

In due course he returned and discovered that the money had disappeared. A long and fruitless search followed.

Feeling completely mystified, the man was just about to make good the money out of his own pocket when in flew Jack, carrying the two-shilling-piece in his beak. In his surprise at finding that the coins had disappeared, the keeper had forgotten that the magpie was at liberty! The half-crowns and the shillings were found in Jack's cage, neatly buried under a tiny pile of sand.

This bird is a popular Zoo pet, for he loves to perch on a friendly hand and be petted and fed by hand. But he is an incorrigible thief.

NEW CROWN SURVEYOR.

Mr. Eric H. Savill, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, has been appointed Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands at Windsor, and will take up the duties in the New Year. He succeeds Mr. C. Lloyd, who has just retired after many years service.

B.B.C. STOP-GAP SIGNAL.

The B.B.C. announces that from to-day a signal, representing the ticking of a clock, will be transmitted in any unexpected interval in the programmes which is too short for the broadcasting of a complete piano interlude. The signal will be used only when listeners have been led to expect to hear a programme, and are therefore liable to think that their sets have broken down if an interval occurs.

BOW BELLS AGAIN.

A sum of £15,000 is required for the restoration of the fabric, the organ, the bells and the steeple of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and to attract attention to the needs of the church, the Gramophone Company have installed there electrical reproducing equipment to play "His Master's Voice" records of bell music. Half-hour recitals will be given at noon and at 1 p.m. to-morrow and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

TENNIS PARTNERS' ROMANCE.

A romance of the tennis courts lies behind the announcement yesterday of the engagement of Miss Enid Ackernley, daughter of Mr. Thomas T. Ackernley, of Park Drive, Heaton, Bradford, and Mr. William H. Powell, the England and Cambridge tennis player.

They first met on a tennis court at Harrogate, and on several occasions Mr. Powell has partnered Miss Ackernley in mixed doubles at Yorkshire tournaments. Mr. Powell was formerly captain of the Cambridge tennis team, and in 1928 partnered H. W. Austin in the doubles against Oxford. He has also played for England.

A BRIGHTER WEEK-END.

TEMPERATURE BACK TO NORMAL.

OCCASIONAL SHOWERS.

ENGLAND.—Westerly winds, strong and squally at times, moderating somewhat; bright periods, occasional showers; normal temperature.

SCOTLAND.—Southerly to westerly winds, strong and squally at times; bright periods, occasional showers; normal temperature.

WALES.—Westerly to north-westerly winds, strong and squally at times; moderating somewhat; bright periods, occasional showers with local hail; normal temperature.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Strong and squally, westerly to north-westerly winds, moderating somewhat; bright periods; occasional showers; sea rough to rather rough.

AIR PASSAGES.—Wind westerly, 15-25 m.p.h. at the surface, squally, 30-40 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Occasional showers; bright periods. Visibility 4-8 miles, but 2,000 yards during showers.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

The development of increased cyclonic activity over the north-east Atlantic, which has since Thursday given Britain relief from one of the worst spells of persistent fog in recent years, is being maintained; and though the change has brought unsettled, windy weather, many parts of the country have enjoyed considerably more sunshine in the last two days than in the previous fortnight.

Yesterday our islands were on the outskirts of a vigorous storm centre between Iceland and Scotland. Southerly gales raged over a wide area during the night and morning, attaining velocities of forty-five to fifty miles an hour at times on the South Coast of England and fifty-seven miles an hour in South-West Ireland. These boisterous conditions were accompanied by general rain at first, but except in some Scottish districts, where between three-quarters of an inch and an inch fell locally, the amounts were nowhere large.

ABOVE DECEMBER NORMAL.

Until dawn temperature was unseasonably high in Southern England; at 5 a.m. the thermometer in London stood at 52 deg.—the average value for that hour in early summer. Later, however, a drift of colder and drier air advanced across the country from the neighbourhood of Greenland; as a result the afternoon was generally less warm than the night had been in the south, though the 1 p.m. reading of 49 deg. at Kew was still 6 deg. above the mid-December normal.

The onset of the cooler winds was accompanied by decidedly brighter weather. Long periods of springlike sunshine visited most regions, though these were interspersed by showers, which took the form of hail at some places in the west and north.

A continuance of changeable conditions appears to be in store for the next day or two. Occasional squalls of rain or hail are likely to be rather widespread, especially over the western half of the country, but there should be frequent sunny spells almost everywhere. Brisk westerly breezes are expected to prevent the recurrence of fog in the near future.

CHEAPER SEATS FOR MATINEES.

"MUSICAL SHOW" PROPOSAL.

If a scheme proposed yesterday by Messrs. Jack Hulbert and Paul Murray, London revue managers, is adopted by their colleagues in the "musical show" business, the practice of charging reduced prices for all matinée performances of this class of entertainment will become general in the West End theatres in the New Year.

The scheme, should it be widely adopted, will represent a mild revolution in London theatrical practice, though in New York reduced prices are usually charged for matinée seats at musical comedies and similar entertainments. It is rare for matinées to attract full houses, and the experiment of lowering the prices at afternoon performances was tried on a limited scale during the latter part of the recent run of "Charlot's Masquerade" at the Cambridge Theatre.

Messrs. Jack Hulbert and Paul Murray have now formally invited their fellow London musical show managers to co-operate with them in the New Year in this respect.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir George Beharrell has been elected president of the Motor and Cycle Trades Benevolent Fund for 1931.

The body of William Henry Wilkins, of Graham Street, Swindon, was found in the Thames near Oxford.

Wounded by the accidental discharge of a shotgun, a Bushey schoolboy, Leonard James Hibbert, died in hospital.

Fishing boats from Lowestoft, Yarmouth, and Grimsby have joined the Cornish and Devon fleets at Plymouth for the herring fishing.

Three unremunerative G.W.R. branch lines in Wales will be closed from January 1, and compensatory road services will be provided.

Major John Edgar Hill, of Kingston Hill, London, has been adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for the Isle of Ely division.

The Rev. Jervis Twycross, curate of St. Faith, Maidstone, has been appointed to the benefice of St. Stephen, Hyson Green, Nottingham.

Sowerby (Yorks) Division Liberal Council meeting, at Hebden Bridge, yesterday, adopted Mr. John Philip Hoyle as their prospective candidate.

"WOMAN IN 1931."

SEE TO-MORROW'S "DAILY SKETCH."

Arthur Mitholson, of Wombwell, South Yorkshire, one of the seventeen miners injured in Houghton Main pit explosion, died yesterday. He is the third victim.

At a football match between Lowestoft and Bristol St. Philip's Athletic at Lowestoft yesterday a local spectator, Charles Smith, collapsed and died.

When travelling downhill near Baldock a lorry got out of control, and five men were thrown out, one, Harry Tasker, of Biggleswade, being fatally injured.

Francis Land (39), boiler fireman, was remanded at Rochdale, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Ellen Johnson (25), who was found with her throat cut.

The wedding of Miss Florence Mary Rudd, who is among the best-known English lady coxswains, has been postponed through the bride's sudden serious illness

William Searle (50) was found dead with a wound in the temple in a stable at Chestnut Farm, Froyle, Hants, early yesterday, having apparently struck his head against one of the stable uprights.

Mr. A. Duff Cooper will be the guest of the Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, at a Political Council dinner on Wednesday, when he will address the members on "The Next Conservative Government."

The Industrial Court has decided that the basic pay of women cloakroom attendants at the British Museum shall be 21s. per week for the first three years and 23s. thereafter. To this cost of living bonus is added.

THE DUKE OF YORK, 35.

The Duke of York, second son of the King, will celebrate his thirty-fifth birthday to-day.

He will spend the day quietly with the Duchess, probably at Thornby Grange, the hunting-box near Rugby which he has taken this year.

In the Display Hall, this week

BARKERS CHRISTMASTIDE PARTY and FANCY DRESS MANNEQUIN PARADES

A floor devoted entirely to the spirit of Christmas for the enjoyment of the children

A SHOW staged on original lines and planned to bring fun and merriment to old and young. All the old favourites are there and many new ones. Father Christmas with balloons for the lucky ones, Mickey Mouse, 'Magdalena' and Sylvia,' and even 'Fun of the Fair' herself.

Parades of gorgeous Fancy Dresses take place at 11 a.m., noon, 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 5 p.m. Tickets obtainable on application at the Enquiry Bureau, Ground Floor.

The finest collection of FABRICS in the world is assembled in BARKERS Great Fabric Hall

LITERALLY hundreds of textures and different designs from which to choose. Without a doubt the pick of British and Continental productions offered by Barkers at minimum prices.

Some Examples:—

NOVELTY VELVETS

A fine collection of beautiful high-grade fabrics offered in many instances at less than half price. Included are rich quality 'devoure' process velours façonne imprime in gorgeous multi-coloured floral designs on silk georgette, with light or dark coloured backgrounds. Also charming and fascinating silk back Ring Velvets in a multitude of attractive and useful designs, as well as rich quality silk Broché Velvets on all-silk Satin grounds. These are the productions of a leading Paris House world famous for its exclusive novelties. 36 to 40 ins. wide. PRICE, per yard **12/9**

For personal shoppers only.

Paris Stock of Magnificent Metal Brocaded SQUARES

Barkers have purchased from Paris the entire stock of metal brocaded squares and panels. These were manufactured without question of cost and for sheer beauty of workmanship are unrivalled, being woven from finest silk and metal threads in such a manner that they are uncrushable. Offered in a variety of designs and georgeous colourings. Ideal for Evening Shawls, Bridge Coats, etc. Squares measure approximately 54 x 54 ins. PRICE GNS **3**

Double bordered panels, 3 yards x 44 ins., 5 Gns.

For Hygienic Lingerie

Courtauld's VISCOLAINE

"Viscolaine" is a new lingerie fabric possessing the softness and rich appearance of spun silk. It gives a warmth equal to fine wool. Made in the most dainty shades from finest spun rayon. In shades of Sky, Flesh, Lemon, Peach, Light Saxe, Salmon, Helio, Almond, also Black. 36/37 inches wide. Price, per yard **2/6**

Heavy Quality British

"WOOLALONE" Crepe Flannel

The pure Botany Wool fabric. Immovable finish and unshrinkable. "Woolalone" has been tested in a laboratory with a satisfactory result, a proof that it is absolutely reliable. The ideal material for lingerie. In shades of Nil, Lemon, Pink, Sky, Peach, Helio, Cream, 38 inches wide. Price, per yard **3/11**

46/- per dozen yards.

Remarkable Offer of French

CAMEL COATING 72 ins. wide

with stockinette back 18 oz. weight to the yard), 72 ins. wide. The manufacturer's original price was 150 francs per metre. A most beautiful material, made originally for motor coats, rugs and wraps. Flecked fleecy Camel wool stockinette back. Ideal for men's, ladies' and children's dressing gowns and can be recommended for splendid wear. In shades of Camel only, flecked with Green or Black. 72 ins. wide. PRICE, per yard **6/-**

Wonderful Offer—

High Grade Novelty COATING TWEEDS

(many reversible). Included are fancy Mosaic designs, novelty Velour Tweeds, new Basket weaves. In a great variety of designs and colourings. Smart designs in pure black and white tweed coatings with reversible backs; and many other beautiful colourings in coat-weight tweeds. To be sold at less than half the season's prices. All 54 ins. wide. PRICE, per yard **5/-**

Personal shopping strongly advised, but representative range of patterns can be cut.

At below Cost Price

METAL BROCADES AND LAMÉ NOVELTIES

Handsome metal brocades of rich quality in gold and silver on all-silk Satin backgrounds with lovely multi-coloured designs. Also rich Velvet and Metal Brocades, dainty Voile Novelties, fascinating Metal embroidered Georgettes, beautifully woven in Gold and Silver on light and dark backgrounds, and many other charming novelties offered at below cost of production. To appreciate the charm and beauty of these fabrics, a personal inspection is strongly advised. Price, per yard **10/-**

Personal shoppers only.

Fine Quality All Silk

BLACK VELVET Usually 18/9

A super quality all silk Chiffon Velvet, Black Velvets are extremely fashionable, thus this exceptional offer is very interesting, especially as the usual price is 18/9. It is beautifully supple and soft draping and is dyed to a rich deep black. 36 ins. wide. PRICE, per yard **12/11**

Remarkable Purchase

PRINTED SILKS AND NOVELTY FABRICS

As used by many Paris Couturières. Rarely does one see so fine a collection, and perhaps never before have such qualities been offered at so low a price. They are definitely exclusive to London and woven from rich quality crepe-de-Chine, silk and wool crepe of the finest quality, and many fancy weaves. The designs are original and daring, and are ideally suitable for Gowns, Jumpers, Blouses, Coatees, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Suits, Scarves and rich linings. 36 to 40 ins. wide. PRICE, per yard **9/11**

For personal shoppers only.

British Real Silk and Artificial Silk Printed

CREPE SATIN

This cleverly woven fabric is made from the world's finest pure silk and artificial silk yarns, enabling the makers to combine beauty of texture with durability. It handles and drapes like silk, and even after the roughest treatment will show no signs of creasing or crushing. Available in seven new designs on ground shades of Saxe, Rose-du-Barri, Fawn, Red, Almond, Bottle. Usually 7/11. 36 ins. wide. PRICE, per yard **3/11**

British 100% Artificial Silk

Printed GEORGETTE

It is practically impossible to detect this fabric from real silk; furthermore, the washing is perfect and it will not shrink. Not only is it correct in design and colouring, but also in texture. Ideally suitable for smart evening gowns, dance frocks and day frocks. In five charming designs on ground shades o. Champagne. Light Saxe, Pink, Nil, Helio, Lemon, Red, White, Fawn, Black, Almond, Dark Saxe, Navy, Brown, Mastic, and Sky. Usually sold at 5/11. 35 ins. wide. PRICE per yard **3/11**

Remarkable Purchase

2,000 yds. High GRADE NOVELTY COATINGS

Diagonal and Herringbone Face Cloths, rich novelty Chenille Coatings and Boucle cloth. All this season's goods in all the season's tonings. Many to be sold at less than half the season's prices. All 54 ins. wide. PRICE, per yard **6/-**

Owing to the variety of these goods, it is impossible for patterns to be cut.

Unique collection of Paris

NOVELTY FABRICS

Purchased at ⅓ maker's price.

This wonderful collection of Novelty Fabrics is available in unusually attractive designs, ideally suitable for Coats, Cloaks, and Suits, purchased in Paris at one-third normal cost price. Comprising as follows: Silk and Wool and pure Kashmir fabrics with beautifully embroidered designs and mosaic effects. Silk and Wool and Tinsel Fabrics in natural and cream shades. Tinsel on Pure Kashmir in handsome Egyptian designs. Zibeline of the finest quality and in many smart designs. Pure Kashmir in fashionable diagonal effects. Fine Jersey Cloths in plain and tweed effects. French Tweed and Fancy Velour Coatings. Silk and Wool Mixture Suitings. Pure Kashmir Wool in Panel Effects. These fabrics are ideally suited for cosy and fashionable skating wear, as well as both outdoor and indoor occasions. To be sold in three groups:

Personal shoppers only. PER YARD **4/-, 5/- and 6/-**

John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington W8 *'Phone: Western 5432*

GORRINGES for Gifts

and COMFORTABLE SHOPPING

Open until 6.30 p.m. until Tuesday, December 23rd, and 4 p.m. next Saturday.

GIFTS for MEN

J.301—SILK FOULARD DRESSING GOWNS In smart Paisley designs, cut liberally to ensure ease and freedom. Will pack into the smallest space. In ground colourings of Blue, Red or Brown. All sizes. PRICE **45/-**

J.314—PYJAMAS in heavy **TWILL SILK**, noted for its softness and hard wear, in plain shades of Blue, Helio and Pink; also fancy block designs of Rose Pink, Blue, and Helio. PRICE, the suit **45/-**

J.320—Half-dozen **HANDKERCHIEFS IN FANCY BOXES.** Cotton hemstitched. PRICE **3/11**

Also at **5/11** and **6/11**

LINEN HEMSTITCHED. PRICES: **7/6, 8/11 & 10/6**

J.329—One-button **TAN CAPE**, Grey or Brown Suède. Lined fleece PER PAIR **8/11**

J.330—One-button **TAN CAPE**, lined fleece, with Fur wrist. PER PAIR **10/6**

J.321—BRACE SETS, comprising Braces and Suspenders to match, as sketch. PRICE **5/11**

Also at **7/6** and **10/6**

GIFTS for LADIES

G.80—Ladies' Super Quality Arabian LAMBSKIN GLOVES, Mocha finish (as sketch), with cosy seamless cashmere lining and trimmed selected **Real Fur** to tone. Available in Beaver, Slate or Brown—(*Complete in Fancy Box*) **14/9**

Post Free Great Britain.

G.81—Ladies' reliable quality Mocha finish DEGRAIN SAC GLOVES, with warm fleecy lining and trimmed **Real Fur** to tone. Available in Heather, Nigger, Dark Beaver, or Slate. **Very Special Value** **8/11**

G. 82 — Exceptional Offer of LADIES' FUR-BACK GLOVES, with soft selected leather palms and delightfully warm fleecy lining. Available in the following **Furs:** Dar: Brown or Mink-dyed Coney, Beaver, Seal or Blue Kitt Fox Coney—(*Complete in Fancy Box*) **10/-**

Post Free Great Britain.

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The light that lightens their darkness

"I do beg you not to forget the needs of the Blind this Christmas. They, more than others, need good cheer."

E. B. B. Towse.

(Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.)
Chairman

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

Please send your Christmas gifts for the blind to me at the National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland Street, London, W.1

Court and Society

The King and Queen are spending this week-end at Buckingham Palace, where things have been rather quiet, though on one day His Majesty was able to go down to Windsor to shoot. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales came to luncheon at the Palace, and he himself has been host at York House twice during the week, where there have been two dinner parties for men only. As usual very varied circles have been drawn upon for the Prince's parties. At the one on Friday the guests included the veteran sportsman, Sir Claude de Crespigny, Sir Claude Schuster, Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, and Dean Inge. The Queen is to entertain the ladies of the Indian Round Table Conference at tea to-morrow.

❀ ❀

The Queen has at last two among her ladies-in-waiting who are excellent after-dinner speakers, and I would hesitate to say whether Lady Bertha Dawkins or Lady Cynthia Colville is the better. Lady Cynthia showed how good she is at extemporaneous speaking when she deputised for her father, the Marquis of Crewe, on Wednesday, when he should have taken the chair at the Festival Dinner in aid of the Bedford College for Women. Lady Cynthia wore the large diamond "M" pendant, with its black-bordered crimson bow, which it is the privilege of the Queen's ladies to fasten to their dresses, and her gown was of deep apricot coloured satin. Prince George was the guest of honour, and the able speech he made was distinctly heard in every part of the lofty and imposing hall of Lincoln's Inn. The Marchioness of Crewe, in dark blue paillettes, sat on His Royal Highness's right; Lady Galway, another first-rate speaker, dressed in dull silver lamé, was also at the cross-table, where I saw, too, Lady Dawson of Penn, in a many-tiered black velvet dress; Mr. John Buchan; Mary Countess of Minto, in black; Lord and Lady Ebbisham; the Countess of Carlisle, in black and white; Sir Albert Levy; the Hon. George Colville; Countess de la Warr, in black velvet; Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee; and last but not least, Miss Jebb, the principal of Bedford College, who was dressed in bright green georgette.

❀ ❀

Prince George will honour Mrs. Robin D'Erlanger with his presence at her Eclipse Ball, which is taking place at the Park Lane Hotel on Wednesday, and His Royal Highness will join her supper party. There are some very attractive women taking part in the Midnight pageant, such as Viscountess Furness as Eclipse, the Begum Aga Khan as Venus, Lady Mary Lygon as a Roman Angel, Lady Sibell Lygon as a Norman Angel, Lady Patricia Moore as the Astronomer's Crucible, Lady Diana Cooper as Dusk, Mrs. Edward Compton as Evening Mist, Lady Nunburnholme as a Lancastrian Angel, Mrs. D'Erlanger being Night, while Mr. Sydney Beer is to represent Mars.

❀ ❀

Lady Ponsonby was at home on Thursday at her delightful house, which is part of the Marlborough Gate side of St. James's Palace, where several Court officials are favoured with residences. Wearing a dress of pin-spotted black velvet, and earrings and a double string of turquoise beads to match, she was busy with Lady Howard de Walden, very neat in black with a little béret, in making plans for the Persian Ball which will be held at the Park Lane Hotel on Thursday. Those taking part in the various tableaux will be Lady Diana Cooper, Mrs. Rosita Forbes, Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, Lady Bridgett Poulett, the Countess of Seafield, and Lady Burney, among others. Lady Howard de Walden will be entertaining the Aga Khan and his wife and Sir Arnold and Lady Wilson.

❀ ❀

Friday evening was a very busy one, and a good many people managed to put in an appearance at two parties, first at that given by Viscountess Dunedin, and then at a musical soirée given by the Italian Ambassador. At the latter Maestro Gualtiero Volterra gave a recital on the piano from the works of Scarlatti, Chopin, Albeniz, Debussy, and Liszt, in the last composer's "Campanella" showing his virtuosity at its best. The Italian element was naturally largely represented, but in the handsome green drawing-room I also saw Sir Cecil Lowther, with his wife in pink lace; Sir Kay and Lady Muir, the latter in white satin and wearing a particularly lovely *sautoir* of Burmese rubies and seed pearls; her sister and brother-in-law, Madame and M. Guépin, the former in pale green; Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, the latter in black taffetas and diamanté; and Sir William Waterlow, with his wife in gold lace trimmed with topaz stones. On a sofa, comfortably ensconced, were Viscountess Sandhurst, in turquoise and silver brocade, and the Dowager Lady Swaythling, in black, red and gold lamé, next to whom sat Lady Leigh, who kept on a short black velvet coatee edged with ermine. Ethel Lady Jardine, in white satin (whose sister-in-law is to marry the Italian Ambassador on the 12th of next month in Rome) was also among the guests, and others I saw were the Hon. Henry FitzAlan Howard with his wife in black taffetas with a crystal and turquoise rope of beads; Mr. and Mrs. Saxton Noble, the latter in black with a little coat of jade green and silver brocade, and the new Chilean Ambassador, with Mme. Villegas, an attractive brunette, who was wearing a geranium red velvet scarf with a black frock.

❀ ❀

The party given by Viscountess Dunedin at her house in Lower Sloane Street was mainly for members of the legal delegation which visited Canada and the United States in the summer, and of which Lord and Lady Dunedin formed part. The hostess had a picturesque frock of many flounces of black taffetas, and was assisted by her husband, who energetically shepherded people to the oyster bar downstairs. Legal luminaries present included Sir John Simon, Lord Blanesburgh, the Attorney-General with Lady Jowitt in black; Lord Thankerton, Lord Craigmyle, Lord and Lady Tomlin, and Mr. Tilley, the Canadian K.C. The Hon. Mrs. Fielden was also there; Mrs. Elinor Glyn, in beige lace, was talking to Mr. de Laszlo, and Lady Dawson of Penn, in black velvet, who brought her daughter, Mrs. Bowater, and her husband, was later joined by Lord Dawson.

❀ ❀

Lady Maud Hoare and Mrs. Meyer Sassoon gave a dinner party followed by a reception at the latter's house in Hamilton Place on Wednesday, to which many Indian visitors were invited. Lady Maud looked well in a simply-made gown of white georgette, and Mrs. Sassoon wore raspberry-red lace. The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald were among the dinner guests, as were also Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, the latter in white; Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth in black; the Marquis of Reading; Marchioness Curzon, in a white beaded dress; and Lady Holford, in dark blue chiffon and a jewelled bandeau. The night was very cold, but in the three salons where the reception was held the atmosphere was most agreeably warm, a fact which was evidently appreciated by the visitors from hotter climes. Among these was the Maharajah of Alwar, whose red head-dress was sparkling with diamonds, and various Maharanis, all very picturesque in native dress. The Aga Khan, however, was one who preferred ordinary dress clothes, and the Begum Aga Khan had on a smart frock of black satin and a notable diamond necklace as well as many diamond bracelets. Viscountess Astor, with a sable stole across the shoulders of her white dress, was in animated conversation with various people, and others I met were the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hoare, the latter in emerald green velvet; Lady Sassoon, in white; Lord Ebury practically recovered from his last operation; Lady Bridgeman, in black velvet trimmed with diamanté, a similar frock being worn by Mrs. Ernest Cunard; the Hon. Eleanor Brougham, in green velvet; Wing-Commander Louis Greig, with Mrs. Greig, in red and gold brocade; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas; the Belgian Ambassador, with Baroness de Cartier, elegant in black velvet; the Swedish Minister, with Baroness Palmstierna, in violet; and the Danish Minister, with Countess Ahlefeldt, in grey, with a tiara of amethysts.

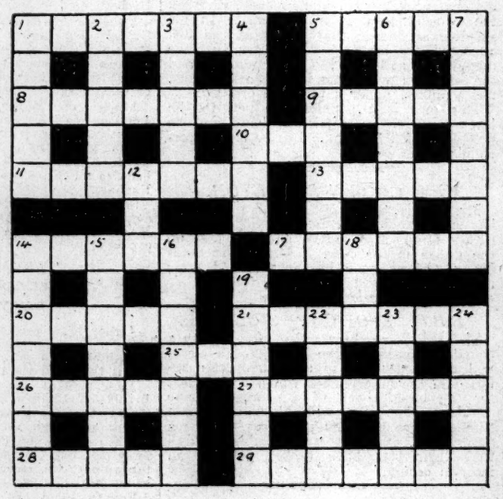
❀ ❀

The Earl of Derby and his attractive daughter-in-law, Lady Maureen Stanley, were host and hostess at the Conservative Ball held on Monday last. Lady Maureen was a chic figure in frosted silver lamé, and she had a couple of crimson poinsettias fastened to her shoulder, while Lord Derby looked festive with a red carnation buttonhole. Lady Maureen's sisters, Lady Margaret and Lady Helen Stewart, dressed alike in white satin, sold flowers, as did Lady Betty Butler, in pale green georgette, and Lady George Cholmondeley, in shrimp pink georgette. The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Cripps arrived in a red velvet coatee bordered with sable, which harmonised well with the ruby-red of her bead necklace. Viscount Castlereagh helped his sisters to make the evening successful, and other supporters of the Conservative cause who attended the May Fair Hotel on this occasion were Lady Stanley, in black with white roses on her shoulder, and wearing the long diamond chain which her mother gave as a wedding present; her sister, the Hon. Mrs. John Gilmour, in white; the Marquis and Marchioness of Milford Haven, who came with the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Sir Harold and Lady Zia Wernher, both ladies wearing the ever-popular black frocks; Mr. Frederick Lonsdale; the Hon Elizabeth Grosvenor, very pretty in coral pink and with a 200-year-old necklet of square emeralds; while among those who had taken tables for supper were Lord and Lady Plunket, Marchioness Curzon, and the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn FitzGerald.

MAYFAIR.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 311.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 311," SUNDAY TIMES, 135, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. A shifting sort of person.
5. A time the soldier dislikes.
8. This shape has an inclination away from the square.
9. Queer thing to offer a tired professor!
10. The element of unrest.
11. Wherein the man of parts is at home.
13. Wood.
14. A stroke of kindness.
17. Dog.
20. Entirely senseless people would never detect it.
21. Strange way to encourage a famous golfer.
25. Woman is equal to about this much of man.
26. To give this or a bad name is just.
27. Foreign lake.
28. Epithet for one afflicted with gnawing anger.
29. Struggle.

DOWN.

1. Worth of a headgear.
2. Here one ball is in another.
3. Compass of no use to a sailor.
4. Made from slates.
5. A Scotsman on bare change is horrible!
6. Recreation that is all the better for a suitable type.
7. Part of a fish (two words).
12. A symbol of economy.
14. This house is for education.
15. The audience of this may be large, but hardly quiet (two words).
16. Cunning about the place to buy may help you to buy thus.
18. Reserved in 13 ac.
19. This house is for relaxation.
22. What a road hog is always liable to become.
23. Women of taste want colours that this
24. Put what you must do to understand the clue under a number (this—ful, isn't it!).

CROSSWORD No. 310. PRIZEWINNERS.

MRS. FRANK CARTER,
Riversleigh,
Battenhall Road,
Worcester.

P. IRVINE,
The Royal Bank of Ireland,
Duggan Place Branch,
Rathmines, Dublin.

COL. KENYON-SLANEY,
St. James's Court,
Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

J. McKENZIE,
C.o. Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank,
Rue Royale,
Brussels.

M. F. H. ROGERS,
St. Stephen's Vicarage,
Bournemouth, Hants.

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE No. 310.

D	A	V	O	S	■	I	■	V	I	S	T	A
E	■	I	■	K	E	N	Y	A	■	A	■	N
F	L	O	R	A	■	F	■	U	H	L	A	N
O	■	L	■	T	W	I	R	L	■	M	■	U
E	L	A	T	E	■	N	■	T	W	I	L	L
■	E	■	R	■	B	I	B	■	I	■	A	■
R	E	V	O	L	U	T	I	O	N	A	R	Y
■	C	■	L	■	N	E	T	■	C	■	G	■
C	H	I	L	L	■	S	■	C	H	A	O	S
O	■	V	■	U	N	I	T	E	■	L	■	M
P	R	I	O	R	■	M	■	D	I	A	N	A
A	■	Z	■	C	L	A	R	A	■	R	■	R
L	O	A	C	H	■	L	■	R	E	M	I	T

A Woman's Corner

Sudden Christmas.

Buy and Help Trade.

By PANDORA.

Despite the long-drawn-out preparations and the sight of the Christmas numbers when we have hardly cleared away the dead leaves of autumn, Christmas always comes as a surprise. Quite suddenly we say with the air of a Christopher Columbus or other discoverer, "Christmas is almost here," and there is a rush to find the suitable gift for each person on that list which all methodical people keep from year to year (I speak with conscious virtue on this subject).

What a story the lists tell! To look over those of several years is to be reminded of the changes, the griefs, the joys. From year to year the list varies. Some old friends have gone on to a sphere where the Christmas message of peace and good will rings more sweetly and clearly than in this world. Here the clamour of voices calling out their various nostrums for making happy and prosperous nations drowns the still, small voice which tells us to love our neighbour as ourself.

As we grow older there are fewer to whom we are children, the background of our lives seems to have vanished, and we are the poorer. New friends have been added to our lists since last year, or new acquaintances who may develop into friends as time goes on; young friends have married and thus added a fresh interest to the life of those who care for them, and there are always babies on the new list pressing their claims for attention, and giving us an interest in the future.

Sometimes the list suggests alienation from those once close friends, sometimes a name brings in a flash the thought of distant lands where Christmas is celebrated under tropical suns; another name brings back long-ago days when one was impatient with the present because the future must be more marvellous than anything we have known, and there are few of us so well behaved in the matter of answering letters as not to feel remorse at the sight of certain names on that Christmas list.

The Charm of Christmas.

What is the charm of Christmas that even the cynical and cold cannot quite escape? Is it chiefly association with the days of childhood when Christmas was mysterious and wonderful and letters to the Christ Child, to Santa Claus, to St. Nicholas, or to Father Christmas were posted in the chimney and miraculously answered? Is it partly mob suggestion, as some disagreeable persons say? Is it because we need an outlet once a year for affection and generosity, or because Christmas acts as a sort of clearing-house, when the misunderstandings, the neglect, the sins of omission of the past year can be wiped away and the balance once more adjusted? Or is it that deep down in our hearts we long to see the Star in the East and to worship very simply and sincerely what is more beautiful and better than we can conceive?

However it may be, no one denies the charm of Christmas.

The Old, Old Thoughts.

Not the cleverest can think of anything fresh to say about Christmas. Everything has been said again and again, sometimes from the heart and sometimes because it is the right thing to produce what is suitable and rather sentimental. But as the time draws near the pretence of being bored and tired falls away and the spirit of Christmas takes us by the hand and leads us like the warm-hearted children we have become.

A world from which Christmas is excluded would be a monstrosity. In the next ten days we may be flustered and tired, we may lose our shopping lists and get our feet wet, we may find that the costly bag is the wrong colour, and that we have missed the last mail to Egypt and Iraq, we may vow that never again will we undertake such a huge amount of preparation for one fleeting crowded day of rejoicing and benevolence, but with our hands on our hearts we must declare that it is worth while. You know it is, and I know it is. We love it, and are under the spell which has influenced millions all through the centuries in which Christmas has been kept.

Our Fine Shops.

Hard times and trade depression notwithstanding, the shops are full of lovely things. Those who feel that they should be careful and not spend the money they do possess are apt to forget that Christmas will be a lean time for tradespeople and their staffs unless the public buys the goods they have to offer.

Enormous stocks are set before us, and in many cases extra people are engaged to sell. A bitter disappointment is in store if the general depression, which spreads like a poisonous fog, prevents people being a little extravagant at this time.

Are We Downhearted?

I am inclined to wonder (said she, moralising in a boring manner) if this constant talk about bad trade and economic conditions does not help to create a gloomy atmosphere.

Quite true there is a good deal about which to be concerned, but when each person you meet says "Things are in a bad way," with the traditional shake of the head, he is helping to spread the heaviness and pessimism over which we are all groaning. Couéism may not take us very far, but perhaps a few cheerful thoughts and phrases suggestive of optimism and of faith in a people who struggled bravely through the worst war in history might be more helpful than the lamentations of Jeremiahs and others.

Usefully Beautiful.

However, to get back to the lovely shows in the shops. There seem to be more practical beautiful things than ever, though there are some which lead one to marvel over the psychology of shoppers. You can find articles of use which are ornamental; you also see those odd things which are described as ornaments, affect you painfully, and arouse your curiosity as to the mentality of the buyers.

Time was when we were advised not to give useful gifts to the persons who must buy the practical for themselves in any case, and yearned for something frivolous and pretty, but now that use and beauty are happily married one of the problems of the Christmas giver is solved. Time was also when to give toilet articles would have seemed an affront, but people are more sensible about such things, and the gifts of soap and scent, even manicure sets and bath salts, are accepted in the spirit in which they are offered (to use a well-worn phrase). Only it might be well to find out exactly what perfume your friend likes best, lest her thanks are a little coloured by a dislike for lily-of-the-valley, for example.

The lovely cards are already coming in, although we still have ten days to go before Christmas. It would be a pity if ever this charming fashion died. Not only for the opportunity to remember friends and acquaintances far and near, but because the industry is a valuable one in supplying many persons with steady work. While we are enjoying summer holidays, the designers and writers are planning cards which will cross oceans and travel thousands of miles to say "Merry Christmas" and to cheer lonely hearts.

Your Tennis Balls, Please!

From Toynbee Hall (28, Commercial Street, E.1) I have a request for old tennis balls to give joy to East End youngsters in playground, courts, and alleys. Please send your old balls to the address above and feel that you have done to-day's good deed. The secretary, in making this request, tells me he is not asking for anything repudiated in last Sunday's paragraph on appeals!

Come to SHOOLBREDS for your CHRISTMAS FARE

For all the good old Christmas fare such as Dickens, once a customer of ours, loved to describe—come to Shoolbreds. Our salesmen can show you everything for Christmas jollification, from crackers to cocktails—and you can be sure that, coming from Shoolbreds Food Halls, it is as good fare as can possibly be had. Till Christmas we are every day

OPEN UNTIL 6.30 p.m.

All Shoolbred goods are delivered free over a wide area. Outside that all orders over £1 are sent carriage paid by rail in England or Wales, or post free in Great Britain.

NORFOLK TURKEYS *Direct from the farms to Shoolbreds.*
Hens from - - - per lb. 1/7
Cocks from, per lb., 1/8.

NORMANDY TURKEYS
Hens from - - - per lb. 1/4
Cocks from, per lb., 1/6.

SURREY & NORFOLK FOWLS
From - - - - per lb. 1/9
Capons from, per lb., 2/3.

"PRIME" SCOTCH BEEF
Sirloin and Wing Ribs per lb. 1/10

CHILLED BEEF
Sirloin and Wing Ribs per. lb. 1/2

YORK HAMS
Finest matured from, per lb. - - - - - - 2/-

OX TONGUES
Glasses from - - - - 4/3
Tins - - 7/-, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6

CHEESE
Prize Stilton, whole cheese - - - per lb. 2/1 (½-cheese, 2/2).
Prize Wensleydale, whole cheese, per lb., 2/2. (½-cheese, 2/4).

PATÉS DE FOIES GRAS
Hummels in tureens from 2/9

PORK PIES
Shoolbreds Gold Medal from - - - per lb. 1/9

CRACKERS
Huge variety on show from per box. 1/- to 25/-

CHRISTMAS CAKES
Our own make. Iced and decorated. - - - - per lb. 3/-

SHOOLBREDS EMPIRE CHR'STMAS PUDDINGS
Made in our own bakery from finest Empire ingredients. Prices, 12/6, 9/6, 6/4, 4/9, 3/2 - - 1/8

MINCE PIES
Our own make 3/- per dozen.
Mincemeat 4/3, 2/10, 1/6 per jar.

CRYSTALLISED AND GLACÉ FRUITS
Specially selected.
Extra Choice 25/-, 12/6, 6/3.
Finest Choice 20/-, 10/6, 5/6

GINGER IN SYRUP
From, per glass globe, 5/-, 3/9, 2/-.

MUSCATELS
Clusters from - - - - per lb. 1/6

A'MONDS
Finest Jordans, per lb. 3/6, 2/9 & 2/4

CARLSBAD PLUMS
No. 3, 4/6. No. 2, 2/4½. No. 1, 1/3

TEA
In fancy canisters. Shoolbreds famous blend from, per lb. tin, 3/-

COFFEE
Samco, a blend of the choicest growths. 1 lb. tin - - - 2/6

For full details of all products write for FREE FOOD LIST.

IDEAS FOR PRESENTS
Here's a book that will solve all your gift problems. Turning its many pages you are sure to find just the presents you want. A post-card will bring you a free copy of our Christmas Gift Book.

Bring the Kiddies to our Bazaar
Show them the wonderful overhead and underground railway of 1980—introduce them to Father Christmas and all his wonderful show of toys and models!

A.S. SHOOLBRED & CO. LTD., TOTTENHAM COURT RD., LONDON, W.1

In Voluntary Liquidation.

Don't "say Gin" say— GORDON'S —the Genuine Gin

NO colouring matter
NO injurious ingredients

TANQUERAY GORDON & COMPANY LIMITED, DISTILLERS, LONDON

The North Mail and Newcastle Daily Chronicle

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The "North Mail and Newcastle Daily Chronicle" carries nearly three times as much Prospectus advertising as any other journal published in the same area.

London Office: 200, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1

SIR J. SIMON'S POLITICS.

INDEPENDENT ACTION WHEN NECESSARY.

FREEDOM CLAIM.

ALTERNATIVE VOTE CRITICISED.

Sir John Simon, speaking at Cleckheaton yesterday, said:—

"My constituents will not be surprised if I claim to exercise in future, as I have in the past, an independent judgment in public affairs, and to follow it up if need be by independent action."

With regard to the views he had expressed in his letter to Mr. Lloyd George (published on November 5), he had had, he said, overwhelming evidence from all parts of the country of sympathy with his attitude.

"I have," said Sir John, "nothing whatever in those views to withdraw or to explain away. I have acted in accordance with them in the interval, and shall continue to do so. I stand by my opposition to the proposal to repeal the Trade Disputes Act, or to alter the political levy, and I believe it would be of real advantage if Liberals who so largely agree with me on this subject would say so plainly."

He gratefully recognised that Mr. Lloyd George had declared in the clearest terms that there was no pact or deal arranged with the Labour Government. Everybody ought to accept that assurance, as he himself accepted it, as the literal truth. It would, indeed, be disastrous to Liberalism to ally itself with a Government that had done so badly.

"LURID LANGUAGE."

The only difference that could be suggested on this point was that Mr. Lloyd George had used much more lurid language about the incompetence of His Majesty's present advisers than a moderate and unimaginative person like himself had thought it proper to employ. "The Government," said Mr. Lloyd George, "was an acknowledged failure. There were not two independent men in the House of Commons belonging to any party who would say that the Government had sucessfully tackled its job. It is not that they have gone too far; they are not going at all"; and in a series of brilliant metaphors he had spoken of them as "pot-bound Ministers," as "babies," as "toddlers," as "footlers," as "children of the mist," as "second-class brains," as Ministers "who are missing great opportunities."

"I really do not think," Sir John commented, "they are as bad as all that, but if they are, I find it difficult to believe that Britain is so destitute of more competent advisers that it would be an injury to the Commonwealth if an administration exhibiting this combination of deficiencies unhappily ceased to exist.

Referring to the Alternative Vote, he said he was not enamoured of it, and he was a little mystified at the sudden change of opinion as to its merits. Last October the National Liberal Federation declared for Proportional Representation, and insisted on excluding from its resolution any reference to a suggestion that the Alternative Vote was a tolerable second-best. Mr. Ramsay Muir (chairman of the Liberal Party Organisation) declared not so long ago that "under the existing system parties are sorely tempted to make electoral bargains, and are always looking over their shoulders at the electorate, and always living in dread of a dissolution on an unfavourable issue. The Alternative Vote would increase this evil, because every party would be tempted to make bargains as to the advice it would give regarding the use of the second preference. The only system which absolutely secures the integrity of parties is Proportional Representation."

NEW ILLUMINATION.

"I am far from denying," said Sir John, "that it is possible to receive new and sudden illumination on the way to Damascus, but I must really be excused for still holding the opinions which, as far as I know, most of my Liberal friends held a few months ago.

"But the real objection to the Alternative Vote does not depend upon calculations as to how at the moment it might benefit this party or not. It is a very important constitutional change which, once made, is very unlikely to be further altered in this generation. And the main objection to it is not a party objection, but a national and constitutional objection. It is a system which gives the widest possible opportunity for the exercise of the art of the political wangler.

"Uncle Remus described how Brer Rabbit, whenever he got into a difficulty, suddenly disappeared, and popped up in a different place. I do not think that it is in the interests of good government or of sound democracy that political Brer Rabbits should have two bolt holes, and pop up out of one or the other, according to the convenience of the moment.

FRENCH REFORMER'S DICTA.

"The reason why I regard this method of electoral reform as unsatisfactory and hold that we should stand stoutly for Proportional Representation is best expressed in the words of a very wise French reformer, Jean Jaurès, who said: 'The law of contests in single-member constituencies is the law of murder, "Thou shalt kill thine adversary." The law of contests in large constituencies is the law of justice, "You and your adversaries shall each have your fair share."'

"To my way of thinking the chief need of the country at the moment is statesmanship which will proclaim and apply the primary need of economy and sound finance. It is not a popular cry, when you come to its practical application; for it means refusing to vote for further high expenditure of rates and taxes when many proposals involving such expenditure are in themselves admirable and desirable. But I hold that unless a more resolute effort is made in this direction the country is threatened with disaster, and all who think with me are bound to put this consideration in the very front, not only of their declarations, but of their actions."

BIGGER THAN CARNERA

LONDON BOXER MEETS THE ITALIAN.

Primo Carnera, the Italian boxer, arrived last night in London. He was met at Victoria Station by a huge crowd, which included Jim Campbell, a 24-year-old boxer, who is one and a-half inches taller than the Italian fighter.

The two men shook hands.

The man whose height and appearance seemed to make Carnera gasp, is a London-born Scot. Campbell is 6 ft. 9½ in. tall and weighs 17 st. 4 lb.—1½ in. taller than Carnera but 2 st. lighter. He has been training privately, and stated that soon he hoped to meet and beat Carnera.

£5½ MILLION POWER STATION.

The Electricity Commissioners will hold an inquiry to-morrow at the Institution of Electrical Engineers into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for permission to enlarge its power station.

It is proposed to extend the station's present installed capacity of 18,000 kilowatts to an ultimate capacity of about 300,000 kilowatts. The application now is for the first section of this scheme, comprising an extension to 100,000 kilowatts. The total cost of the new station is estimated at £5,250,000.

"A MISCHIEVOUS SPEECH."

SIR H. SAMUEL ON MR. CHURCHILL.

CALL FOR GENERAL REPUDIATION.

"The speech is reactionary in spirit, contemptuous in tone, and its effect likely to be most mischievous in the best interests of the British Empire."

This was one of the criticisms passed last night by Sir Herbert Samuel at Darwen on Mr. Churchill's speech dealing with the Indian Conference.

Continuing, Sir Herbert said that Mr. Churchill's declarations ought to be promptly repudiated by the spokesmen of every section of British opinion. "We are now at a juncture," he said, "when the destinies of all India are being determined. Three out of four of the population of the British Empire are Indians. They are a people sensitive, proud, honourably eager to take their proper place among the nations of the world.

VARIETY OF COMPLEXIONS.

"The conference has now reached the central point in its deliberations. At this moment a statesman who has held high positions in Governments of a great variety of political complexions, who has only recently filled the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, the second office in the State, now in a deliberate utterance takes occasion to depreciate the Conference, declares that whatever its decision may be they will have no validity, and forecasts that the people of India will be kept for an indefinite time under military subjection.

"I cannot recall within living memory any speech more calculated to be harmful or more profoundly unpatriotic. If, indeed, the truest patriot is a man who breathes hatred, who lays the seeds of wars and stirs up the greatest number of enemies against his country, then Mr. Churchill is a great patriot.

"But if we desire the affairs of our Empire to be conducted in a spirit of co-operation and good will, if we desire that all the people of the British Commonwealth should feel that this nation is anxious to promote not only their material interests, but also their fullest development in the political sphere, and, above all, in the realm of moral values, intangible but most important, if that is, as I believe it is, the only true patriotism, then Mr. Churchill has rendered a grave disservice to his country.

NO PREJUDICE.

"He says that whatever the Conference may decide, the existing Parliament may well reject. I question whether he speaks even for the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. I am certain that he does not speak for any majority in the House.

"Do not doubt that if general agreement is reached in the Conference, which, be it remembered, includes all sections of British political opinion, the House of Commons will be ready to endorse its recommendations. Even if one section dissented on particular points, the House of Commons might very probably not accept their view. I am certain that it will be ready to consider in no spirit of prejudice any proposals that are placed before it."

"Finally Mr. Churchill threatens that whatever the House of Commons may do the House of Lords may be brought in to veto any measures they find distasteful. This from a statesman who has as much as any other shared the responsibility for the attack upon the House of Lords in 1910 and the passage into law of the Parliament Act which drastically curtailed its powers. Let it be well understood that if the issue of intervention of the House of Lords is revealed, no matter on what question, the challenge will be accepted by all sections of progressive opinion in this country.

"A LONE WOLF."

"These people will not consent to have their destinies decided, or the destinies of any part of the British Empire, by 700 gentlemen, the great majority quite unknown to the nation, who possess no representative authority of any kind. It will not be tolerated that they should exercise any final control over great political issues.

"Mr. Churchill is playing the part of a lone wolf or a dangerous creature, and ought to be treated as such."

STEELWORKS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

ALL TENDERS ACCEPTED.

JOHANNESBURG, Saturday.

Mr. H. J. Van der Bijl, chairman of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation, stated to-day that the board of directors had approved the acceptance of all tenders for the construction of the South African State steelworks. The technical advisers had recommended that the contracts should be signed in due course, but that work should be started immediately.

The firms which have tendered for the smelting and rolling mills departments are Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., of Great Britain, and the German firm of Demag. Other tenderers are: For the blast furnace equipment, Messrs. Ashmore, Benson and Pease, Great Britain; for coke ovens and by-produce plant, Messrs. Woodhall, Duckham and Co., Great Britain.—Reuter.

POLAND AND GERMANY

ANOTHER NOTE TO THE LEAGUE.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Dr. Curtius, the Foreign Minister, has addressed a second Note to the secretary-general of the League of Nations giving an account of further assaults by Poles on the German minority in connection with the recent elections in Upper Silesia.

The Note states that these acts constitute a breach of the Geneva agreement of May 15, 1922, and asks the secretary-general to convey the contents of the second note to States members of the League.

The Note proceeds to give an account of alleged acts of terrorism in Polish Upper Silesia.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS ILLNESS.

NO FURTHER OUTBREAKS AT MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

There have been no further outbreaks of the mysterious sickness among the inmates and patients of the Southend Municipal Hospital. It is believed that the trouble is definitely at an end, but the cause of the outbreak by which over 120 persons were affected is still a mystery.

The inquest on Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Sloper, aged 76, will be held to-morrow.

Dr. Pugh, Medical Officer for Health for Southend, said yesterday:—"Mrs. Sloper was very old and weakly. Internal trouble doubtless hastened her death, but this was due more than anything else to old age.

"All the other patients are almost, if not entirely, recovered."

AN EXPERT IN DISGUISES.

An expert in the art of make-up, Detective-Sergeant J. Reed, stationed at Muswell Hill, retired yesterday after twenty-five years' service.

Disguising himself as a costermonger and sometimes as a wood-chopper, Sergeant Reed was instrumental in locating several gangs of counterfeiters in Camden Town and Caledonian Road. He had had over fifty commendations from benches of magistrates.

BAN ON SUNDAY BOXING.

DRASTIC MOVE BY L.C.C. COMMITTEE.

NEW REGULATIONS

THE RING TO OPEN TO-DAY.

After having received deputations from the British Boxing Board of Control and the Imperial Alliance for the Defence of Sunday, the L.C.C. Theatres and Music Halls Committee report their decision not to permit Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday boxing in London. The new regulations to govern boxing are also announced.

"After full consideration," the Committee say, "we are of opinion that the regulations at present in force governing premises used as places of public entertainment should, subject to certain modifications, apply generally to premises to be licensed for public boxing.

"As regards staff-rooms and dressing-rooms and the equipment thereof, we are of opinion that, subject to a variation that a shower bath with hot and cold water supplies should be provided in addition to lavatory basins, such rooms should be provided in boxing halls on a standard not inferior to that usually required by the Council in places of public entertainment generally.

"We have also had under consideration the question of framing rules with regard to the management of premises licensed for public boxing, and we propose that the rules as at present in force with regard to the management of premises licensed for public entertainment should be generally applicable to premises licensed for public boxing."

After referring to the visits of the deputations, the Committee say:—"Having given full consideration to the matter we are of opinion that, subject to review, if necessary, at the expiration of a period of six months, boxing licences granted by the Council shall be in respect of each week-day, except Christmas Day and Good Friday only.

"According to the information before us, public boxing at present regularly takes place on Sunday at eight premises in the administrative county, and at three other premises in the county public boxing has, in the past, been held on Sunday. The total number of premises in London at which public boxing is held regularly or occasionally on week-days, so far as can be ascertained, is about fifty-two."

POOR MAN'S SPORT.

Mr. Harry Abrahams, of the Alcazar, Edmonton, who stated that he promoted the first public Sunday boxing tournaments in London, thought it a pity that the L.C.C. were taking steps which would possibly end in a large number of boxing shows closing down.

"It is a poor man's sport," he said, "and, providing the boxing is carried out strictly in accordance with the rules governing the sport, and that the spectators conduct themselves in an orderly manner, I cannot see that any harm is done. I think that the new law, which comes into operation on January 1 and places boxing establishments under control of the L.C.C., will make it difficult for some of the shows to carry on."

Mr. Victor Berliner, general manager of The Ring, Blackfriars, said:

"We at The Ring will open to-morrow and carry on every Sunday until further notice. We feel that the rights of the people are being tampered with. If there was no demand for Sunday boxing we would not be getting thousands of our regular patrons coming Sunday after Sunday. Last Sunday, for instance, we turned many thousands away who could not gain admission to see a British-born English champion perform in The Ring."

CINEMAS AS USUAL

WRITS TO BE IGNORED BY MANAGERS.

Despite the fact that writs claiming a total of £195,000 have been issued against them under the 150-year-old Sunday Observance Act, West-end cinemas will open to-day as usual.

An official of the Cinema Exhibitors' Association in London stated yesterday that managers of the cinemas had unanimously decided to keep their theatres open each Sunday until the position was clarified by the appeal of the London County Council against the High Court judgment of a week ago, in which it was stated that the L.C.C. had no power to grant permission for the Sunday opening of cinemas.

"The writs by a common informer claiming large sums of money cannot be heard in the High Court for several weeks in any case," he pointed out. "We are holding a further meeting on Wednesday, when the whole position will be thoroughly discussed."

MANY CLAIMS.

He added that five individual cinemas and three large cinema-owning combines were now understood to have received writs from a common informer claiming sums ranging from £20,000 to £40,000. These were:

Gaumont British Picture Corporation	£40,000
Associated British Cinemas	30,000
General Theatres Corporation	25,000
London Pavilion	20,000
Carlton	20,000
Plaza	20,000
Empire	20,000
Rialto	20,000
	£195,000

The manager of one West End cinema said: "If all these enormous sums are to be claimed from us, surely the B.B.C. is also liable. They provide Sunday entertainment. The Act refers to 'any public' entertainment or amusement on the Lord's Day, to which persons are to be admitted by the payment of money or by tickets sold for money. It may be said that the B.B.C. does not charge admission money, but some inspired legal authority might argue that the charge for a wireless licence is equivalent to admission money spread over the whole year, including Sundays.

"In these circumstances each householder under the Act might be liable to pay £200 a week, the 'keeper,' Sir John Reith might have to pay £100 for each week as the 'manager,' and the Postmaster-General £50 as the 'collector' of the money. The whole position is absurd, and this antiquated Act will have to be repealed."

The B.B.C. would not comment on the position. "So far we have not received a writ," said an official.

A BRIGHTON APPLICATION.

The Rev. Titt Bonarjee, the coloured pastor of the Countess of Huntingdon's Church at Brighton, applied yesterday to the local justices to instruct the licensing authority to refrain from authorising the Sunday opening of cinemas in the town. Mr. Bonarjee said he also wished to lay information that certain cinemas in the town were open on Sunday, November 23, and asked for an injunction forbidding such infringements of the law.

The magistrates' clerk said that the magistrates had no power to grant such an injunction, and that Mr. Bonarjee must go to the High Court.

Mr. Bonarjee: Must I go to the High Court?

The chairman replied that the Court could not advise him, and suggested that he should consult a solicitor.

French views on the English Sabbath are contained in a message from our Paris correspondent given on page 20.

BRINGING EROS BACK.

HIGHER AND WIDER BASE FOR STATUE.

COST OF RESTORATION

Who will be responsible for the entire work of re-erection of Eros in Piccadilly Circus? The question is again raised in a report by the Local Government, Records and Museums Committee of the London County Council. Representatives of all the authorities, the committee state, have approved provisionally:—

(1) That the central island should be octagonal in shape, and that its permanent position in the circus should be that occupied by the present temporary island.

(2) That the height and width of the memorial should be increased, the increased height (approximately sixteen inches) being secured by a series of steps which would be continuous round the memorial.

(3) That the figure, when reinstated, should point in the same direction as before the removal of the memorial, i.e., down Lower Regent Street.

QUESTION OF COST.

It was also ascertained that the traffic authorities desired to make certain minor alterations to one or two of the smaller refuges in the circus. The alterations in these islands, however, will not affect the execution of the work on the central island.

The Committee add that the London Electric Railway Company is responsible for the reinstatement of Eros, and state:—

"It is desirable that all the work, including the suggested increase in the height of the memorial, should be carried out as one undertaking, and we have asked the company whether, in the event of its being decided to re-erect the memorial on a higher and wider base, it would be prepared to arrange for the execution of the whole work of reinstatement, the question of the allocation of the expenditure involved being a matter for negotiation between the Council and the company."

THE SCHOOL AGE.

PARENTS AND THE EXTRA YEAR.

Problems affecting schools and school children were discussed at the concluding session, in London yesterday, of the Conference on Mental Welfare.

One of the papers was submitted by Mr. T. O. Wilson, Director of Education, Oxfordshire, who, among other things, discussed recommendations of the Hadow Report which involved the ultimate raising of the school leaving age to 15.

The chief problems in this matter, he said, were the provision of properly qualified teachers and the framing of suitable curricula, for without these, good buildings and equipment would prove of little effect, and the provision of additional accommodation, though a question of some difficulty, was not as urgent a matter.

It had been argued in connection with the proposal to raise the school age that it was one thing to provide opportunities and quite another to retain children compulsorily for a further year against their parents' wishes. If it could be said with truth that the ordinary child, under present conditions, got or could get by the age of 14 all the general elementary education which it was likely to need, the addition of a further year might be superfluous, but he did not think that that position could be maintained. As far as compulsion was concerned, it was unfortunately only too true that many parents, if given the choice, would in many cases sacrifice a further year's education rather than lose the chance of immediate employment for the child.

The experience in Oxfordshire had been that parents, for a variety of reasons, had often not taken the trouble to enter their children for the County Junior Scholarships. It was this consideration which led the Authority to introduce an annual school examination which had to be taken by all children over a certain age. That arrangement, at any rate, laid directly upon the parents the onus of refusing further educational advantages for those of their children qualified to receive it. It had also "discovered" far more children fit for secondary school education than was the case under the voluntary entry.

The raising of the compulsory school age to 14 by successive steps had been accompanied in each case by objections on the part of parents. These objections, however, had, he thought, disappeared even without the aid of a maintenance allowance.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES

18,600 ACRES IN ROSS-SHIRE TO BE SOLD.

On the sporting estate of Kildermorie, Ross-shire, which is to be offered by auction shortly by Knight, Frank and Rutley, there is a first-rate grouse moor and deer forest. The average bag is about 600 brace of grouse, and over 1,000 brace were shot in 1927. Forty stags, averaging about 14 stone, are killed in a season.

The Kildermorie estate covers some 18,600 acres, and is situated fifteen miles from Alness station. There are four lochs, which provide trout fishing, and the lodge occupies a beautiful situation looking towards Loch Morie.

When Henry Best, of Elmswell, compiled his "farming boke" in 1641, the Elmswell Estate, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, which is to be submitted at an early date by Knight, Frank and Rutley, had been in his family for just over forty years, and was to remain with them for another 200 years.

The present residence was built by the late Lord Londesborough in 1856, and there is also a small Jacobean manor house. The estate extends to some 1,110 acres. There is over a mile of trout fishing in the well-known Elmswell and Driffield Becks.

A valuable leasehold investment, arising from a modern shop and office building, 8 and 9, Long Acre, and 16, Garrick Street, W.C., is to be offered by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The gross income amounts to £4,770 per annum, while the building is held for a term having about 42 years unexpired at a ground rent of £1,700.

Dudley W. Harris and Co. will offer on the premises to-morrow the freehold residence Cairn Dhu, Park Road South, Sunbury, Middlesex, with lawn and grounds of over 1 acre. The adjoining small orchard or building site, with a frontage of 54 feet, will also be offered.

The freehold of Garrett House, a Georgian house in St. James's, has been sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley. Ralph Pay and Taylor were concerned for the purchaser. At Saffron Walden Knight, Frank and Rutley sold by auction the Village Hall, Newport, Essex, for £465, and the laundry and cottage for £290. Immediately after the auction, conducted by Knight, Frank and Rutley in Glasgow, Lots 1 and 2 of the important block of factory and warehouse premises at Port Dundas Road and Dunblane Street, Glasgow, were sold privately.

The British Red Cross Society have disposed of their Westminster lease of 27, Grosvenor Place through George Trollope and Sons, who have arranged (in conjunction with Sir Charles Kenderdine) for the purchase by them of the freehold of 9, Chesham Street, S.W.

Leopold Farmer and Sons have sold (in conjunction with Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell) the extensive freehold waterside premises known as Lawrence's Wharf, 287-295, Rotherhithe Street, Bermondsey, which has a floor area of 78,000 sq. ft. and a frontage to the river of 206 ft.; the freehold site and premises in Bayham Street, Camden Town; the extensive leasehold property known as Wheatsheaf Works, 4, Carmelite Street, E.C. (in conjunction with Milwards), with a floor area of 34,000 sq. ft., which was recently bought in at auction for £18,000; a freehold factory in New Cross Road, S.E.; and extensive freehold showrooms at Thames Ditton (in conjunction with C. L. Spaeth, of Thames Ditton).

PARTY FROCKS FOR VERY YOUNG LADIES and BABY GIRLS

No matter how young the lady is, the party frock is an important affair.

When you bring her to Gamages this holiday, visit the juvenile section on the fashion floor. Such a charming collection of dainty party frocks . . . at all sorts of economical prices too.

No. 1. This dainty frock is made of figured artificial taffeta with a most becoming little bolero and basque of net to tone. Made in Peach, Blue and Green. Ages 13 to 16 years. **80/-**

No. 2. From our collection of frocks at this price here is a most charming example. It is made of artificial figured taffeta in Lemon, Pink or Blue. Ages 14 to 18 years. **40/-**

No. 3. This frock is a copy of a model and is a very special little creation. It is made of dainty frills of lace mounted on a silk foundation. Ages 14 to 18 years. **5½ GNS.**

No. 4. Very fresh and young is this attractive little frock. It is made of taffeta with a berthe collar and overskirt of net trimmed with fine ruchings of taffeta. In Green, Blue, Rose and Apricot. Ages 10 to 14 years. **70/-**

No. 5. For a baby girl's first party frock this wee creation in broche taffeta is very sweet. Little rosebuds decorate the shoulder and waist and are scattered on the skirt. Sizes 18, 20, 22 and 24. **30/-**

SEATS FOR THE PANTOMIME OR THEATRES DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY MAY BE BOOKED AT GAMAGES.

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GIRLS' ATTRACTIVE PARTY FROCKS

In our Juvenile Department a staff of expert designers devote their time and attention to planning clothes for young people, and their designs are translated into the most attractive garments. We have now in stock a wonderful variety of party frocks and cloaks, and all these garments are made in our own workrooms and are moderately priced.

GIRL'S ATTRACTIVE FROCK in lace over chiffon with little coatee bodice, and belt of fancy taffeta. In Pink and Green. Sizes 34 and 36 ins.
PRICE **7 Gns**

LITTLE GIRL'S FROCK in silk georgette, skirt of hand-stitched gauging with picot edge, finish d petals, and ribbon sash and ends; over a slip of crêpe-de-Chine. In Azure Blue and Primrose.
Size 30 ins. PRICE **6 Gns**
Size 32 ins. Price **£6 10**
Size 34 ins. Price **6½ Gns**

Cannot be Sent on Approval.

GIRL'S CHARMING FROCK in net over Rayon Satin, the skirt attractively arranged and slightly gauded, laced bodice with handsome garniture of camellias forming an effective finish. In pale green, pale pink or ivory. Sizes for 16 to 18 years.
PRICE **6 Gns**

GIRL'S DELIGHTFUL FROCK in ivory lace of effective design, over foundation of pale pink crêpe-de-Chine and lining of white Chiffon; attractive bolero bodice with belt of stitched Chiffon and diamante buckle Sizes 14 to 16 years.
PRICE **9½ Gns**

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

THE UNIVERSITIES

A CHAIR OF BELGIAN STUDIES.

PHILATELY JOKE AT A DINNER.

By OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.

The Anglo-Belgian Union has raised sufficient funds to enable them to endow a Chair of Belgian Studies and Institutions in the University of London. Their aim is to encourage the study of Belgium and the Belgians in England, and their hope is to find in time sufficient money to set up lectureships, scholarships and prizes in connection with the new chair.

It is understood that the chair will be tenable at University College, in view of the fact that many closely associated studies are already taught there.

BIRKBECK ANNIVERSARY.

Birkbeck College, the oldest of the Institutions outside the Faculty of Medicine, now admitted as Schools of London University, celebrated the 107th anniversary of its foundation on Thursday.

The annual dinner of the Court of Electors, or the College association of graduates, was held at the Falstaff Restaurant, the guests of the evening being the Foundation Orator, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Lady Stamp, and the Chairman of the Governors, Mr. W. L. Hichens, and Mrs. Hichens.

On his arrival in the College Hall, the Orator's eminent association with the railway world was emphasised by the students by the operation of a mock signalling system and loud greetings from innumerable guards' whistles. The hilarious welcome given to Sir Josiah, who is, incidentally, a Governor of the College, was extended later in the evening, when, to the accompaniment of prolonged cheering, he was presented with a Diploma of Philately.

At the proceedings in the College theatre, Mr. Hichens, in the absence of Lord Burnham, the President of the College, presided. The graduates and prizewinners of the year, including two D.Sc's, four Ph.D.'s, three M.A.'s, and five M.Sc.'s, were presented to Sir Josiah, after which he delivered an oration, entitled "The Responsibility of Knowledge."

Special references were made during the evening to the fact that the University has now allotted to the College a portion of the Bloomsbury site for the erection of the new buildings for which the need is so urgently felt.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

At their festival dinner last week Bedford College were successful in raising a sum of £2,391 towards the debt on their recent extension. The number of students at the College has steadily increased since its removal to Regent's Park in 1913, and is now just twice what it was then.

This increase is indicative of the change which is spreading into all classes in the general view of what education is appropriate and necessary for women. All the women's residential colleges are overwhelmed with applications for admission. Bedford College under the late Principal, Miss Tuke, recognised their responsibility in this matter, and have done what they could to provide adequate accommodation, so that students need not be refused. They are now, however, in a position of having to find some £60,000 to pay off commitments.

Prince George attended the dinner, and Lady Cynthia Colville, Chairman of the Extension Fund Committee, presided in Lord Crewe's absence from indisposition. What Mr. John Buchan said in supporting the toast of the "Prosperity of the College" of the spirit of adventurous gaiety and the absence of pedantry among university women applied very aptly to Miss Tuke, to whose spirit of adventure and fair play the new extensions to the College are really due.

DURHAM.

THE HADRIAN WALL EXCAVATIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DURHAM, Saturday.

The excavations on Hadrian's Wall of the Durham University Committee have been extended to a second site this year, Chesterholme, or Vindolana, where Mr. E. B. Birley, recently appointed Lecturer in British-Roman History and Archæology, was in charge.

The work at Birdoswald, the old Amboglanna, was continued, though less fruitfully than last season. Digging was much hindered by difficult weather conditions. The year's discoveries are different from anything that was expected; they are still incomplete, and, for that reason, not wholly comprehensible. Another season's work will be needed before their true value can be estimated. At various times students have been working on the excavations, and obtaining useful experience of scientific digging.

FRANTIC SIGNALS.

FEARED LOSS OF FISHING VESSEL.

Shoreham lifeboat was launched in half a gale early yesterday in response to distress signals, but was unable to trace the source. It is feared that a fishing vessel may be lost.

When the lifeboat returned coastguards reported that they had seen a vessel off the shore, but had lost sight of her. They could account for all the boats connected with the harbour with one exception.

Mr. Ted Laker, a member of the lifeboat crew, said that he saw the signals, which appeared to be from a boat about a quarter or half a mile out to sea.

"There was no mistake about the signals," he said. "It seemed to me that someone on the boat had taken off his shirt and set fire to it and waved it frantically. It seemed there was nothing else to burn.

"We searched the coast with our searchlight, but saw nothing. There was a flowing tide at the time, and, should the boat have reached the shore, she should have arrived near the mouth of the harbour, but nothing was seen."

Later yesterday it was stated that no trace of the vessel had been discovered. The sea was considerably calmer, and coastguards were keeping a close watch along the coast.

BARGE AND TWO LIVES LOST?

The Plymouth-owned sailing barge Eve is presumed lost with her crew of two, as she is a fortnight overdue on a voyage from Plymouth to Penryn.

DEVELOPING CYPRUS TRADE.

The report on the Cyprus Government Trade Development Mission and its visit to Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece by Mr. M. T. Dawe (chairman), Director of Agriculture, Cyprus; Mr. H. Llewellyn Jones, manager of the Ottoman Bank, Cyprus; Mr. N. P. Lanitis, director Cyprus Wine and Spirits Company; and Mr. S. W. Caruana, Chief Clerk, Treasury, was issued yesterday. The mission recommends:—

That a Trade and Tourist Section be created by the Government; that trade representatives be appointed in Egypt and Greece (and later in Palestine); that the proper selection, grading, and packing of all produce be made compulsory by legislation; that arrangements be made for the proper organisation of exporters to regularise the shipments of produce to foreign markets; and that the compilation of a "Cyprus Directory" (possibly translated into Greek and French) be taken up at an early date.

400 YEARS OF SPLENDOUR.

GOLDEN AGE OF PERSIAN ART.

"PERFECTION."

SIR E. DENISON ROSS'S SURVEY.

The second of two lectures on Persia, introductory to the Persian Exhibition, was delivered at the Royal Institution yesterday afternoon by Sir E. Denison Ross.

The first period of Persian national history, he said, extends from the middle of the sixth to the end of the fourth century before our era. The most important brunches of the art of this period are architecture and sculpture. The bases of both these arts are, as one would naturally expect, foreign; for Cyrus, when he took to building for himself palaces, was acquainted with the splendid architecture and sculpture of Susa, Babylon, Ekbatana, the Greek cities of Asia Minor, and indirectly with those of Egypt. Any schoolboy can tell at a glance what Persepolis owes to Babylon and to Egypt; and yet there is always to be seen the special *cachet* of Persian genius in every monument, however closely the prototypes may have been followed.

Speaking as a non-expert, it has always struck me very forcibly that the Persians in their sculpture did not care to have their figures, whether of men or of beasts, exposed on all sides. It recalls the prejudice which I, like thousands of my fellows, have, which makes me look for a seat in a restaurant with its back to the wall. I do not like having people behind me. So, too, the Persians when they carved chose the bas-relief, and it is no doubt largely due to this habit that so many of their fine sculptures have been preserved intact through the centuries. We must also remember that they took the additional precaution of utilising the faces of mountains and hills, and usually did their work high above the reach of man.

A ROYAL ART.

The Achaemenid art is the newest of the Old Orient. It occupies two centuries, and confines its activities to the Persian plateau and the western borderland. It had no influence on the West; and with Alexander's conquest this art temporarily disappeared. It was, moreover, an art confined to palaces and temples, a royal art, and not an art of the people.

The Achaemenian tradition survived through the Greek and Parthian periods, to be again revived under the Sasanians. For the province of Pars had always remained half independent, and this Sasanian art was still mainly a "royal" art. Underlying this kingly pomp and majesty was a real religious feeling, which always finds its place in their sculptures. The art of the Achaemenids includes pottery, bronze vessels, jewellery, and engraved gems.

THE ARAB CONQUEST.

Of the second period, which may be suitably called the Greco-Parthian and extends from 330 B.C. to A.D. 220, we find the local arts represented by pottery, stone sculpture, coins, and seals. The Eastern satrapies of the Empire conquered by Alexander were, after his death in 323 B.C., ruled over by the Seleucids, whose domination over Persia was by gradual degrees usurped by a dynasty of Iranian origin, known as the Arsacids after their founder Arsaces, or Parthians after the country east of Media in which they first asserted their independence.

The Parthians were at the outset entirely under the influence of the Greeks, whose art and language they adopted on their coins and seals. Not until they had practically turned the Seleucids out of Persia did they abandon this alien culture and attempt to ingratiate themselves with the Persians by abandoning Greek for Pahlavi and giving encouragement to the study of the Zoroastrian sacred books. They were, however, always regarded more or less as aliens, and when Ardashir, who claimed descent from the Achaemenids, raised a revolt in Pars at the beginning of the third century A.D. the power of the Parthians quickly collapsed, and in A.D. 220 Ardashir became King of Persia and founded a great national dynasty. The kings of this dynasty, under the name of Sasanians, ruled down to the beginning of the seventh century, when Persia by conquest became a Muslim country.

MUSLIM PERSIA.

The 400 years of Sasanian rule represents an epoch of splendour and greatness from every point of view, except possibly from the point of view of literature; but in nothing is it more remarkable than in the development of fine arts. Architecture—of which, alas, all too little remains to-day—pottery, metalwork, sculpture, mural painting and textiles, all reached a point of perfection, and we shall be fortunate enough to see and enjoy fine examples of all these arts in Burlington House in January. Sasanian art has such very marked characteristics that the non-expert is quickly able to cultivate a consciousness of its outstanding motives and designs, which are as distinctive as the music of Bach or Beethoven.

With the invasion of the Arabs the history of Zorpastrian Persia comes to a sudden end, and Muslim Persia makes a very slow beginning. Indeed, between the seventh and the tenth centuries Persia becomes half—if not three-quarters—Arab. We know very little of her fine arts during this period, though we know much of her literary activities, which she conducted through the medium of Arabic. During the twelve hundred years of her previous history the scrip's adopted by the Persians had been either unwieldly or obscure. Few can have known the cuneiform alphabet employed by the Achaemenids, and fewer still the astonishing Pahlavi script which is perhaps the most puzzling and uncertain ever devised by man. The introduction of the Arabic alphabet worked a complete revolution in the Persian language.

GLORIES OF ISFAHAN.

By the tenth century Persia had reasserted her national identity. With the introduction of Islam comes naturally a total change in architecture, and the mosque now takes the place of the Royal Palace. I cannot here enter into a detailed account of the many types of mosque which characterise the various epochs of Muslim Persian history. Of the earliest very little remains, and the oldest ruins do not go back before the beginning of the eleventh century.

Fortunately for us some of the most lovely mosques ever built belong to the comparatively recent times of the great Safavid dynasty (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), and many have escaped the ravages of human hands and of decay. The city of Isfahan bears full witness to the high level of artistic genius attained by Persia during this glorious epoch—in which not only architecture but other arts, such as pottery, metal-work, carpet weaving, and last, but not least, miniature painting, were brought to a degree which can, without exaggeration, be described as perfection.

The lecturer having shown a large number of slides illustrating the architecture and fine arts of Pre-Islamic and Islamic Persia concluded his lecture with a rapid survey of modern Persian literature, giving some quotations in Persian and an English translation from the poets.

NEGRO SULTAN'S SKULL.

After eleven years of search, the skull of the Negro Sultan, Mkwawa, has been found in a Berlin museum. It will be handed to the British administration of East Africa, as provided in Article 246 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Early in the war German troops in East Africa carried off the skull as a war trophy and sent it to Berlin. At Versailles an African delegation demanded its return.

A RAT-RABBIT.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HYBRIDISM.

ORKNEY CURIOSITY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

KIRKWALL, Saturday.

A remarkable instance of hybridism which occurred under natural conditions in Orkney is vouched for by a Stromness correspondent to the "Orcadian."

A boy caught a rabbit alive among some large stones just above high-water mark. He was more than astonished to find that it had the long tail and the feet of a rat. The head and body were those of a rabbit, and the creature was about the size of an ordinary half-grown rabbit.

The animal was seen by several highly reliable townspeople, who declared that they had never before seen such a creature.

From the situation of the place where the animal was found it is clear that rabbits have little chance of travelling far, and there is even less chance of unrelated rabbits reaching the place. Consequently, no fresh blood is imparted to the stock, and inbreeding must be the rule.

Rats abound on the island. This rare freak was evidently the result of inter-breeding between a rabbit and a rat.

"RED" PLOT IN RUMANIA.

TERRORISTS ARRESTED.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

The Soviet terrorist conspiracy has now been completely brought to light.

The murder of a detective-inspector in a hotel in Galatz on December 9 rapidly led to the discovery of the plot. Six terrorists were arrested the following day and confessed to having committed acts of sabotage on the railways, which resulted in several accidents. High explosives were also found among the coal required for the locomotives. A general state of terror prevailed for a time among the travelling public.

The police have ascertained that the organisers of the conspiracy were in communication with the Ogpu at Tiraspol. The accused are charged with plotting to blow up railway tunnels and bridges in the Bucharest area, as well as to destroy the great railway bridge over the Danube between Feteshti and Cernavoda.

The terrorists, who have been operating in Rumania for about a year, were denounced by a Polish agent of the Rumanian police, who was "double-crossing" the Ogpu.

The accused have also confessed to acts of espionage at the aerodromes at Galatz and on the Danube.—Reuter.

KING CAROL'S MORGANATIC WIFE.

PARIS, Saturday.

Mme. Zizi Lambrino states that there is no truth in the report that she has signed any document renouncing her claims in regard to King Carol of Rumania. Not only has she signed nothing, but she says she has taken no steps whatever in the matter. —Reuter.

[Mme. Lambrino was reported to have signed a document declaring that neither she nor her 11-year-old Mircea, of the morganatic marriage with the King will make any further claims, and that she recognises the annulment of her marriage.]

KELLY GUIDES.

BLUE BOOK AND LONDON DIRECTORY.

Kelly's Directories, as always, preserve in their publications for the coming year a high standard of accuracy and detail. "Kelly's Royal Blue Book, Court and Parliamentary Guide" for 1931 (7s. 6d.), for instance, gives the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the occupiers of the better-class private houses in an area bounded by Hampstead, the Chelsea reaches of the Thames, Bloomsbury, and West Kensington. A classified trades section, a street plan, a list of golf clubs, with all essential details, and a theatre supplement, with seating plans, are among the features of this admirable compilation, which gives also much useful information with regard to the Royal Households, the Ministry, Parliament, and the Government offices.

"Kelly's Post Office London Directory" (55s.), which reaches with 1931 its 132nd edition, has again been scrupulously revised and brought up to date. As the volume contains some 4,000 pages, the publishers may well be satisfied with their achievement. Among trade headings, which appear for the first time in this issue, are such unexpected items as crash helmets, label moisteners, concrete ready mixed, and midget golf course makers.

"Whitaker's Almanack" is another handbook which has become essential to everybody concerned in any way with public affairs. A particularly interesting section on "Questions of the Day" deals with such topics as "Englishwomen in 1930," "The Simon Commission," "Water Buses on the Thames," and "Bishops and Birth Control," while under Great Britain sub-sections include "Gliding," "Hall Marks on Plate," and "Marks on Porcelain." A compilation of unvarying excellence.

MASTS SWEPT AWAY.

SCHOONER'S BATTLE WITH STORM.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.

A Finnish schooner, with its masts swept away, was noticed this morning drifting helplessly at the mercy of a violent tempest. The ship was just off a dangerous rocky headland of an island in the Stockholm Archipelago. The crew of the schooner were seen huddled together on the roof of the deckhouse.

The destroyer Munin was sent to rescue the men of the crippled ship, but owing to the high seas it was unable to approach. It was thought that nothing could be done until the arrival of the lifeboat which was sent out from Arholma.

A wireless message from the Commander of the Munin just received, however, states that the crew of the schooner have been saved.—Reuter.

SHIP FOUNDERS IN ATLANTIC.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.

The crew of seven of the sailing ship Amy McKean, of Halifax (N.S.), were rescued this morning, when their boat was foundering, by the Swedish motor-steamer Straussa, sailing from Antwerp to Boston, states a wireless message from the latter ship.

The wrecked boat's position was 50 deg. 28 min. N. by 30 deg. 8 min. W. It was thus well in the route of liners crossing the North Atlantic.—Reuter.

DEAD IN TANK OF WATER.

James Powling, 81, of the Homestead, Eastwood Rise, Eastwood, Essex, was found dead with his head in a tank of water in some stables, it was reported yesterday.

Powling left home to attend to a pony in a neighbouring stable, and was not seen again until two hours later, when his body was found.

WAR HISTORY SNEER.

STRONG AUSTRALIAN PROTEST.

INSULT TO TROOPS.

"MOTLEY ARMY" GIBE IN U.S. TEXT BOOK.

Two passages in a modern history book which was adopted as the standard text book in schools in the State of Victoria, Australia, have aroused strong resentment.

It is claimed that they are insulting to British and Australian troops who fought in the war.

It is a book of American origin, and the two passages are as follows:—

"The British collected a motley army, composed chiefly of colonial troops, and landed it on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, close to the Dardanelles."

"The United States was the only great Power that fought in the war without demanding or even desiring territorial gains for herself. She should be credited with a loftiness of purpose and unselfishness that could rarely be matched in all history."

The Australian Natives Association, a national organisation of Australian-born citizens, has protested that the book is "biassed, untrue, and insulting." The Victorian Minister of Education is threatened with opposition at the next election unless he gives orders for the book to be withdrawn immediately.

Protests have also been made against this book in America, and after seven years' use it was withdrawn from New York State schools. Protests against other types of American text-books in schools have also been made in Canada, and recently leading teaching authorities in Manitoba informed local Government officials that American text books displayed rank ignorance of Canada and Canadian conditions.

MINES TRUCE.

SOUTH WALES VOTE FOR SPREAD-OVER.

The suggestion of a three months' truce in the British coalfields was accepted by the South Wales miners at a special conference at Cardiff yesterday. South Wales is in favour of giving the industry a chance to get its reorganisation schemes under the Coal Mines Act working effectively by approving the spread-over for a period, without any reduction in wages.

Mr. Oliver Harris, the treasurer, explained that the only drawback in South Wales was that so far the owners had insisted on the spread-over being based on a fortnightly basis. The workers sought a weekly basis. Negotiations were to be resumed on this point.

Lancashire and Cheshire miners yesterday rejected the coal owners' proposals, and decided to refer the wages and hours question to the National Industrial Board.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation will meet in London on Tuesday. There is now no doubt but that the members will be faced with a majority from the districts against the spread-over.

UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT.

FUNDS TO PREVENT CESSATION.

A memorandum, issued yesterday, explains the financial resolution giving the necessary authority to provide funds for the continuance in benefit of persons who, owing to prolonged unemployment, would cease to be in benefit for health insurance, widow's pension and contributory old-age pension.

It is proposed that thirty-six contributions shall be credited out of the moneys provided by Parliament to the appropriate National Health Insurance Funds in respect of each of the persons whose insurance is prolonged. These contributions are at the rate of ninepence a week for a man and eightpence-halfpenny a week for a woman, and in the main the sums payable will be credited to the approved societies.

The estimated cost to the Exchequer is believed to lie between £80,000 and £130,000, the lower figure relating to 60,000 persons and the higher to 100,000 persons. The related State grant towards the cost of benefits (one-seventh in the case of men and one-fifth in the case of women), which is also dependent on the number involved, is estimated to be between £14,000 and £24,000.

WORLD AIR TOUR.

MRS. BRUCE'S ARRIVAL IN CANADA.

VICTORIA (B.C.), Saturday.

The Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce, the British airwoman, who is on a round-the-world flying tour, arrived here from Japan yesterday in the s.s. Empress of Japan. She had previously flown in stages from London to Tokio, piloting her Moth aeroplane altogether some 10,000 miles.

Mrs. Bruce is to fly from Vancouver to San Francisco, and thence across the United States to New York.—Reuter.

RENT CONTROL.

SOCIALIST BACKERS OF PROPOSED NEW ACT.

The text was published yesterday of a Bill to provide for the reduction and control of rents of houses and shops.

The Bill, which is in the names of, with others, the following Socialist M.P.'s, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Maxton, and Mr. Kirkwood, provides that the tenant of any house or shop built since March 25, 1920, may, if he is of opinion that the rent charged is excessive, apply to the County Court, which will refer the question of the rent payable to a reference committee set up in accordance with the regulations under the Rent and Mortgage (Restrictions), Act of 1923.

CAR LOAD OF WHISKY.

On a charge of being in unlawful possession of a motor-car and 125 bottles of whisky, Clifford Donald Lawson, 30, described as a motor engineer, of Sudeley Street, Islington, was remanded in custody, at West London, yesterday.

Police Constable McCandlish, who arrested the man in Richmond Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, said that when charged Lawson said: "If sitting in the car is being in possession of it I admit that, but I knew nothing about anything else."

Detective-Sergeant Soden said that news had been received that morning that the car was stolen on November 8.

A PANTOMIME ANNUAL.

The "Sunday Chronicle" "Pantomime Annual" (6d.) for this season has much to interest the playgoer. Miss Fay Compton, who is to play Dick Whittington at Manchester, writes on the "dream pantomime" she herself would like to see. Sir Harry Lauder contributes an article on "Where are the New Stars?" while other writers include Mr. Clarkson Rose and Mr. H. C. Lomax. But, of course, the pictures are the most attractive feature of the Annual, which contains an enormous variety of photographs of pantomime artistes in London and the provinces.

FORSYTE SAGA MSS.

GIFTS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

EARLY GERMAN WOODCUTS.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. John Galsworthy has completed his gift of the manuscripts of the Forsyte Chronicles to the British Museum by adding to the principal volumes presented last year manuscripts of "On Forsyte Change," "A Silent Wooing," and "Passing By," all published since that time. The deposit now contains the Forsyte Saga in toto.

The acquisition of other manuscripts and books was announced yesterday at the meeting of the Trustees. These include a large series of printed books and papers given by Sir Arnold T. Wilson, from the material collected by him for his new work upon the history of Mesopotamia during and after the war. Bequests include a series of journals of Mrs. Caroline Powys, an Oxfordshire lady of the eighteenth century (left to the Museum by the writer's descendant, Mr. R. C. L. P. Lybbe), books of chronograms and Far Eastern carvings, bequeathed in 1907 by the late Mr. James Hilton, F.S.A., the life interest in which has now expired.

Captain E. L. Austen, R.N., has presented six letters written by Jane Austen to her sailor brother, Francis (afterwards an Admiral), and with them a letter from Lady Chandos to her eldest daughter, Mary Brudges, written in 1686, and formerly belonging to Cassandara Austen (Jane's sister), who has left a holograph note on it.

CAXTON'S MAP OF ENGLAND.

Purchases include the hitherto unknown edition of Caxton's map of England and Wales (1583), which till the publication of Cary's in 1794 was the chief source of maps of our country. A fifteenth-century chartulary of Ely and a long series of vivid letters written between 1620 and 1644 by Thomas Knyvett, of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, to his wife, are among the new manuscripts, while the printed books include a number of very rare English sixteenth and seventeenth century works. Of these the most notable is a work upon priestly beards written first in Latin by G. P. Valeriano, and printed in an English translation (now acquired) in 1538. Mainwaring's "Vienna," an unrecorded edition of about 1632, is a revision of the old romance of "Sir Paris and the Fair Vienna," first translated into English and printed by Caxton.

The Museum has acquired five fifteenth century German woodcuts of great importance from the Abbey of St. Gallen, Switzerland, the fine library of which was recently sold in Berlin. While not the earliest in the sale, the specimens acquired by the nation are all coloured prints of before 1470, with subjects connected with the New Testament and the lives of the Saints, illustrated with peculiar if naïve charm.

Mr. Robert Osmond, the engraver, has presented twenty-six selected book-plates by himself, all fine impressions of the proof state, and Sir Hickman Bacon has given a rare drawing by Theodosius Forrest (1728-1784). An eighteenth-century Indian painting of bulls fighting, and a fourteenth-century Chinese painting on silk (the latter given by Mr. W. H. Riddle) are fine additions to the Oriental collection of prints and drawings.

MAYA MASTERPIECES.

The chief acquisition by the Departments of Antiquities is certainly the three striking works of Maya art which the National Art Collections Fund have purchased from the Fenton collection. The Nebaj vase, found in the Alta Vera Paz district, is the finest known piece of painted Maya pottery, while a circular pottery bowl with carved decoration is scarcely less famous as a masterpiece of Maya art. The third piece is a head of a colossal stone stele from Copan, in the Republic of Honduras.

Dr. Robert Mond has presented three important examples of the newly-found and mysterious Luristan bronzes, such as have been selected for the forthcoming Persian exhibition, while a number of other examples of the same class, but on a smaller scale, have been purchased by the Museum. A group of early Attic vases with fine decoration has been bought for the Department of Greek and Roman antiquities, together with two carved roundles of marble of the Roman Imperial period (rather freely restored), and a small Etruscan terra-cotta of a bridal pair lying on a couch.

"Mycenean" objects have also been bought, including a bronze sword found on Mount Olympus in Thessaly, and attributable to the Late Minoan II. type (c. 1400 B.C.) which has been roughly equated with the Homeric period.

LABOUR VETERANS.

TO BE ENTERTAINED BY TRADE UNION CLUB.

Veterans of the trade union movement are to be honoured this week at a gathering at the National Trade Union Club in London.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., a former secretary of the T.U.C., who was born in 1851, will preside at the celebration. Others who have promised to attend are Mr. John Hodge (president, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation), born in 1855; Mr. Tom Mann (former secretary, Amalgamated Engineering Union); and Mr. J. Sexton, M.P., born in 1856; Mr. George Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, born in 1859; Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P. (Transport and General Workers' Union), born in 1860; and Mr. H. W. Lee (former secretary of the Social Democratic Federation), born in 1865.

The veterans have all promised either to make a speech or to sing a song which is not less than forty years old.

CUSTOMS OFFICER FINED.

BOTTLES OF WINE FROM A WOOLWICH DOCK.

A Customs officer named Geo. Herbert Weatherly, aged 35, of Campbell Avenue, Barking Side, was charged on remand at Woolwich yesterday with being in unlawful possession of four bottles of wine and other articles at King George V. Dock, North Woolwich.

At the previous hearing Chief Inspector Ward, of the P.L.A. Police, said he was at the California Gate of the dock when Weatherly drove up in a car. Asked if he had anything which required a pass, Weatherly replied, "No; I am a Customs officer." He found two bottles of wine in Weatherly's pocket, and the remainder of the articles in his car.

Weatherly gave evidence that he had been a Customs officer for eighteen years, and had never been in trouble before. A conviction in this case would mean dismissal. He had a wife and two children, and was supporting his widowed mother and blind sister. The articles mentioned in the charge were samples which had accumulated in the office, and he was taking them home because he thought they might be damaged by painters and decorators who were about to start work in the office.

Mr. Metcalfe (the magistrate) fined Weatherly £5, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Mr. Peregrine (for the defence) intimated that there might be an appeal.

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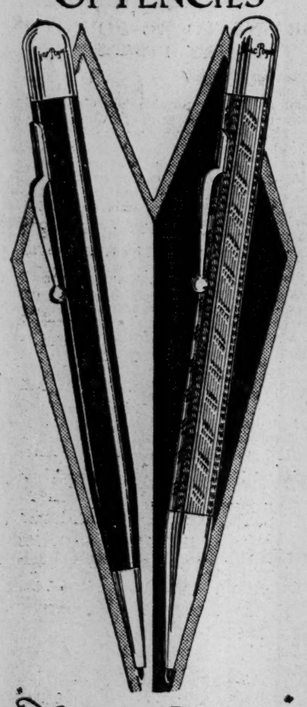

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U.S. ANTI-VICE CAMPAIGN.

MAGISTRATE'S DOINGS UNDER SCRUTINY.

ALLEGED POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

In the vice-probe now being conducted by the referee, Judge Seabury, at the instance of the Appeal Court of New York, the magistrate, Louis Brodsky had been under fire for nearly six hours when the inquiry was adjourned on Friday evening.

Mr. Brodsky did not relish the trend of the investigation relating to his adventures in high finance, real estate deals and Wall Street, and fought back. from the witness-box against Mr. Isidor Kresel, the special prosecutor before Judge Seabury. Mr. Brodsky, a determined-looking man, admitted that during his five years on the Bench he had speculated to the extent of £700,000, and lost over £23,000. Once the wealthiest man on the Lower Bench, witness admitted he was now comparatively poor, and recently he was so hard pressed he secured a loan of £10. Before entering the witness-box Mr. Brodsky told the reporters that he would never resign from the Bench, and declared that he was being persecuted for "political purposes." He was recently a candidate for Congress, and was defeated.

GAMBLING CHARGE DISMISSED.

One of the counts against him was that he dismissed, under what seemed to Mr. Kresel to be evidence of guilt, charges of being common gamblers made against twenty-one men arrested in a private house in New York. Mr. Brodsky testified that he had opened a brokerage account in the name of his girl secretary, and then given power of attorney over it to a son-in-law of the late James Hagan, a Tammany district leader, who brought about Brodsky's appointment to the Bench.

Witness denied angrily that he had paid Hagan for his appointment. "Neither Hagan nor any member of his family," shouted witness. "I regarded myself as a rich man when I went on the Bench, but to-day, after six years on the Bench, I have very little left."

Brodsky emphasised the words "after six years on the Bench," and looked daggers at examining counsel.

A MARRIAGE IN VERSE.

BY LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Spurning prosy legal formulæ, a Justice of the Peace has married a young couple at Aurora, Illinois, in verse. Addressing the bridegroom, the magistrate (says Reuter) said:

"Do you this lady for your wife take, to pay her bills, praise her steak? To honour and love and keep her well, from the marriage hour to the funeral bell? Cherish her well, in sickness or health, to share in poverty or in wealth? Walk the floor when baby comes? Buy it rattles, bottles, drums? Love her well enough for this? Take the lady with a kiss."

The groom: "I do."

Then turning to the bride, the magistrate said:

"Now, sweet lady, do you say you will promise to obey? Love your husband, honour him, for his sake risk life and limb? Never look at other men, pledge yourself to him; and then, faithful for the rest of life, be his gentle loving wife?"

The bride: "I do."

The magistrate: "Then, by the law of Illinois, you two are wed; may all be joy, the justice you I give, you're wed, the while you both shall live."

UNEMPLOYED'S CROPS.

£90,000 ESTIMATE FOR ALLOTMENTS ACT.

A supplementary estimate for £90,000 was issued yesterday for grants or advances to county and local authorities and societies in connection with the Government's scheme for maintaining and extending the cultivation of allotments by persons who are unemployed or who are not in full-time employment.

Money is required immediately so that the necessary organisation may be set up for the provision of seeds, fertilisers, and other requirements with a view to allotments being cultivated and planted next spring. In the absence of such provision, unemployed plotholders who received assistance from the Mansion House Fund in respect of this year's cultivation will, in the majority of cases, be unable to crop their land next year. The cost of providing seeds fertilisers, and equipment will, to a large extent, be recoverable. Amounts recovered will be paid into the small holdings account

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will receive £80,000 and the Department of Agriculture, Scotland, £10,000.

This is the sixteenth Supplementary Estimate for 1930, and the total is £12,070,403.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

RIVIERA VILLAS.

Knight, Frank and Rutley, 20, Hanover Square, W.1, offer several Riviera villas for sale: a fifteenth-century Provençal house situated near Cannes; on the coast at Agay, midway between St. Raphael and Cannes, a lavishly appointed house with three acres of ground; a pre-war villa overlooking the Bay of Villefranche, in this case the valuable furniture will also be available; also a well arranged and easily worked residence, the Villa Rosmarino, at Menton-Garavan, recognised as the sunniest and most sheltered spot on this coast. Included in this latter property is a secondary villa Casa Carola, two garages and two cottages. The ground and gardens extend to about five acres.

Hampton and Sons are advertising Chilton Court, Baker Street, W., in which modern building there are only a limited number of flats available at inclusive rents, ranging from £225 to £950 per annum. Chiltern Court is in a convenient position for the West End and City, and is adjacent to Regent's Park.

Readers who think of making a change of residence will find important help in the announcements, comprising almost every class of property, which appear each week in the last two pages of the SUNDAY TIMES.

LINER STILL BURNING.

Fires were still breaking out yesterday in various parts of the liner Empress of Scotland, lying at Blyth. The interior of the liner was still too hot to allow anyone to investigate. The danger of spasmodic outbursts of fire is likely to continue for a week. It will not be safe to attempt to do anything in the ship for at least that period.

"Presents for Particular People" is the title given to the Christmas catalogue of Heal and Son, of the Sign of the Fourposter, Tottenham Court Road. By the variety revealed in a well-illustrated booklet it is shown that the title is well chosen.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD RUSH.

INVESTORS AND THE CONVERSION LOAN.

MORE THAN 40,000 APPLICANTS.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

An astonishing rush has developed of applicants to invest in the new Conversion Loan. The entire population has been stirred to a patriotic effort as it has never been stirred before, even during the war.

There is a determination throughout Australia to show the world that Australians have complete confidence in the country's financial soundness. Already the number of individual applications exceeds 40,000. There has been a remarkable response to the appeals made through the broadcasting stations, whose telephones have been working unceasingly, receiving applications ranging from school children, investing £10 of their savings, to five-figure applications from business firms.

There is not the slightest doubt that the loan will be fully subscribed on Monday with a record number of individual investors. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that other Commonwealth stocks are purchaseable on more favourable terms.

The great driving force behind the loan is the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Lyons, whose determined and successful fight against the Labour Caucus extremists has won the admiration of the community irrespective of party.—Exchange.

MR. SCULLIN IN ROME.

RECEPTION AT IRISH COLLEGE.

ROME, Saturday.

A luncheon was given to-day at the Irish College in honour of Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, now on a visit to Italy.

Among the guests who accepted the invitation of Monsignor Michael Curran, Rector of the College, were Cardinal Cerretti, Mr. Charles Bewley, the Irish Minister to the Holy See, Monsignor Gini, Rector of the College of the Propaganda of the Faith; Father O'Flaherty, of the same College; Father Welsby, Assistant General of the Jesuits; Father Hilary Doswald, Assistant General of the Carmelite Order; Father Rowan, Prior of the Church of San Clemente, Rome; Dr. Denis O'Gorman, Prior of St. Patrick's, Rome; Father White, Guardian of St. Isidore's, Rome; Dr. Macguire, O.S.A., of St. Monica's, Rome; and Mr. Brennan, the Attorney-General of Australia, who accompanied Mr. Scullin.

After lunch, which was given in the refectory, the guests were taken on a tour of inspection of the College, which, built in the last two or three years, is a spacious building equipped with a splendid library, surrounded by extensive grounds, and possessing roof terraces from which the distant Sabine and Alban hills may be seen.

Mrs. Scullin and Miss Brennan were also present at the tea at the Irish College. Earlier in the day Mr. Scullin and his wife, and Mr. Brennan and party visited the Church of San Clemente, which belongs to the Irish Dominican Order. The Prior of the Order, Father Rowan, received the visitors, and showed them over the Upper Church which dates from the twelfth century, and the Lower Church, part of which dates from the fourth century. Both parts contain important frescoes, while below the Lower Church is the Temple of Mithras, the Sun God, which was discovered and restored a few years ago.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES AND UNIVERSITIES.

COMING CONFERENCE.

The Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations will hold a Conference in Birmingham next month.

Following a reception on the evening of Wednesday, January 7, Colonel John Buchan, M.P., will, at the first session on the morning of January 8, deliver his presidential address, and, at the afternoon session, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., Chairman of the Conservative Party, will speak. After the closing session on Friday, January 9, the delegates will visit local factories.

University graduates and undergraduates who desire to attend the Conference are asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

MISS SPOONER LATE.

AIRWOMAN LOSES HER WAY TO ROME.

ROME, Saturday.

Miss Winifred Spooner and Flying-Officer Edwards landed at the aerodrome this morning.

They were somewhat late, which Miss Spooner explained was due to the fact that she had not looked at the map and had lost her way.

Officers of the Italian Air Force, representatives of the Aero Club and of the British Embassy, were present to welcome Miss Spooner and her companion.—Reuter.

SUSPECTS CHASED.

CLUB RAIDERS FORCED TO ABANDON CAR.

An exciting chase of four men in a stolen motor-car by a police patrol car along the Bath Road followed the news early yesterday that the Stokecourt Club, Stoke Poges, had been broken into.

A porter at the club on his round was suddenly confronted by four men, one of whom struck him on the jaw. The men then escaped through a back door.

The Slough police were communicated with, and a police car picked up the trail of the four men. The police car kept the other car in sight as far as Harlington, where, by turning a corner at a suicidal speed, the alleged housebreakers managed to get away. The car, which had been stolen from the Metropolitan Police area, was afterwards found abandoned on the road between Harlington and Southall.

Entrance to the club had been effected by forcing a window, but nothing had been taken.

THE PALL MALL PLAYERS.

The orchestra of the Pall Mall Players (Lloyds Bank, Ltd.) gave their annual concert to the Chelsea Pensioners in the Great Hall of the Royal Hospital. The orchestra had the assistance of Miss Eleanor George (soprano), Mr. C. Lionel Shingler (baritone) the Pall Mall Players' Male-Voice Choir and Mr. T. H. Egan (in some sleight of hand).

Included in the programme was the first performance by an amateur orchestra of Lieut.-Colonel J. Mackenzie Rogan's new composition, "Festival of Empire." The Pall Mall Players' orchestra, comprising some forty musicians, has already broadcast from the London Studio, and is again engaged to broadcast an orchestral concert in February.

EMPIRE AIR MAIL.

PLANS FOR 24-HOUR SERVICE.

APPEAL TO THE POST OFFICE.

By OUR AIR CORRESPONDENT.

The ideal of a comprehensive network of airlines, radiating from London, and eventually linking England with India, South Africa, and Australia with a rapid day and night service of air mails, is to be discussed this week at one of the most important official conferences in the history of British civil aviation.

The scheme has been evolved by the London Chamber of Commerce, and on Tuesday the Postmaster-General (Mr. Lees Smith) will receive a deputation from the Chamber to discuss the project and the possibilities of the Post Office taking the first steps towards such a service. The Under-Secretary of State for Air, Mr. F. Montague, and the Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. F. G. L. Bertram, will be present.

The first steps it is proposed to take have already been made known. They are for a night air-mail service between London and most of the main capitals of Europe within a radius of 1,000 miles or so. The service, it is intended, will be operated by fast non-stop machines, carrying mails not only for the chief capitals, but for intermediate towns. The mails for the latter would be dropped from the aeroplanes by parachutes.

Yesterday, in an interview with Colonel the Master of Sempill, chairman of the Civil Aviation Section of the Chamber of Commerce, I was given the outline of the ambitious proposals which the Chamber will put before the Postmaster-General on Tuesday.

The Master of Sempill is one of the representatives of the delegation, which will be headed by Lord Herbert Scott (President of the Chamber), and will include Sir Geoffrey Clarke (deputy-chairman of the Council of the Chamber), Sir Robert McLean (deputy-chairman of the Civil Aviation Section), and Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Secretary.

"VITAL NECESSITY."

The Master of Sempill described the projected services as "vital necessities to British aviation. It is absolutely essential," he said, "that we should put aircraft services on a 24-hour schedule. Night flying will not only be a great help to business men, but will also assist the whole of the aircraft industry.

"Our plans are much wider and more ambitious than merely providing links with the European capitals, although that would naturally be our first step.

"We want to progress on to night flying along the present Indian air route, which would enable letters from England to be delivered in India within 3½ days or so. This would be half the time that the present daytime service takes. From that we would progress further until we had linked the whole Empire to Britain with services of 24-hours-a-day flying, first concentrating on Africa and the Antipodes.

BENEFIT TO INDUSTRY.

"Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire have written to us with requests for considering these non-stop mail services, which everyone agrees would be of the utmost importance not only in the business world, but to Empire aviation generally."

The official statement of the London Chamber of Commerce on their European plans is:—

"A number of terminal points on the Continent about 1,000 miles distant from London such as Oslo, Stockholm, Warsaw, Budapest, Rome, and Madrid have been taken as instances where a machine flying by night at an average speed of 100 miles an hour would enable from 1½ to 2 days to be saved in the delivery of mails as compared with the ordinary surface methods. This would also include the dropping of mails without landing at important intermediate stations such as Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Cologne, Berlin, Leipzig, Munich, Prague, Vienna, Paris, and Bordeaux among others. It is considered that such non-stop night services would not only effect a speeding up in the delivery of letters, but would also bring home to business men and others the advantages to be derived from using the air mail. In addition, the institution of fast services like this would obviously benefit the light aeroplane industry in this country."

MOSLEY GROUP.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Mr. W. J. Brown yesterday replied on behalf of the Mosley group to critics of the Mosley manifesto. As to the application of the word "dictators" to the five Ministers without portfolios who, it was suggested, should be appointed to handle the crisis, Mr. Brown remarked:—

"Three things may be said. The first is that the memorandum makes it perfectly clear that the power to make and unmake Governments should continue to reside in Parliament. While this sovereign power resides in Parliament, the 'dictatorship' talk is an evasion of the issue, which is not one of principle but of machinery.

"The second is that the nation must ask itself whether it is better to have a Cabinet of twenty-two members, no single one of whom holds particular responsibility for handling the situation, or five members who will be specifically responsible for it.

"The third is that so long as a Parliament of 615 people is occupied not only with general principles but with every clause, every line, and every word of every Government measure, it is impossible to get through more than two or three big measures in a whole year of Parliamentary time. The situation will not wait on this leisurely pace."

A second misapprehension related to the proposals for slowing down the rate of repayment of the war debt. No repudiation of the war debt in any shape or form was suggested.

As to the criticism of the protectionist character of some of the proposals, Mr. Brown said: "It is idle for Labour men to talk about increasing purchasing power at home unless they are prepared to shield the home market from the competition of goods made under worse labour conditions abroad. If Labour men and Socialists are precipitately to retreat into the laissez faire of Cobdenism whenever the issue arises of making control of imports a real thing, it is idle to talk of salvation through a revival of the home market."

EXPOSER OF FRAUDS TO RETIRE.

Mr. A. G. Chamings, chief officer of the L.C.C. Public Control Department, is to retire in February. He has been responsible for action taken against bogus employment agencies and theatrical agencies which carry on a doubtful type of business, chiefly those with concerns on the Continent.

Mr. Chamings has been instrumental in closing a number of such agencies. He will be given a retiring allowance of about £712 a year, with a lump sum of £2,575.

"BABY" BANDITS EXECUTED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Three lives were taken by the State in Sing Sing Prison to-day when the so-called "baby" bandits—Bolger, aged 19; Butler, 20; and Fernandi, 22—were executed in the electric chair for the murder of a druggist in a Long Island suburb.

The men were allowed to choose whatever they fancied for their last meal, and they ate heartily of roast veal, chicken, sweet potatoes, asparagus, turnips, cauliflower, and ice-cream.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. R. H. Couchman; 3.15: Rev. O. C. Quick; 7: Rev. A. E. Smith.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. J. J. G. Stockley; 3: Rev. W. H. Carnegie; 6.30: Rev. B. J. Kidd.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: The Sub-Dean; 6.30: Canon Sinker.

Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.—11.15: Rev. T. G. Rogers.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Rev. W. P. Dott; 6.30: Rev. H. W. Todd.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. H. B. Chapman.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. P. B. Clayton; 5: E.S.; 6.30: Confirmation by Rt. Rev. E. S. Talbot.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11.15: Preb. H. F. B. Mackay; 6: Rev. E. Bailey.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Canon Selwyn; 7: Rev E. Jervis.

Christ Church, Albany Street.—11: Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason; 12: Parade Service, Royal Horse Guards; 6.30: Dr D. H. Owen.

Christ Church, Down Street.—11 and 6.30: Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Victoria Street.—11: Rev. P. T. R. Kirk. 6.30: Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: The Dean of St. Albans; 3: Rev. G. M. Prichard; 6.30: Rev. C. Cheshire.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11: Rev. J. M. Vallance.; 6.30: Canon F. W. Mervyn.

Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11 and 6.30: Canon Griffiths Thomas.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30: Rev. B. F. Simpson.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: Rev. W. Kingston. 6.30: Handel's "Messiah" (Part 1).

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Archdeacon of Middlesex; 6.30: Rev. E. C. Opie.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: "Christmas Oratorio" (Parts 1 and 2), Bach.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay; 6.30: Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Rev. R. Webb-Odell; 10.30 (crypt): Young People; 3.30: People's Service; 6.15: E.S.; 8: Broadcast Service.

St. Mary's, Bryanston Square.—11 and 6.30: Rev. A. E. N. Simms.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11 and 7: Dr. Morrison.

St. Michael's Church, Chester Square.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. H. Elliott.

St. Peter's, Piccadilly Circus (Great Windmill Street).—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Clarence May.

St. Thomas's Church, Regent Street.—11: Rev. J. E. T. Evitt; 6.30: Father Wheatley.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Dr. Geikie Cobb.

Temple Church.—11: The Master of Sidney Sussex College; 3: Rev. F. M. Hargreaves.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Canon W. R. Matthews.

Brompton Parish Church.—11: Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. H. S. Sard.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: H.M.; 12: L.M. and Sermon, Rev. G. Nicholson; 3.15: Vesps. and Ben.; 7: Comp. Sermon and Ben., Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon M. Howlett.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45: H.M.; 3.30: Vesps. and Ben.; 7: Night Service.

Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street.—10.30: H.M.; 12: L.M., Rev. F. Woodlock; 3.30: Rev. F. Colchester.

Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden.—3.30 (Gaelic): Rev. J. McLean; 6.30: Rev. J. Moffett.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Dr. A. Fleming; 6.30: Rev. L. R. Gillan.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30: Dr. Alexander.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. Dr. R. C. Gillie.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30: "Man and the Universe," Mr. E. W. Allen.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. I. G. Goldhawk; 3.30: Kingsway Fellowship.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W.—11 and 7: Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Kensington Chapel, Allen Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. C. Carter.

King's Weigh House Church, Duke Street, W.1.—3.30: Christmas Mystery Play, "The Dance of the Stars"; 7: Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—3.30: Music lecture, Mme. André Rieder; 6.30: Rev. Malcolm Spencer.

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Matiuck, "What the Critics of Religion Say—and a Jewish Answer."

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Miss Lilly Ford; Clairvoyant, Mrs Hirst. 6.30: Rev. Vale Owen; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Kingstone.

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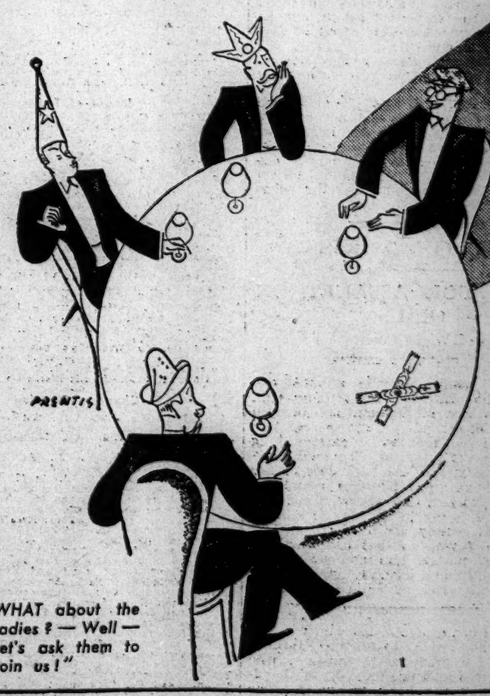

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THE NEW TRAFFIC BOARD.

OBJECTIONS BY L.C.C. COMMITTEE.

DANGERS OF STATE CONTROL.

Exception to the Minister of Transport's proposal to create a new statutory body to take over the passenger transport services in the London area is taken by the Traffic Committee of the L.C.C.

After commenting on the proposal, the Committee recommend in their report that the Council shall express its disapproval on the ground that the scheme "is contrary to the sound principles of local government."

The Committee express the view that it is desirable that the management should be vested in a small number of persons of business and other qualifications to be defined by statute. They also say that there should be a statutory obligation that the combined undertakings should be so conducted as to meet all proper charges from revenue. "The proposed basis of acquisition of the Council's tramway undertaking is inequitable and contrary to the interests of the Council and the ratepayers of the County of London," they add.

NO LEAP IN THE DARK.

The Committee comment on Mr. Morrison's expression with regard to the scheme that "In proposing the transfer of these public transport services to public ownership under a body of the nature mentioned, the Government was not taking a leap in the dark. Already Parliament had recognised the necessity in many cases of entrusting national or local services to public bodies of this nature, such as the Port of London Authority, the Metropolitan Water Board, and the Central Electricity Board."

"In the case of all the public utility services referred to by the Minister, local authorities are represented to a greater or less degree on the bodies exercising control over policy," the Committee add.

"We view with grave apprehension the proposal of the Government to concentrate in the hands of a Minister of State the control of policy of a service of such vital local importance as that of transport. Should Parliament enact such a provision in the case of the London traffic area, the precedent thus created would be applicable to similar areas throughout the country, so that ultimately the control of the transport services of the whole country might be vested in a Department of State."

GRAMOPHONE MUSIC.

VERDI'S "RIGOLETTO."

CAST (Abridged).

Rigoletto ..... Riccardo Stracciari
Gilda ..... Mercedes Capsir
Duke ..... Dino Borgioli
Sparafucile ..... Ernesto Dominici
Maddalena ..... Anna Masetti Bassi
Milan Symphony Orchestra and La Scala Chorus.

Giuseppe Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto," was produced at Venice in 1851, two years before "La Traviata" and "Il Trovatore," twenty years before "Aida," and thirty-six before "Otello." The present album, containing discs numbers DX 139-153 (30 sides) is the latest in the series of complete operas to be recorded by Columbia at Milan, and is sure to be welcomed alike by the general public and by the keen student of opera. To the latter, especially, it extends the boon peculiar to the gramophone—namely, unlimited repetition—of enabling him to make close comparisons with other Verdi operas, of which more than one is available in the same series, and so to trace the composer's development.

There are those who have attempted to rule it off sharply into periods, but if allowance is made for the change in conventions during fifty years or so there are more similarities than differences. The inexhaustible flow of melody, strongly Italian in character, is common to the early, somewhat crude, work, to that of the decade from "Ernani" (1844) onwards, and to "Aida," emerging even in "Otello." And as for the suggestion of moods, there are passages in "Rigoletto" in which not only the figures but the actual scoring may be paralleled in "Aida." Let the reader play sides 9 and 27 in this present set, to take but two instances.

SOME DRAWBACKS.

"Rigoletto" is typical of the hybrid art in that the music is powerless, by itself, to produce anything like the intended effect. For that, the spectator must have (or have had) the stage before his eye, for much of the action is quick and depends for intelligibility on identifying the relative positions and movements of a considerable number of characters. Who, without it, could comprehend disc No. 13? As usual, those who acquire the album have the advantage of the full Italian text, with, printed in parallel columns, the English version by Natalie Macfarren. But, unfortunately, from this alone few could be expected to visualise the division of the stage into halves by a wall that is the whole point of two of these scenes (compare, again, "Aida," where the stage is divided, but horizontally, instead of, here, vertically) and gives the famous quartet its peculiar significance.

Most people, however, will have seen "Rigoletto" and will be forearmed not only on this score but in respect of some other dramatic points that, in this recording, are not so adroitly managed as usual. Let us take the end of Act I. (No. 14). The chorus work, in this scene of Gilda's abduction, is at first admirably suggestive of a crowd passing away to the distance; but after they are supposed to have quitted the stage Gilda's voice and theirs reappear at full strength! There is the same drawback when the Duke, towards the close of Act III. (No. 29) resings, in the distance, "La donna è mobile," and so betrays his presence to Rigoletto.

COMPETENT ARTISTS.

Apart from such episodes, however, the music is conspicuously well done. Far from there being any hitch to lay at the door of the unnamed conductor, he is to be congratulated on a high degree of realisation of the score. All the singers are obviously very competent artists, and in the case of the men, particularly, the tonal quality is uniformly musical. Almost, the Rigoletto has a voice too rich in natural beauty. He can suggest the sense of foreboding in the scene (No. 5) that culminates in his interview with Sparafucile (who, incidentally, sounds a proper hangdog villain, and possessed of a conscience to boot); the paroxysm of apprehension when he is hunting for his daughter (his eloquent "la-ra" is excellently done; No. 17) and pleading with the courtiers (No. 18); but the recurrent "curse" motive and the last scene of all (No. 30) are hardly tense enough, dramatically. But, then, the Monterone of the occasion has not made the most of Verdi's preparation for the curse itself, the keynote of the whole (No. 4).

The Duke is altogether admirable. His love-song and duet with Gilda (No. 10) is exquisitely turned; so is his soliloquy (No. 16); so is "La donna è mobile" (No. 23).

When Gilda first comes on the scene (No. 7) we miss, perhaps, the verual freshness that would ideally accord with the music at this point. The upper notes sound constricted. And the voice has not had time to loosen when "Caro nome" (No. 12) is reached. Moreover, here the singer is given to affixing an "a" to the syllables. But long before the close she is to win our respect. Nothing shows her quality better than her work with other singers. All the long scene of confession and consolation with Rigoletto (19-22) is sympathetically sung. And the quartet in Act III. (24-25) is highly effective, thanks to the give-and-take on the part of all concerned. In fact, the succession of concerted numbers, all admirable in blend and character, produces a cumulative satisfaction.

H. F.

SACKS OF MONEY

£70,000 IN TWO BIG SHARE-OUTS.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

THRIFT'S REWARD IN DEPRESSED TIMES.

Heavily armed and guarded by a squad of police officers, Mr. P. Rockliff, secretary of the New Tabernacle Sick and Provident Society, yesterday drew £30,000 from a bank in the City, and, with the money tied up in sacks, drove to the society's headquarters in Old Street, Shoreditch.

This was the thirty-ninth annual Christmas share-out, and the money represented the surplus after paying all claims for sickness, death, and other benefits.

As the sacks were being taken into the building by policemen, a wit on the pavement called out, "Drop us a sack, mister; it is only a thousand."

The first to receive the dividend was Mrs. Hetty Girling, the Lady Mayor of Shoreditch. Then the four cashiers set to work dealing with the long queue, and they hoped that by 5 p.m. all the 22,000 members would have been paid. "It is amazing that, despite the world-wide depression, our figures are just as good as ever," said Mr. Rockliff, who has been secretary of the society for thirty-nine years. The answer to that is that the man who is thrifty is the man who retains his job."

BUSMEN'S £40,000.

The London General Omnibus Company's Employees' Friendly Society will share out a sum of approximately £40,000 to-morrow to its members.

Special arrangements are made with the banks for handling the cash, and the share-out is conducted at the various depots without interference with the men's duties. The Society has a membership of approximately 25,000, and the extent of benefits made to its members for the year will amount to £135,000.

A convalescent home and dental surgeries are carried on by the Society, and a hydro for the treatment of rheumatic and kindred diseases is expected to be open early in the New Year.

CHRISTMAS DRAWS.

POLICE TAKE ACTION AT STAMFORD.

Promoters of Christmas draws throughout the country will be interested in a case heard at Stamford, Lincs, yesterday, in which Arthur Edwin Goodacre Dixon, agent to the Rutland and Stamford Conservative Association, was summoned for publishing a scheme for the sale of tickets in a lottery. Two Stamford men, Louis Hardingham and Albert Edward Dolby, and a Bourne resident, John Reade, were summoned for aiding and abetting. The case was a sequel to a prize draw run in connection with the divisional association's bazaar at Stamford two months ago.

Police-inspector Markham said that he interviewed Dixon and pointed out the illegality of the draw. Dixon replied that he had acted on the instructions of a committee. Six hundred books of tickets were issued, each containing thirteen tickets, which were sold at threepence each. All the prizes were given by supporters of the party except the first, a gold watch, which was bought out of contributions. Dixon protested to him that the draw was identical with hundreds carried out throughout the country daily. The other defendants admitted being the committee responsible for the promotion of the draw.

Mr. Dixon, addressing the magistrates, said the draw was run simply to raise funds for the bazaar. Tickets were issued only to officers and members of the Association, and everything was done openly. "It is a very trivial offence," he added.

Councillor James Prior (the Mayor) said the Bench had decided that an offence had been committed, but as the case was the first of its kind to come before that court it might be dismissed on payment of five shillings costs each.

SPIRIT OF GOODWILL.

Many thousands of pounds were distributed to a thousand employees of Messrs. W. H. Hartley, jam manufacturers, Aintree and London, at the forty-fifth annual profit-sharing at Aintree factory yesterday.

Miss Hartley, J.P., said when her father, the late Sir William P. Hartley, who was a pioneer in profit-sharing, first instituted the scheme the spirit of goodwill and co-operation in business was something new. Since then that atmosphere had grown amongst workers generally.

"MONEY ALL RIGHT."

CLUB SECRETARY WHO CONFESSED IN ERROR.

There was an unusual sequel at Old Street Police-court yesterday to a case in which William Henry Mason, aged 53, a club secretary, of Herbert Street, Shoreditch, was charged on his own confession with embezzling about £70 received on behalf of the Combined Ex-Service Men's Club, Limited, New North Road, Shoreditch. Mason now told Mr. Clarke Hall, the magistrate, that he pleaded not guilty.

Detective-sergt. Berrington said that when Mason surrendered and was charged on his own confession, the president of the club was communicated with and recovered £50. Since then £81 odd had been found in the club safe and in other places. Mason had sometimes acted as steward, and he was secretary of the loan club. He also received money in other capacities.

The sergeant added that he understood Mason was not in very good health, and he seemed to have worried over a sum of £70. He (the officer) and the president of the club were satisfied that the money was all right. There was, in fact, £5 over in petty cash.

Mr. Clarke Hall said that Mason seemed to have made a mistake and not to have known where he stood. He (the magistrate) was very pleased to hear the statement which had been made. Mason would be discharged.

Mason thanked the Court and the police for what had been done for him.

COST OF A KISS.

£2 FINE FOR ASSAULT ON GIRL.

At the Isle of Wight County police court yesterday William James Billinghurst (50), married, was fined £2 for assaulting Vera Downer, a young domestic servant employed by the prison doctor at Camp Hill, Parkhurst, where Billinghurst is employed as a prison officer.

It was alleged that while extinguishing lamps outside the prison at ten p.m. Billinghurst saw the girl at the back door of her employer's house, put his arm round her neck and kissed her, and otherwise molested her.

Billinghurst stoutly denied the charge of assault, saying that all that happened was that the girl pushed him and he pushed her away lightly, in a joke. Billinghurst was given an excellent character in the service.

A noiseless box of chocolates with which it is almost impossible to disturb theatre-goers has been produced by Nestlé's, who have introduced a small copy of the band-box carried by the Paris midinette. The wrapping-paper has the matt surface of silk.

POLICE GUILTY OF TRESPASS.

MOSLEMS ILLEGALLY ARRESTED.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Misdeeds, including the throwing away of the Koran, illegal arrest, wrongful confinement and assault were among the allegations of Yachin Mea and several other respectable Moslems, who claimed damages of 3,000 rupees against Sub-Inspector Gopal Chandra Phookan (now an Inspector of Police in Silchar), Inspector Depin Behari Das, Sub-Inspector Abhoya Charan Sarma (since degraded), and eleven other police officers, Panchayets (village headmen), and Chowkidars, says a Reuter despatch from Silchar (India).

Mr. K. B. Roy, Subordinate Judge, who heard the case, has decreed the entire amount with costs, holding that the whole procedure adopted by the police had been vitiated by wrongful trespass and other irregularities. The Judge, however, did not believe the story of the Koran being thrown away, and, therefore, did not award any compensation on that head.

It was alleged by the plaintiffs that, on October 11, 1927, the defendants, upon information supplied by men who were not on good terms with the plaintiffs, entered their house on the plea of a search without any warrant; threw away their Sacred Book; assaulted the inmates, including the women, causing serious injuries to some of them, and damaged some of the property. Thereafter the men and women were dragged to the Inspection Bungalow, a distance of about two miles, and, finally, the women were released on bail.

Subsequently, it was further alleged, the defendants brought a criminal case against the plaintiffs under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. The plaintiffs were convicted and heavily sentenced, but, on appeal, they were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, who condemned the action of the police.

AIR GARAGES FOR LONDON.

L.C.C. STUDYING PLANS.

The question of providing aircraft accommodation in Central London, the L.C.C. General Purposes Committee stated yesterday, "requires investigation and is receiving our careful consideration."

The Council decided in July that the Committee should be asked to consider the practicability of utilising for garage and other accommodation for air machines in Central London:

The River Thames;
The roofs of large buildings; and
The roofs of other buildings in streets where the skyline is sufficiently level for the construction of superstructure platforms for the taking-off and alighting of light aircraft.

DOUBLE TAX ON BEER.

BIG DEFICIT IN BERLIN FINANCES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The financial troubles of Berlin are becoming daily more serious while the cost of relief of the unemployed becomes greater and the revenue from municipal taxes less. Everything has already been taxed to an almost unbearable degree and the city fathers can think of nothing further than doubling the tax on beer.

From this they hope to obtain about £160,000 monthly, but the retailers of beer fear there will be a great disappointment, for the consumption has fallen considerably during the past few months, and this new addition to the price must reduce it very much more.

Two months ago it was estimated by the city treasurer that the deficit at the end of the present fiscal year would be about £4,000,000, but notwithstanding the increased revenue from the imposition of the poll tax and a special 10 per cent. tax on all drinks except beer and milk consumed on the premises, it seems now certain that the deficit will reach £5,000,000, and very probably £6,000,000.

It has been ordered by the Prussian Government that the younger classes of Berlin's unemployed shall not simply pass their time in idleness, but shall attend compulsorily schools in which training is given for various trades and occupations. This decision affects more than a quarter of all Berlin's unemployed, for 19 per cent. of the males and 2.5 per cent. of the females are under 18 years of age.

SCOTT OF IROQUOIS.

MILLION MILES OF TOWING.

The funeral took place at South Shields yesterday of Captain Joseph David Scott, late Commodore-Captain of the Anglo-American Oil Company's fleet, who was universally known among sailors as "Joe Scott of the Iroquois."

For seventeen years Captain Scott had commanded the Iroquois, a tanker which steamed to and fro across the Atlantic with the giant tanker barge, Navahoe, in tow. It is calculated that his towing amounted to 1,000,000 miles, and that he delivered over 500,000,000 gallons of motor spirit and other petroleum products to Great Britain.

BAN ON GIRL GYMNASTS.

1931 CRUSADE AGAINST MODERN DRESS.

THE POPE'S SUPPORT

PAULINE STANDARD TO BE PROMOTED.

A world-wide crusade against paganism, immorality, and indecent dress, under the dual patronage of Saint Therese of Lisieux and St. Paul of Tarsus, is to be undertaken in 1931. The plans of the crusade have been announced by Monsignor Emmanuel Celestin Suhard, Bishop of Bayeux and Lisieux, says a correspondent of the British United Press.

The Bishop has organised the "Confraternity of Saint Therese, Little Flower of Jesus." Its purpose is to inculcate Christian ideals of morality and ethics, to increase devotion to Saint Therese, and, finally, to promote the Pauline standard of womanly conduct. "Immodest attire" will be particularly attacked, and it is defined as "low, boyish masculine allures." Two reasons are advanced for attacking modern dress: First, because it is "ugly and disgraceful," and, second, because "it provokes the decadence of modern women, also the loss of her immortal soul."

THE POPE'S APPROVAL.

Pope Pius has given his apostolic benediction on the confraternity, which, for its women members, has adopted the advice of St. Paul, I. Timothy ii. 9 and 10:

. . . That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array; but (which becometh women professing godliness) with good works.

Chapters of the fraternity will be established in every country, and members who are also priests must promise to use "persuasion, reproaches, prayers, and reprimands" to induce women to wear garments "which respect modesty and are both the ornament and the defence of virtue." The priests must also refuse Communion to women improperly dressed.

Catholic parents who adhere to the confraternity must see that their daughters are always properly clad. Further, the girls must not be permitted to participate in public gymnastic exercises or contests. The purpose of this prohibition, it is explained, "is to awaken within the girls a vivid love of the virtues of modesty and chastity."

STOCKJOBBER'S DEATH.

NO TRACE OF POISON.

An inquest that had been adjourned for a report by a Home Office analyst was concluded yesterday, when a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned at Twickenham on Mr. Digby E. Bennett, a stockjobber, of Palewell Park, East Sheen.

At the first hearing a month ago the Coroner, Dr. J. S. Crone, said that Dr. Bronte had made a post-mortem examination, as a result of which some of the organs of the body were to be analysed.

Yesterday Mrs. Dorothy May Bennett, the wife, said that her husband had been in bad health for fifteen years, and had recently lost all his money.

Dr. Crone: Owing to the Hatry crash?—Indirectly only; it affected his shares.

Mrs. Bennett said her husband had been home from Putney Hospital a fortnight when he attempted to cut his throat. He was taken to Richmond Hospital and then transferred to a nursing home at Twickenham, where he died suddenly.

Dr. R. M. Bronte said that Dr. Ryffel, junior analyst to the Home Office, had reported that he found no poisonous substance whatever in the organs. Death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart.

60 BOGUS HALF-CROWNS

POLICEMAN'S FIND IN A GATEWAY.

The finding of an attache case containing sixty counterfeit half-crowns was described at Cambridge yesterday, when a man giving the name of John Robert, aged 24, described as a waiter, but refusing his address, was charged with uttering a counterfeit half-crown at the shop of Mr. W. H. Reeve, a tobacconist, of Lenfield Road, Cambridge.

After Robert had left the shop, it was stated, Reeve tested the coin and found it false. He followed Robert, who said that he did not know the coin was bad and gave him a good one for it. Reeve told a police constable of the occurrence, and together they watched Robert go down the street, when he was joined by another man carrying a brown attache case. When spoken to the men ran away. Robert was caught.

At one o'clock yesterday morning Constable Hort found a brown attache case similar to the one carried by Robert's companion lying in a gateway in Parkside. It contained a man's cap, inside of which were six newspaper packets, each containing ten counterfeit half-crowns.

On this evidence Inspector Sharman applied for a full remand and for a confirmation order for finger prints to be taken. These were granted by the Bench.

FLOGGINGS FOR CRIMINALS.

JUDGES DIFFER ON RESULTS.

MAN WHO SANG AFTER A WHIPPING.

The efficacy of a whipping as part of a sentence for crimes of violence is a question upon which judges do not agree.

The Recorder of London, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., declared at the Old Bailey a few days ago that "too much maudlin sentimentality was lavished on young ruffians who engaged in highway robbery." Counsel had expressed the sorrow of his client for taking part in an attack on a messenger boy, and the Recorder remarked that his job was to make him sorrier. He then proceeded to emphasise his dictum by ordering the principal offender fifteen strokes with the birch.

Sir Ernest has not hesitated, where he thought the circumstances warranted it, to order the birch or the "cat" for criminals who have used violence in carrying out their crimes. He believes in giving them a dose of their own medicine and that crimes of violence have been put down in the past by judicious floggings.

"MAKE BRUTES MORE BRUTAL."

The late Judge Atherley Jones, K.C., on the other hand, was a strenuous opponent of whipping, holding that it tended to make brutes more brutal. The Common Serjeant, Sir Henry Dickens, K.C., does not order floggings.

Opinion is similarly divided among the High Court judges.

In the case of the "cat," the prisoner is strapped to a triangle; but with the birch he is placed across a vaulting horse similar to that used in gymnasiums. The blows are administered on the bare back, wide leather straps being used to prevent injury to other portions of the body. Boracic powder is applied after the whipping.

The birch is usually soaked beforehand to prevent the twigs breaking. This punishment is generally administered to boys and youths, the "cat" being reserved for older and tougher offenders. At the last sessions of the Old Bailey, however, a man of 50 was ordered the birch.

The effect of whippings is not easy to estimate. While some prisoners get into a panic at the thought of corporal punishment and take care not to run the risk of it a second time, court records show that in many cases it has failed to keep a man from crimes of violence.

A warder in a prison in the North of England told of an offender who after receiving thirty strokes broke into a song to show his contempt for the punishment.

LUXURY TRAINS.

PULLMAN PARLOUR CARS FOR LINER PASSENGERS.

Beginning on January 1, the Southern Railway, with the co-operation of the Pullman Car Co., Ltd., and the shipping companies concerned, are introducing all-steel Pullman parlour-car trains to convey ocean liner passengers between Waterloo and Southampton.

These cars are luxuriously furnished, the interior decoration being carried out in mahogany with specially selected veneers. In addition to a comfortable armchair for each passenger, each car contains a private drawing-room or coupé to accommodate four persons.

The cars are sixty-five feet in length and over eight feet in width, the exterior colour scheme being umber and cream relieved with gold lines and scroll decoration.

Mr. E. C. Cox (Traffic Manager, Southern Railway) informed the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday that to Americans visiting Europe who like the best and mean to have it, there is now no argument as to which was the best way to begin the trip. "With every confidence," he said, "we recommend that Americans should land at Southampton—Britain's premier port—travel to London by the Pullman parlour-car express, see London, and tour the British Isles. Then, when the time comes for the departure to the Continent, board the 'Golden Arrow, Limited,' at Victoria Station, and travel to Paris by a service unsurpassed by any other linking two capitals of the world."

THREAT TO LANDLORD.

COURT SEQUEL TO OFFICE SCENE.

Albert Gwyn Parkin, of Manchester Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, was bound over at Southend Police Court yesterday in £25, with a surety of £25, for breaking a plate-glass window belonging to his landlord, George William Eves, of London Road, Leigh-on-Sea.

At the previous hearing it was stated that Parkin had threatened to strangle Eves in his office for an alleged over-estimation of his rent. He had told Eves to ring up the police before he was strangled, and had then jumped at him over the counter and at his throat.

Mr. J. P. Nolan, Parkin's solicitor, said there was some mitigation for Parkin's offence. Eves, he said, had been circulating rumours that Parkin was mentally unsound. Parkin had been in Rochford (Essex) Infirmary during a nervous illness, and his social and business status had been affected by the allegation. He had lost a £1,000 a year job as the result of his illness, but he now had established himself again and was the managing director of one company and the director of another.

SUNDAY A DAY OF REST.

FRENCH INTEREST IN BRITISH PROBLEM.

ACTOR'S HOLIDAY.

M. SACHA GUITRY ON NEED OF BREAK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

In Paris, where cinemas and theatres alike are open on Sundays, great interest is being taken in London's efforts to decide whether the Lord's Day Observance Act should or should not be relegated to the limbo of superannuated legislation.

It is a little surprising to discover that Frenchmen, completely at liberty to go to a theatre on Sunday afternoon or evening, are not unanimously of the opinion that this liberty is altogether a blessing. Among those who take the view that no effort should be made to establish the right of London theatres to open on the Sabbath is M. Sacha Guitry, who needs no introduction to London playgoers. Discussing with me this week the situation created by the High Court decision that the Sunday opening of cinemas in London is illegal, he said that he was convinced that it would be a pity if it led to the general opening of theatres on seven days of the week.

ESTABLISHED ORDER.

"To begin with," he explained, "I do not believe in upsetting the established order. The people of London are not in the habit of going to the theatre on Sunday, and I have a feeling that the custom of closing the theatres on this day must be connected in some way with the deepest convictions of Englishmen. Why, then, make a change?"

M. Sacha Guitry's real objection to Sunday performances, however, is that no actor or actress can play on every day of the week.

"One gets stale," he asserted. "The regular weekly day of rest is of the highest importance to the player. On that day he really studies his part, probably without deliberately thinking of it, and when the curtain goes up once more on the following day he experiences sensations akin to the sensations of a first night. If he has to play day in and day out without a holiday at ordered intervals his imagination grows tired.

ACTOR'S HOLIDAY.

"For this very reason I have myself tried to persuade my fellow-countrymen to agree that one day of the week should be regarded as the actor's holiday. I have not succeeded."

As he talked of the various occasions on which he has acted in London, M. Sacha Guitry grew enthusiastic, and, breaking into English, he told me that he hopes to visit London again soon, perhaps in June. "I like London," he exclaimed. "And I like London Sundays."

He began walking round his great study, which is one of the most remarkable rooms in one of the most remarkable houses in Paris, pointing out things that remind him of England. In one corner there is a signed photograph of King George and beside it one of the Prince of Wales, which, M. Sacha Guitry said, the Prince sent to him recently.

A DICKENS CHEQUE.

In another corner of the room stands in its glass case a framed cheque for £5 signed by Charles Dickens, and on the back of a sketch of Napoleon there is an inscription explaining that it was made by Captain Marryat during the voyage to Saint Helena. Another inscription shows that it was presented by Irving to Sarah Bernhardt.

"I hope there will be no revolutions in London," M. Sacha Guitry concluded as I left him. And when I asked him whether his wife, Mme. Yvonne Printemps, agreed with him about Sunday performances, he replied emphatically that she did. "Showing films is a different matter," he added. "The film actor does not have to work at every 'performance.'"

MME. PITOEFF AGREES.

A Russian actress who is very popular in Paris, and who played "Saint Joan" in French in London recently, Mme. Ludmilla Pitoëff shares M. Sacha Guitry's opinion. Both she and her husband, who is an actor, declare that they like London Sundays.

"An actress would work sufficiently hard if she played only three times a week," Mme. Pitoëff maintained, and she added that, apart from music-halls and the popular theatres, the theatres of Paris are more empty on Sunday evening than on any other evening of the week. She admitted, however, that there would be a great outcry if any attempt were made to close them.

A different view is taken by a famous playwright, M. Alfred Savoir:—

"When one considers the present crisis in the theatre," he said to me, "it becomes obvious that it is suicidal for theatres to remain closed on Sundays if they wish to compete with the 'talkies.' It is indispensable for them to open.

"And, in any case, what is there for one to do at present in London on a Sunday?"

OWNERSHIP OF A MONUMENT.

TYNESIDE PUZZLE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEWCASTLE, Saturday.

Who owns the Collingwood Monument at Tynemouth? This question is one which the Tynemouth Corporation is anxious to solve, but exhaustive inquiries made have failed to lead to any solution.

The point arises from the fact that the landmark at the mouth of the Tyne is in need of repair, and the question of liability is concerning the local authorities. The General Purposes Committee, after hearing a report in relation to the matter, have resolved that the town clerk should make further inquiries, and that the borough surveyor should examine the monument and its foundations and report.

The town clerk of Tynemouth, Mr. C. C. Henderson, told me to-day that the question as to the person or persons in whom the monument was vested had been investigated, but has been unproductive of any definite information.

"It was presented to the town, and obviously the town must keep it in repair," he said, "but there is no record of the condition upon which it came to the town."

The only definite facts relating to the history of the column reveal that at a meeting of nobility and gentry, held in Newcastle in August, 1839, it was decided to honour Admiral Lord Collingwood in a manner similar to that being adopted in London to the honour of Admiral Lord Nelson. As a result of that meeting public subscriptions were raised, and the monument was erected in 1845.

The land upon which the monument stands is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, leased to the River Tyne Commissioners and rented by them to the Tynemouth Corporation.

"IN IRELAND WE KILL."

ALLEGED THREAT TO A SWEETHEART.

GIRL'S MEETING WITH LOVER'S WIFE.

An extraordinary postcard, said to have been written by a married man to a single girl, was read at Marylebone Police Court yesterday, when Henry George Gloyn, aged 30, a waiter, of Burlington Road, Bayswater, was charged with maliciously delivering, at Upper Gloster Place, Marylebone, a postcard threatening to murder Beatrice Maud Brown, a servant.

Mr. Melville, who prosecuted for the police, said Gloyn had been friendly with Miss Brown. He told her he was single, and he gave the name of Wilson and an address, which proved to be an accommodation address. When she found out he was a married man and refused to see him any more, he called at her address and dropped into the letter-box a postcard, which read:—

"Watch your footstep. It might take years. It might take five minutes, Dear Maud. In Ireland we kill when we are treated unfair as you have me, so watch your footstep. Do not care if I get five years' imprisonment. Shall never rest till I have won the day. I did not believe English people were that way. I know now, brokenheart."

A scene outside the house at which the girl worked was described by Detective-sergeant Henry, who said that when, with Detective Deighton, he arrested Gloyn, the latter asked: "Can I see her?" They went to the house, and when the door was opened Gloyn shouted: "Don't let Maud come out: if she does I will fly at her and do for her." At the moment Miss Brown came through the hall, and Gloyn shouted: "Go in Maud, or I'll——." Witness seized him and Detective Deighton barred his way into the house.

THE WIFE APPEARS.

Miss Brown said she first met Gloyn in Hyde Park. They went out together until November 25, when on their way home from the pictures a woman came up to them in Edgware Road and said to Gloyn: "What is this?" Then she turned to witness and said: "Remember he is my husband." Gloyn replied: "That's enough of this" and took the woman to one side. After that she wrote to Gloyn and told him she did not want to have anything more to do with him. She received the postcard later.

Mr. Gorringe (defending) asked the magistrate to treat the case as a simple case of threats. A jury, he said, would come to the conclusion that it was just a case of a hot-headed Irishman in association with a young girl with whom he fancied he was in love.

Magistrate: He is a married man.

Mr. Gorringe: He is, but for some months he has lived very unhappily with his wife.

Gloyn was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

36 MISSIONARIES IN PERIL.

BRITISH NAVAL AID ASKED FOR.

PEKING, Saturday.

Despatches received at the Legations here report that thirty-six British and American missionaries are in serious danger owing to Communist risings at Hoihow, on the Island of Hainan, in the extreme south of China.

The British and American Consuls at Canton have requested naval assistance.—Reuter.

CHARACTER FIRST.

"BRAINS TO BE FOUND IN EVERY PRISON."

Speaking yesterday at the prize-giving, held at the Albert Hall, in connection with Pitman's College, Sir Francis Goodenough, chairman of the Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship, said he would place character before ability as the qualification for success in a business career.

"A man or woman may be ever so clever, charming, accomplished, and full of knowledge," he said, "yet if his character be unsound and crooked, he is worse than negatively useless, he is positively harmful, and the higher position he holds the more harmful he becomes.

"Brains without character are a serious danger. They are to be found in every prison in the land. They were the cause of the Great War. B plus C is the successful business equation. Not everyone can be a general manager, but everyone can be a man."

Speaking of promotion, Sir Francis said "climbing is the true joy of life. It is far more exciting than pottering along on the level, and no job is worth having if it does not involve plenty of hard work."

FEWER CANADIANS IN THE U.S.A.

EFFECT OF MR. HOOVER'S BAN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

A reduction of about one-half in the number of Canadian nationals coming to the United States to live under the new visa regulations is shown by a comparison of the visa figures for October and November last, viz., 808 and 1,608, which contrast rather sharply with the figures for the corresponding months of last year, 6,117 and 3,770.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30: Appeal.—Carling Export Brewing and Malting Co. v. The King (pt. hd.).
SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30: Appeals.—Pakala Venkanna and ors. v. Sri Rao Swetachalapati Ramakrisna Ranga Rao Bahadur Garu; Raghunandan Ram Sahu and ors v. Mahanth Ramsunder Das (since dec.) and ors.

House of Lords.

At 2: For Consdn. Diggines (Insp. of Taxes) v. Forestal Land Timber and Railways Co.; Archer-Shee v. Garland (Insp. of Taxes); Moon (Rev. Officer for Lambeth Assessment Area) v. L.C.C.; Potteries Electric Traction Co. v. Bailey (Rev. Officer for Stoke-on-Trent Assessment Area)

Court of Appeal.

COURT I. (Master of the Rolls, Lawrence and Slesser, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: In re 53 Vic., C. 5, and Amending Acts.—Re C—— S—— H—— (in camera). Not before 11.30.—Appeal Motions—Expte.—From Chanc. and Prob. and Div. Divs.—Appeals.—From Chanc. Divn. (Interloc. List).—Westminster Bank v. Warke—Frankenberg v. Famous Lasky Film Services.—Re The Workmen's Compensn. Acts (from County Courts).—Boughty v. H. Braithwaite and Co., Ltd (pt. hd.); Hayter v. Southern Railway; Hindmarsh v. Edward Johns and Co.; Farleigh v. Parker.

COURT II. (Scrutton, Greer, and Romer, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From K.B. and Admrlty. Divns.—Appeals.—From K.B. Div. (F. and N.T. List).—To be Mentd.—Hooper v. Devon County Athletic Ground Co.—Re Workmen's Compensn. Acts (from County Courts).—Co-operative Wholesale Soc. v. Lally; Monckton v. Tarr; Jensen v. R. E. Jones. From K. B. Div (Interloc. List).—At 2.0: Blaskett v. Allan.

Chancery Division

COURT I. (Eve, J.).—At 11: Witness List.—Part II.—Hartman v. Kinog (pt. hd.). At 3: Chmbr. Smns.—Master Ridsdale.—Re Arnold—Puckle v. Francis (Smns.).

COURT III. (Clauson, J.).—At 10.30: Sittg. in Bnkrptcy.—Judgt. Smnses.

COURT IV. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30: In Court (as Chambrs.).—Smns.—Burnards (Established 1899)—Burnard v. Burnards (Estab. 1899) and ors. In Court.—Petns. (Unopp. First).—Asbestos and Holdings Trust (to wind up—to be mentd); To wind up: Evos Doorways; Eccles Brothers (Preston); Harry Zaokheim and Sons; Land Development (Cleveleys); House Builders Association; West European Trust; Charles Finegold; Frank Chapman and Sons; Far and Near East Exhibitions Pavilion; Saletex Safety Glass; Hunt and Kinniment; Alfred Lotinga (Shipping); Park Amusement Co. (Macclesfield); Stylist Shoe Co.; Ice-Drome Hammersmith; Evos and Sonnes; E. Alexander and Sons; Photogravure Press; Lewis Jameson and Co.; Sabulite (Great Britain); Financial Telegraph; Kaufman and Isaacs; Carcraft; British Indestructo Glass. Not before 11.30: To confirm redn. of capital Brookes and Brookes, Ltd. (pt. hd.); To sanction Sch. of Arrt.; Charles Fingold, Ltd. (pt. hd.). To confirm redn. of capital: Continental Fur Traders; National Omnibus and Transport Co.; J. Brownlie and Co. (Newcastle); Wraptyn Co.; Solatex Signs Amalg.; Humber Steam Coasters; Graphite Oils Co.; Priestleys; Sutherland Steamship Co.; John Crossley and Sons, Mid European Corp. To sanction Sch. of Arrgt.; Evos Doorways; Harry Zaokheim and Sons. To sanction Sch of Arrgt. and confirm redn. of capital.—Barrow Haematite Steel Co. Motion.—Tirolax. Not before 2: Adjd. Smnses.—Foundation Co.—British Steamship Investment Trust v. Foundation Co. (applin. of Metropolitan District Railway Co.) (pt. hd.); Miranda (applin. of Liquida re—with witnesses).

COURT II. (Luxmoore, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs).—At 10.30: Chmbr Smnses.—Chief Master Hulbert.—Without Counsel.—Re Williams, inf. (Williams v. McKenna). To follow Chief Master.—A. to D.—Master Chitty.—With Counsel.—Haskett v. Allan; re Amherst's Settled Chattels: re Brown's Stlimnt. Trusts, re Brown, inf.; re Donaldson's Stlimnt. Trusts (Donaldson v. Stott); re Daniels, dec. (Public Trustee v. Daniels). Without Counsel.—Re Colpoy's Marriage Stlimnt. Trusts (Hardy v. Colpoys); Digges v. Diss Publishing Co. To follow A to D Divn.—E to K.—Master Holland.—With Counsel.—Re Eugster, dec. (Durler v. Eugster); re Hart, dec. (Horton v. Lloyd); re King, dec. (Anderson v. Cramer); re Langham, dec. (Wilkinson v. Langham); Hibbard v. Franks; re Lindsay, dec. (Lindsay v. Ayrton); Howard v. Todd; re Jayes, dec. (Jayes v. Jayes); re Kaufman's Stlimnt. and Law of Property Act. Without Counsel.—K. L. G. Sparking Plugs v. Fairburst; re Forsdike, dec. (Forsdike v. Forsdike); re Gill, dec. (Gill v. Gill); Hall v. Hall. To follow E to K Divn.—S to Z.—Master Mosse.—With Counsel.—Swain v. Margrett; re Townsend, dec.; re Shanks, dec. (Public Trustee v. Shanks); re Tavor Rubber Co., Ltd. (Amalgd. Finance Co. v. the Co.); re Sotheran, dec. (Sotheran v. Sotheran); re Seaman, dec. (Steel v. Steel); re Hamlen, dec.; re Sagar's, dec.; Trusts; re Sir Geoffrey L. Watson Stlmnt. Without Counsel.—Re Sir Geoffrey L. Watson Stlmnt.

Athletics.

VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY.

OXFORD BREAK THE SPELL.

BENSON FIRST MAN HOME.

BY H. M. ABRAHAMS.

Cross-country races are so much associated in my mind with being either drowned or frozen, that the excellent weather conditions yesterday came as a very welcome surprise. The day was perfectly fine and by no means too cold, and the conditions under foot for the competitors were quite difficult without being unduly hazardous. Those who went over the course at Horton Kirby in the morning reported it in very fair condition, a trifle slippery in parts, but not too heavy. And these experts, too, favoured an Oxford victory by a narrow margin.

Predictions about cross-country races are always even more impossible than forecasts about track events. Previous form is no guide, because no two courses have any sort of comparative value, and the actual records of the two teams (unless one team is obviously in a different class) are of little value. One useful guide is the experience of the various runners, and more often than not where one side is composed of men who have competed two or three times before, and the others are experiencing their baptism of inter-Varsity contests, the old hands will prove successful.

This year each team had but two Old Blues. Oxford were captained by N. B. Smellie (who finished 9th in 1928 and 8th last year), and who incidentally was the only competitor who had run on more than one occasion. Cambridge were led by R. C. J. Goode, who finished twelve months ago in a triple dead-heat with two other Cantabs, A. N. Skelton and J. R. Croggon.

The Rivals Compared.

Apart from Smellie and Goode, Cambridge had O. J. Rooke (who finished fifth twelve months ago), and Oxford had H. G. Proctor (who occupied seventh position in last year's race). Of the remaining Oxford six, C. J. Mabey finished second to Pumphrey in the three miles at the inter-Varsity sports last March; and the other three were men of fairly wide experience in cross-country running. Cambridge had a good track runner, C. W. Benson (who won the two miles against Princeton and Cornell last July), to set-off against Mabey; B. H. Page (a miler of no small ability), and two freshmen, E. W. Denison and J. G. Giddins.

The records of the two teams in matches were remarkably similar, in that each side had only suffered one defeat—at the hands of the Army. If anything, the Cambridge performances were slightly superior, and it was generally expected that Cambridge would supply the first two men home, and that the Oxford packing would make the result depend on the last two or three places.

I got down to Horton Kirby about a quarter to three, and found the usual nonchalant pretence among the competitors in the dressing-room. The sort of attitude that is always afoot at athletic contests; the unfortunate victims trying desperately to pretend that they are really going to enjoy it, while all along they are secretly inquiring of themselves, "Why on earth am I such a fool to be doing this?" Alec Nelson was imparting last-minute advice to his charges, combined with a good strong massage—for this great little man who has nursed so many generations of Cambridge athletes believes so much in sending the runner to the mark with a warm heart and still warmer body. Outside there were not, I thought, quite so many spectators as usual, though the battery of cameras provided the time-honoured Hollywood atmosphere.

The Start.

The race started from Westminster Mill at seven minutes past three, Dr. Voeckler (of the Thames Hare and Hounds Club) filling the office of starter, as he has done on so many previous occasions. After a wide circuit of the field in which the race starts, the competitors cross the mill stream (incidentally, the old narrow bridge has been supplanted by a more modern form of viaduct which would do credit to a bye-pass road and enables spectators to line it without getting in the way of the runners) and away into the country.

The Oxford captain (N. B. Smellie) was leading at this stage in 4 min. 24 sec. (some four seconds faster than last year), followed by C. W. Benson, C. J. Mabey, G. G. Davies, and R. C. J. Goode. G. T. Honniball, R. C. Swingler, and O. J. Rooke followed, with H. G. Proctor and B. H. Page in the rear, and but six seconds separating them from the leaders.

Away, as on previous occasions, up that desperately narrow and muddy lane (which the local authorities ought to make "one-way" during the race) to the Keeper's Cottage, just a little over half-way round the course.

Mr. Hall (who ran for Cambridge in the last pre-war race and who has organised the arrangements for this race so efficiently for so long) this year had, in addition to his other excellent provisions, detailed a "traffic controller." This gentleman performed the duties of his delicate office admirably, and the persuasive manner in which he ultimately removed a traction engine which was impeding the stream of cars was really commendable. I could not hear what he said, but it proved quite effective.

At the Keeper's Cottage the order and times were as follows:—

	min.	sec.
1. C. W. Benson (C)	25	10
2. G. G. Davies (O)	25	13
3. G. T. Honniball (O)	25	15
4. C. J. Mabey (O)	25	15 3-5
5. O. J. Rooke (C)	25	25
6. R. C. J. Goode (C)	25	27
7. B. H. Page (C)	25	32
8. N. B. Smellie (O)	25	42
9. E. W. Denison (C)	26	1
10. J. G. Giddins (C)	26	9
11. R. C. Swingler (O)	26	13
12. H. G. Proctor (O)	26	40

A rapid mathematical calculation showed that Oxford were leading by 27 points to 28. The time was very similar to last year, though the distances between the first and last men (excluding Proctor) very much less.

The Finish.

Back as fast as possible to the finish, and about five or six hundred yards down the course to watch the men cross the stream, which looked very cold and extremely wet. Two Light Blues, Benson and Rooke, came to the brook first within seven seconds of one another, and hopes of a Cambridge victory ran high. After all, if you get two men home first, all you need is for one man to finish in the next three in order that you may win; and, moreover, only once before (in 1913) has one Varsity supplied the first two and the other won the contest.

We waited patiently, and those wi Cambridge predilections, quite confidently. But the next four places were filled with Oxonians. First Davies, then Mabey, then Honniball, and then Smellie. Still, though Oxford led at this stage by 27 points to 28, Page was right on the heels of Smellie, full of determination, and, moreover, we remembered that Smellie had looked extremely uncomfortable at the half-distance. But Smellie held his own right up to the finish, and, moreover, Swingler gained a place on Goode, so that Oxford broke the three years' spell and won by 26 points to 29.

A word of commiseration for the Cambridge captain, who, I understand, was far from well. Clearly he was much below form, and, of course, this made the difference to his team. In no sense must this be taken to explain away the Oxford victory, for their packing was excellent, and they thoroughly deserved a victory which was won by all-round form. Oxford have now won on twenty occasions, Cambridge on twenty-six. On points throughout the series, and yesterday's race was the "Jubilee" one, Oxford still lead by 1,253½ to 1,266½.

C. W. Benson (Cambridge), 44 min 11 sec. ... 1
O. J. Rooke (Cambridge), 44 min. 27 sec. ... 2
G. G. Davies (Oxford), 44 min. 42 sec. 3
C. J. Mabey (Oxford), 44 min. 50 sec. 4
G. T. Honniball (Oxford), 45 min. 1 sec. 5
N. B. Smellie (Oxford), 45 min. 15 sec. ... 6
B. H. Page (Cambridge), 45 min. 22 sec. 7
R. C. Swingler (Oxford), 45 min. 40 sec. 8
R. C. J. Goode (Cambrige), 45 min. 48 sec ... 9
E. W. Denison (Cambridge), 45 min. 49 sec. ... 10
J. G. Giddins (Cambridge), 45 min. 58 sec. ... 11
H. G. Proctor (Oxford), 47 min. 17 sec. 12

The team placings were Oxford: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8= 26 points; Cambridge: 1, 2, 7, 9, 10=29 points.

STOCK EXCHANGE TITLE.

BYRNE WINS FOR THIRD TIME.

H. S. Byrne, of Messrs. Blount and Co., won the five miles cross-country championship of the Stock Exchange Athletic Club, which was held from the Metropolitan Police Athletic Association's headquarters at Imber Court, for the third time in four years. Byrne has never been out of the first three since the event was instituted in 1925, in which year he finished third. He was also in that position in the 1926 race, which was followed by victories in the two following years, but he lost his title last year, when he finished second to W. T. Dear, the Surrey A.C. runner.

Dear was in yesterday's field of forty-three runners, but could finish no nearer than fourth to Byrne, who covered the course, which was in heavy condition, in 28 min. 25 sec., and won by about 130 yards from N. H. Phillips (Weyman and Dives), who filled third place last year. The Inter-firm team contest for the "1929" Challenge Cup was won by the Settlement Department, who scored 13 points, and beat the holders, R. Nivison and Co., who aggregated 25 points. The first scorer for the winning team was J. Brearley, who won the novices' award.

In conjunction with the Championship event the Stock Exchange contested a friendly inter-team race with the Metropolitan Police, which they won with the lower total of 95 points to 115, while a race for members of the Stock Exchange Company of the 1st Cadet Battalion the Royal Fusiliers resulted in a win for Sergt. D. L. Swain, who covered the five miles in 33 min. 5 sec.

H. S. B. Byrne (Blount and Co.), 28 min. 25 sec., 1; N. H. Phillips (Weyman and Dives), 28 min. 50 sec., 2; J. R. Illsley (Hunt, Cox and Co.), 29 min. 30 sec., 3; W. T. Dear (Reeve and Roderick), 29 min. 45 sec., 4; F. W. A. Moulder (P. L. Shubrook), 30 min. 30 sec., 5; N. Wetherly (W. Greenwell and Co.), 30 min. 50 sec., 6; J. Brearly (Settlement Dept.), 31 min. 5 sec., 7; L. T. Brockway (J. A. Shirreff and Brooke), 31 min. 15 sec., 8; L. D. Butler (Vickers da Costa), 31 min. 16 sec., 9; A. H. Foster (Greener, Dreyfus and Co.), 31 min. 35 sec., 10; F. J. Frost (Lumsden and Co.), 32 min. 14 sec., 11; E. C. Dyall (Francis and Praed), 32 min. 45 sec., 12.

The inter-firm competition for the "1929" Challenge Cup resulted as follows:—

Settlement Dept. (Brearley, 1; F. A. Horn, 4; and G. Le Blond 8), 13 points, 1; R. Nivison and Co. (holders), 25 points; and Greener, Dreyfus and Co., 25 points, equal 2.

Sealed Handicap: L. D. Butler (6 min. 30 sec.), handicap time 24 min. 46 sec., 1st Cadet Battn. The Royal Fusiliers (Stock Exchange Company): Sergt. D. L. Swain, 33 min. 5 sec., 1; Sergt. W. J. Purcell, 34 min. 59 sec., 2; Sergt. H. T. Green, 35 min., 3.

LONDON BREWERIES CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL TITLE HOLDERS.

The London Breweries A.S.A. five-miles' cross-country championship produced two surprises at Wimbledon, when A. W. Butcher (Watney's), who was fifth in last year's race, scored a comfortable victory in the fast time of 30 min. 26 sec., and the Toby Brewery (Hoare and Co.) quartet secured team honours, the holders, Watney's, finishing fourth. A. Clark, formerly well known as a Sparkhill Harrier, who won the event four years in succession, but did not compete last year, endeavoured to secure a fifth victory, but could finish only second to Butcher, who won by more than a minute. The holder, W. Gage (Toby) finished sixth. The race was held from the Belgrave Harriers' headquarters, and thirty-four runners competed, the first twelve men home being:—

A. W. Butcher (Watney's), 30 min. 26 sec., 1; A. Clark (Toby), 31.30, 2; E. Deakins (Whitbread's), 31.49, 3; B. Lance (Barclay's), 32.18 4; H. Sheppard (Toby), 32.51, 5; W. Gage (Holder) (Toby) 33.4, 6; W. Walker (Barclay's), 33.14, 7; E. Jenkin (Whitbread's), 33.26, 8; R. Turner (Whitbread's) 33.30, 9; G. Goodwin (Whitbread's), 33.33, 10; G. Pearce (Watney's). 33.35, 11; P. Gayler (Toby), 33.40, 12.

The team placings were: Toby Brewery (Hoare and Co.) (2, 4, 6, 12), total 25 points, 1; Whitbread's (3, 8, 9, 10), total 30 points, 2; Barclay's (4, 7, 13, 15), total 39 points, 3; Watney's (1, 11, 18, 25), total 55 points, 4.

A sealed handicap, held in conjunction with the championship, resulted: Deakins allowed 3.30, 28.19 1; Turner (4.30)(29.0, 2; Jenkin (3.30), 29.56, 3.

INTER-BANKS A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

WEATHERILL AND BODLEY RETAIN TITLES.

Competitors in the Inter-Banks Athletic Association's Cross-Country Championship at Chingford underwent a trying ordeal, for the recent heavy rains had left the country in a terrible condition, and the five miles course was more or less water-logged. Only a few of the runners escaped falling on the treacherous surface, and at the finish the officials had difficulty in deciphering some of the numbers worn by the competitors. The senior race was won by L. H. Weatherill (Bank of England) for the third successive year. Weatherill led all the way in a "field" of fifty-six and finished an easy winner in 31 min. 24 4-5 sec. Team honours again went to Westminster (holders), who finished their scoring six in the first sixteen positions and aggregated 67 points. Bank of England, winners in 1926 and 1928, were second with 98 points, and Lloyds were third with 108 points. The junior event again provided a "double" for Commonwealth Bank, who secured their fifth successive team victory and provided in T. A. Bodley the individual winner. Bodley has now won the junior championship for six consecutive years, which constitutes a "record" in the Inter-Bank's cross-country championship. Details:—

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.—L. H. Weatherill (Bank of England) (holder), 31 min. 24 4-5 sec.; J. M. B. Caie (Bank of England), 31 min. 49 sec., 2; R. W. Hadland (National Provincial), 32 min. 5 sec., 3; E. B. Fowle (Lloyds), 32 min. 8 sec., 4; J. A. W. Kemp (Westminster), 32 min. 17 sec., 5; A. C. Stansbury (Lloyds), 32 min. 20 sec., 6; A. G. V. Allen (Braclays), 32 min. 23 sec., 7; H. T. Foster (Westminster), 32 min. 34 sec., 8; E. D. Hobbs (Westminster), 32 min. 53 sec., 9; N. B. Palmer (Barclays) 32 min. 58 sec., 10; G. H. Tansley (Bank of England), 32 min. 56 sec., 11; and G. H. P. Thompson (Bank of England), 33 min. 8 sec., 12.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP. — Westminster (holders) (5, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16), 67 points, 1; Bank of England (1, 2, 11, 12, 34, 33), 93 points, 2; Lloyds (4, 6, 20, 25, 26, 27), 108 points, 3; Barclays (7, 10, 18, 24, 32, 35), 126 points, 4; Midland (13, 17, 22, 29, 39, 41), 161 points, 5; and National Provincial (3, 23, 31, 49, 52, 54), 212 points, 6.

INSURANCE A.A. CHAMPIONSHIP.

SURREY YOUTH'S SUCCESS.

L. F. Humphris, the promising South London Harrier, who won the recent South of the Thames race at Epsom, scored a great victory in the Insurance Athletic Association's ninth annual cross-country championship, which was decided over five miles at Coulsdon. Of the 190 entrants 135 started from St. Andrew's Hall, and the "field" had not travelled far before R. C. Norton took the lead. Norton remained in the van for 3½ miles before he was overtaken by Humphris and C. E. Poole, who were running together. The mile stretch over the Downs, however, saw Humphris draw away to win comfortably in 34 min. 21 sec., Poole being timed in over half-a-minute later.

Cuaco Harriers, winners of the "Insurance Record" challenge shield for the Senior Team Championship since the first race in 1923, easily retained the trophy, their six scoring men totalling 86 points as against the 119 points of this A.C., who were the runners-up. The Junior team championship, for the "Dudley Cookes" challenge cup, was also competed for, and Royal Exchange Assurance, for whom Humphris and Poole ran, secured the trophy from the holders, Hartley Cooper and Co., Ltd. wi" a score of seven points, last year's winners ha to g 28 points with their three scorin men.

FENCING.

BERTRANDS DRAW WITH GROSVENOR.

PROBLEM FOR EPEE DUELLISTS.

By M. POLLOCK-SMITH.

The respective merits of one of the best of three hits to decide épée matches is a moot subject. The single point is to be recommended as being truer to duelling conditions, but it also leaves no margin for judges' errors. Most fencing enthusiasts consider the reckless play associated with the best of three hits to be a lesser evil than the monotonously defensive game which one "chance" produces.

Undoubtedly there are few more wearisome sights than an over-cautious pair of épéeists lacking both in initiative and in spirit, each afraid to move lest he is caught, and fearful to attack in case the time vote goes against him with no hope of reprieve in a second innings.

This was demonstrated when Britain's premier épee sides, Bertrands and Grosvenor met at the former's headquarters. Grosvenor wanted one hit, Bertrands two. The point was conceded to the visitors.

The first half appeared to justify the home team's claim, for, excepting Dexter's flèche on Ellis and Cederin's hit on Pelling, the first twelve fights were orthodox and dull, and included two coup-doubles, which most probably would have ended in a victory to one side or the other.

A Formidable Lead.

Evill scored a delightful riposte to Hodgson's chest to make five-all. Ellis gained a much-discussed verdict over Cormack, and Cederin made six-all with a fine counter riposte from carte. Grosvenor then secured a formidable lead, Pelling gaining the time vote over de Beaumont when both were hit in an interesting duel, and Childs scored a riposte on Evill to make 8—6. Cormack was unlucky not to score his fine counter carte riposte to Hodgson's chest, acknowledged by his opponent, and ultimately he lost the time verdict, and subsequently, when Ellis beat Cederin, the figures stood at ten wins to six, and seven bouts to go.

When de Beaumont checked Grosvenor's run of success with a quick, smashing attack on Ellis, and Dexter delivered a neat touch on Pelling's upper arm. Combative spirits were then awakened. The final series opened at 10—8 with Grosvenor requiring to win two of tre remaining five bouts to secure the match.

A coup-double between Childs and Cormack delayed matters, then, after a cautious duel, Cederin attacked, was parried, but, caught Hodgson off his guard with a renewed attack by the flèche. Within one point of each other, and three to go, de Beaumont faced Ellis. Points in line, a feint from de Beaumont, the fatal response from Ellis, and the Bertrand duellist shot in with a perfect flèche attack, which made the teams level with two bouts to go.

Dexter then scored a neat touch on Morris's arm, and Pelling opposed Evill in the deciding fight. Twice Evill attacked and appeared to score, but the judges' votes equalised and nothing could be given. On the third renewal his thrust met a fine parry, and Pelling's excellent riposte went home to the upper arm and the match closed at eleven wins all. Details:—

GROSVENOR F.C.—B. Childs, 3 wins, 0 defeats, 2 coup-doubles; J. C. Ellis and A. E. Pelling, each 3—2; W. G. Morris, 1—3—1 c.d.; J. Hodgson, 1—4. Total, 11 wins.

BERTRANDS.—D. Dexter, 3—1—1 c.d.; C. L. de Beaumont and B. Cederin, each 3—2; W. A. Evill, 2—3; G. S. Cormack, 0—3—2 c.d. Total, 11 wins.

SABRE CLUB STILL WINNING.

The Sabre Club have run a successful course this season, and their A team added another win to their long list by beating the R.M.A. 15—10 after a good fight. From 6—4 up the Sabre Club forged ahead to 10—5, Tree's last point win over Haines being the visitors' sole victory in the third series.

Dyas then beat Jeffreys from 3—all, Hohler defeated Charlton 4—1, Wingate despatched Brook at 4—2, Ratsey made 4—1 on Tree, and the penultimate round closed 13—7 in the home side's favour when Haines beat Gavin with only one point against him.

The R.M.A., through victories of Charlton over Jeffreys, Wingate over Hohler, and Gavin over Ratsey, came within 3 points of their opponents, but Brook and Haines beat Tree and Dyas respectively to close an interesting event at 15—10. Details:—

SABRE CLUB.—C. G. Hohler, 4 wins, 1 defeat, 9 hits; R. E. Brook, 4—1—11; A. H. Jeffreys, 3—2—16; G. Haines, 2—3—14; Cmdr. F. Ratsey, 2—3—15. Total, 15 wins.

R.M.A.—M. A. Charlton, 3—2—14; G. M. D. Wingate, 3—2—16; H. H. Dyas, 2—3—18; J. M. L. Gavin and A. D. D. Tree, each 1—4—19. Total, 10 wins.

ASHLEY GREEN BEAT COUTT'S.

Ashley Green visited and beat Coutt's Bank by 2 events to one and 21 wins to 11. Coutts were not at full strength with either weapon, so did well under the circumstance.

G. Barnes and Law were both unbeaten in the foil, which concluded at 12—4 in Ashley Green's favour. Many bouts ran to the odd hit.

When the Epée opened Coutts were required to win at 13—3 to gain the match and 12—4 to draw, and the visitors needed only five wins to be safe. Smith did well, gaining three assaults, while the rest of the team contributed two each. Details:—

FOIL.—Ashley Green: G. Barnes and M. Law, each 4 wins; A. Barnes and A. Smith, each 2. Total, 12 wins. Coutts Bank: B. O. F. Tott, 2 wins; L. B. Burtt and G. J. B. Reekie, each 1; A. E. Sulman, 0. Total, 4 wins.

EPEE.—Ashley Green: A. Smith, 3 wins; A. Barnes, G. Barnes, and M. Law, each 2. Total 9 wins. Coutts Bank: L. B. Burtt, G. J. B. Reekie, and A. E. Sulman, each 2 wins; B. O. F. Tott, 1. Total, 7 wins.

HAMPSTEAD WIN AT MILL HILL.

Mill Hill School opposed Hampstead in a three-a-side match with foil, épée, and sabre at Mill Hill. The visitors succeeded with all three weapons, the aggregate score being Hampstead eight defeats, Mill Hill School nineteen defeats.

The closest contest was in the sabre pool, in which S. J. Woods won all his bouts for Mill Hill. Hampstead, however, just secured the odd victory, and thus consolidated their successes with the foil and épée, which they won by 8—1 and 6—3 respectively. H. S. Barnes was best for the visitors, losing only one match in the épée after winning all three with the foil. Results:—

FOIL.—Mill Hill School: S. J. Woods, 2 defeats; A. C. Cockbain and B. G. Woodhams, each 3 defeats. Total, 8 defeats. Hampstead: H. S. Barnes and F. G. Woodward, each 0 defeat; G. M. Paul, 1 defeat. Total, 1 defeat.

EPEE.—Mill Hill School: J. C. McLemon, A. C Cockbain and B. G. Woodhams, each 2 defeats. Total, 6 defeats. Hampstead: J. Hepburn, 0 defeat; H. S. Barnes 1 defeat; R. Topham, 2 defeats. Total, 3 defeats.

SABRE.—Mill Hill School: S. J. Woods, 0 defeat; G. E. Cook, 2 defeats; J. C. McLemon, 3 defeats. Total, 5 defeats. Hampstead: G. M. Paul and E. V. Holding, each 1 defeat; J. Hepburn, 2 defeats. Total, 4 defeats.

CIVIL SERVICE A.A. TITLE.

B. C. ODDIE SCORES HIS THIRD SUCCESSIVE VICTORY.

For the third year in succession, B. C. V. Oddie (Air Ministry) finished first in the annual five-miles cross-country championship of the Civil Service A.A. The race was decided from Folly Farm, New Barnet, and Oddie led the 134 runners from the start and won comfortably. Post Office Telephones, winners of the team title last year, scored 72 points with their five scoring men, but could only tie with Air Ministry A team, winners from 1925 to 1927. Post Office Stores (Holloway) A team were third with 74 points. The first six were:—B. C. V. Oddie (Air Ministry A), 28 min. 57 sec. 1; C. C. Nooks (H.M. Fuel Research Station), 29 min. 34 sec., 2; A. J. Norrish (Savings Bank), 29 min. 37 sec., 3; J. C. Robbins (Nat. Hist. Museum), 29 min. 43 sec., 4; A. E. Moon (Inland Rev. A), 29 min. 53 sec., 5; G. W. Tolley (P.O. Telephones) 29 min. 58 sec., 6.

SCOTTISH HOCKEY TRIALS.

To assist the international selection committee, Mr. Colin Kirkpatrick has been asked by the Scottish Hockey Association to arrange one or more trial matches for players residing in England, Ireland, or Wales who are qualified to play for Scotland.

All such players are therefore particularly requested to write as soon as possible to Mr. Colin Kirkpatrick, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2, giving details as to club, playing position, and qualifications.

LACROSSE.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Surbiton	4	Catford	0
Lee	8	Hampstead	6
Buckhurst Hill	9	Willoughby	2

DIVISION II.

Purley	6	Surbiton II.	3
Old Dunstonians	5	Wallington	3

DIVISION III.

Buckhurst Hill II.	9	Willoughby II.	1

WOMEN'S MATCH.

Middlesex	9	London University	2

HOCKEY.

TULSE HILL SCORE FREELY.

UNITED SERVICES QUITE OUTCLASSED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Two games of outstanding importance are to make the coming week noteworthy in the season's programme, and it remains only for the weather to keep fine in order that some high-class hockey may be seen. On Wednesday the first of the season's Southern Counties trials is due to be played on the Furness Houlder Prince Sports Club's ground at New Eltham, and with so much youthful talent engaged it will be interesting to see if there is any possibility of young players getting places which otherwise would be held in the South team by seasoned campaigners.

On Thursday Oxford University Occasionals and Cambridge University Wanderers will be opposed in their annual match on the Beckenham club's International ground. Of the twenty-two players who have been chosen for this match no fewer than twelve have gained International rank in English or Welsh teams.

With the exception of B. G. Lampard-Vachell, the Wanderers' right back, who created a record for Welsh hockey by appearing in over a score of International teams on behalf of the Principality, H. P. Hanham, the Occasionals' left half, and J. C. Masterman, Oxford's centre-forward, all the players have gained recognition in the University team, either as a "blue" or a "half blue" before the full honour was bestowed (at Cambridge in 1908 and Oxford in 1926).

With the University matches finished until next term, club sides came into their own so far as the London programme was concerned, and as several of the games were return fixtures, there was an added spice to the programme.

TULSE HILL, after an even first half in which they gained a lead of 3 goals to 2, overwhelmed HAMPSTEAD at Richmond and scored four second-half goals without reply to win by 7—2. J. C. Masterman, the International, hit each of Hampstead's goals, the replies coming from R. E. Staples (3), A. B. Pickering (2), J. C. Clayton, and C. J. Capes, the last-named also an International.

ROYAL ENGINEERS completed the discomfiture of OLD LOUGHTONIANS at High Beech. In the first half they scored through Roberts, the former Welsh player, Armitage and Cowley, the Old Boys netting goals through Trimby (W.) and Lloyd. With no second half scoring, the Sappers won by 3 goals to 2.

STAFF COLLEGE (Camberley) beat the UNITED SERVICES (Devonport) by 7 goals (Captains Redman 5, Campion and Simpson) to 1 at Camberley, after leading by 3—0 at half-time. Marsden, the Hampshire player, and Matthews (2) secured the 3 goals by which RICHMOND and KINGSTON HILL at Staines defeated STAINES, who, a goal down at half-time, failed to score.

SOUTHGATE completed the "double" against BECKENHAM, winning at Southgate by 5 goals to nil, the home side's inside trio of forwards, S. H. Saville, J. H. Wonnacott, and C. S. Petheram, doing the scoring. Wonnacott, who, alone of the three, has yet to gain International honours, claimed three of the points. At Beckenham earlier in the season Southgate had won by 3 goals to 2.

The Inter-Banks match at Lower Sydenham found NATIONAL PROVINCIAL and BARCLAYS sharing ten goals, after the former, at home, had led by 4—1 at the interval. Sharp (3) and Holman (2) scored for Barclays, Stallard (3) and Penn (2) claiming the goals for the home side, who netted four times in the first fifteen minutes. BANK OF ENGLAND, at home to SPENCER, lost by 4 goals (Woolley 2, Ogilvy, and Edgley) to 2 (Lee and Hamilton), while LLOYDS BANK had to scratch their game with ST. JAMES'S (Hatcham) owing to the ground being unfit, and WESTMINSTER BANK, at home to CIVIL SERVICE, contested a goalless draw.

LINCOLNSHIRE'S "A" team won against HUNTINGDONSHIRE at Peterborough by 7 goals to 3 after leading by 4—1 at half-time. Neal (3), Hardy, and Lloyd (3) for the winners, and Shelton (2) and Gates for the opposing side, were the scorers.

Two "hat tricks" were registered at Blackheath, where the team of that name shared 6 goals with PURLEY, Robinson scoring all three goals for BLACKHEATH, who led by 2—0 at half-time, while Nelson did likewise for Purley.

HON. ARTILLERY CO., visiting EAST GRINSTEAD, won by 2 goals (Mortleman and Collins) to 1 (Streeter), all the scoring occurring in the first half, after which East Grinstead should have won had their forwards accepted all their opportunities.

TEDDINGTON, on their own ground, beat SURBITON by 3 goals to 1, after scoring once without reply in the first period, R. W. Tydd-Chapman, the Irish Internationalist (2) and Barton scoring for the winners, while Blackburn hit Surbiton's point.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

MEN'S MATCHES.

Lincolnshire A	7	Huntingdonshire	3
Southgate	5	Beckenham	0
Staff Col. (Camberley)	7	U.S. (Devonport)	1
Royal Engineers	3	Old Loughtonians	2
Tulse Hill	7	Hampstead	2
High Wycombe	6	Marlow	3
Metropolitan Police..	6	Brondesbury	0
N.P. Bank	5	Barclays Bank	5
Merton	4	Old Framlinghamians.	2
Spencer	4	Bank of England	2
Westminster Bank..	0	Civil Service	0
Polytechnic A.	5	Old Ealonians	1
West Middlesex	5	N.P.L.	3
Southern Railway	1	G.W.R.	0
Sterling	1	Westcliff II.	0
Civil Service II.	3	N.P. Bank II.	2
Polytechnic II.	6	Guildhall II.	2
Spencer III.	8	Bk. of England III.	2
Barclays Bank III..	5	N.P. Bank III.	0
Staines	0	Richmond	3
Owls (Camberley)	3	Middlesex Hospital..	3
Wallington	3	Old Charlton	2
King's College	5	R.A.F. (Uxbridge)...	2
Royal Observatory..	2	Enfield	6
Westminster Bnk. II.	5	Civil Service II.	4
Nottingham	2	Rugby	2
Lichfield	3	Hinckley	3
Yorkshire	3	Cheshire	4
Beeston	3	Ericsson Ath.	3
Mundella O.B.	2	Boots Ath.	1
Notts Gregory	1	Retford	1
Bakewell	3	Whittington	2
Eastwood	1	Players Ath.	5
S. Nottingham	3	Mansfield	3
R.A.F. (Cranwell)	3	Lewison	1
Loughborough Coll..	6	Loughborough	2
East Grinstead	1	H.A.C.	2
Exiles	0	Virginians	3
Maidenhead	1	Goodmayes	0
R.N.C. (Greenwich)..	4	St. Bart's Hospital..	2
Old Cranleighans	4	Reigate	3
Reigate II	11	Old Cranleighans	3
Barnes	3	Maidenhead	1
Croydon M.O.	7	Hawks II.	2
Hawks	4	St. Thomas's Hos...	0
West Herts II.	1	Cunnyngham	0
Croydon M.O. II.	9	King's College II.	1
Hawks III.	8	Merton III.	4
S. Railway III.	1	G.W.R. III.	1
Polytechnic IV.	8	Cheam III.	2
Beckenham IV.	3	Southgate IV.	1
Beckenham VI.	4	Southgate VI.	4
R.A.F. (Kenley)	5	Coulsdon	2
Old Kingstonians	4	Old Felstedians	1
Teddington	3	Surbiton	1
West Herts	10	Welwyn Garden City..	2
Virginians	3	Exiles	0
Blackheath	3	Purley	3
Southgate Adelaide	2	Hornsey	2
Imperial College	11	Notts University	1
Lever House	3	Alleyn Old Boys	0
Southampton	5	Isle of Wight Casuals	1
Barnet	5	Sawbridgeworth	0
Brentham	1	Kilburn Grammar School O.B.	0
Enfield	6	Royal Observatory	2
Metrogas	2	Erith Technical Coll.	0
Cheshunt	5	East Herts	4
Old Southendians	4	London Hospital	0
Barnet II.	12	Bocspa II.	0
R. Engin'rs (Thames Training Batt.)	7	Gravesend	5
Star A.C.	2	Latchmere	1
Old Christchurchians.	2	Polytechnic III.	1
Tonbridge II.	3	Gravesend II.	1
Dulwich II.	4	Wimbledon II.	2
Harrow III.	4	Birkbeck Col. III.	1
Birkbeck Col. II.	2	Dollis Hill	0
Guildhall	2	Polytechnic	2
West Middlesex	5	N.P.L.	3
Cheam	9	Barnes	2
London Scottish	8	Purley Ex. 1st VI.	2
Polytechnic Ex. B	4	City of Lon. Coll.	1
Luton	4	H.A.C. II.	0
Spencer II.	7	Bank of England II.	0
Cheam II.	8	Old Loughtonians II.	2
N.P.L. II.	5	West Middlesex II.	2
N.P.L. III	4	Phillips S.C.	2
London Scottish II.	4	Wallington III.	3
Elders and Fyffes	9	N.P.L. IV.	0
Spencer IV.	7	Bank of England IV.	2
Birkbeck College	2	Croydon M.O. IV.	2
Guildhall III.	3	Purley Petra II	0

WOMEN'S MATCHES.

Battersea Poly.	4	King's College	1
Surrey	6	Middlesex	4
Hawks	8	Vickers	0
Sevenoaks	3	Tunbridge Wells (Nevill)	2
Sevenoaks II.	8	Tunbridge Wells (Nevill) II.	1
Durham	3	Northumberland	1
Alleyn Old Boys (Girls Section)	6	Catford	2
Rouge et Noire	2	Celanese	1
Chartered Bank of India	7	Midland Bank II.	0
Dorset	2	Wiltshire	0
Hertfordshire	2	Bedfordshire	2
Cheshire	2	Yorkshire	0
Malden II.	3	Laichmere	0

SQUASH RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

CAPTAIN CAZALET AND GANDAR DOWER

QUALIFY FOR THE FINAL.

By HUBERT WINTERBOTHAM.

According to the prediction of most of the experts, the holder, Captain V. A. Cazalet and K. C. Gandar Dower, the Cambridge University captain, qualified for the final of the Amateur Squash Rackets Championship at the Bath Club yesterday.

Captain Cazalet defeated the Egyptian player, F. D. Amr Bey, by 6—9, 9—4, 7—9, 9—1, 9—0, and Gandar Dower disposed of G. D'O. Sheppard by 9—0, 9—3, 9—0.

The first match, between Gandar Dower and Sheppard, was disappointing, in the sense that there was never a shadow of a doubt about the outcome from the very start. On the other hand, it was intensely interesting in that it showed us the remarkable qualities of Gandar Dower as a "squash" player.

Possibly Sheppard cannot be regarded as absolutely in the first class, but he is a great little fighter, and in the championship, at the Bath Club, he is always a dangerous opponent. He is fairly fast, has plenty of return, and is very fit.

Yesterday, against Gandar Dower, however, he was never even allowed in the picture. Gandar Dower is not a particularly impressive player to watch, and one sometimes wonders how, exactly, it is that he achieves his effects. His style is ugly, but there is no gainsaying his effectiveness. He does not look very fast, but the fact remains that he covers the court in the most amazing manner, and, in addition to being able to get almost everything back, he has quite a repertory of strokes. The "drop" shot in particular, he plays not only wisely but well.

The first game was a remarkable one. Sheppard seemed quite unable even to sight the ball. Gandar Dower quickly went to 8—0, six of them directly by service. Sheppard improved a little, but, after five blanks, Gandar Dower won the game in just five minutes.

Sheppard played quite well in the second game, but Gandar Dower was in irresistible form. He beat Sheppard on several occasions with a good cross-court drive, and was soon at 8—2. He made his first real mistake here by hitting down a service, but got in again and went out. He played magnificent "squash" in the third game, and went right out in one hand, thus making a run of 10. Altogether it was a great performance, and invests his final against Captain Cazalet with still greater interest.

Amr Bey is recognised as one of the fastest and most stylish players in the game. He is a very earnest student of the game, and has been putting in a lot of practice lately with the leading professionals. There is no more seasoned player than

Rugby Football.

DASHING PLAY UNDER POOR HANDLING CONDITIONS.

LEICESTER'S COUP—'QUINS AND WELSH SUPREME.

GUY'S AND RICHMOND HELD AT HOME

Handling was at a discount yesterday in the majority of the games between the leading club sides, and as a consequence scoring, generally speaking, was of modest proportions. As an example of this, seven points only were scored at the Rectory Field, and as Leicester got four of these by virtue of a dropped goal on time, they pulled the game out of the fire. Guy's match with Aberavon ended pointless, while Bath and Richmond scored 8 points each.

The Harlequins revelled in the mud and won despite the way they frittered away chances against the Old Merchant Taylors; but by contrast the London Welsh made Moseley pay the full penalty for every organised move in the mudlark at Herne Hill. Edgware brought off a surprise at Devonport, and Rosslyn Park at Portsmouth, but Bart's went down at Northampton, and the Old Blues failed against the dashing Torquay side. The Scottish were value for their win over the Old Millhillians.

Both the University sides were on tour, but whereas Oxford overwhelmed the North of Ireland, Cambridge finished all square with the Watsonians.

County games were freely played in the North and the West, and some important results ensued. Both Lancashire and Cheshire won away from home, the former at Newcastle and the latter at Hartlepools. Gloucestershire overran Cornwall and so entered the semi-final. Yorkshire's win against Cumberland was also significant.

Notable Welsh games saw Llanelly master Newport, Neath succeed at Bridgend, and Cardiff canter home against Pontypool.

LEICESTER SCRAMBLE HOME.

DROPPED GOAL BEATS BLACKHEATH.

By D. R. GENT.

Blackheath 3 pts., Leicester 4.

We were just getting reconciled to a pointless draw in this match at the Rectory Field yesterday when things livened up, and in the last five minutes each side scored. First Blackheath got a try, one of the oddest scores I have seen for a long time, but, in a way, quite in keeping with the bad play that had gone before.

There was a Blackheath attack, and it hung about near the Leicester line for some seconds. Then, when we saw that nothing was likely to happen in the way of getting a try, C. C. Bishop tried a drop at goal. It was really a very bad shot indeed, the ball hardly rising at all, and going almost parallel to the goal-line. But it found H. C. Douty, the Blackheath wing, standing wide on the right, and, I should think, never dreaming of getting the ball, when suddenly it came along, and all Douty had to do was to walk up to it and sit down with it!

Almost at once, Leicester went down the field, put in quite a good loose rush, and then let the ball get to the backs. It reached J. G. Llewellyn, who, probably realising that his side would not cross the line, so often had they failed, looked at the posts and dropped a very good goal indeed. And so the match ended—the visitors winning by a dropped goal to a try.

But it really was a dull affair—the dullest and most uninteresting match I have seen this year, I think. I do not know why this should have been. The weather was good, the ground was a little treacherous, it's true, but not enough to make any difference, and there were seven Internationals playing—Bishop, A. L. Novis, W. E. Tucker, and B. H. Black for Blackheath, and F. D. Greenlees, R. A. Buckingham, and F. D. Prentice for Leicester. Perhaps the greater blame is to be attached to Leicester, for their forwards gave them the ball four scrums out of every five. Never, though, or hardly ever, did the backs look like doing anything with it, even though, at times, Greenlees made good openings for them. Slow, mechanical passing was the order, and either the man was tackled at once or the movement was just "guided" into touch.

The Best "Three."

Llewellyn was the best three-quarter, and did really try hard, and with some success, which could hardly be said even of the generally very reliable Buckingham. C. Manson, the full-back, was not bad, and of a very good pack that had a capital hooker in D. J. Norman, I liked S. H. Saunders very much (he did quite well in a Trial last year) and Prentice.

I was anxious to see Novis, for I have always liked his play. He had not many chances in this match, but he did enough to make me of the opinion that he ought still to be seriously considered for the forthcoming Trials this season. Both the young wings, Douty and T. Preston, used their half-chances in promising style, whilst W. E. Kendall, at scrum-half, was perhaps the most effective outside on the Blackheath side, even if he did try to do too much.

SERVICES AGAIN BEATEN.

ROSSLYN PARK'S ADAPTABILITY

United Services (Portsmouth) 3 pts., Rosslyn Park 12.

Rosslyn Park played a strong game against the Unite Services at Portsmouth. Both teams had difficulty in handling the greasy ball, but Rosslyn Park took an early lead with a penalty goal by Hunt, while later Hunter got an unconverted try.

The Services played without Sanders in the second half, and Rosslyn Park forwards had more of the game. Lee reduced the Services' arrears with a try, but Lewis and Baker put on tries for the Park.

The United Services form was by no means so poor as the result suggests. They were seriously affected by injuries to players, and R. T. Sandars, one of their best forwards, was discovered at the interval to have fractured a rib. Before this he had played for ten minutes without complaint, and did not realise the seriousness of the injury until examined by a doctor.

Ground conditions favoured Rosslyn Park, whose forwards were more at home with the muddy ball at their feet. The Services' outsides often handled smartly and proved the cleverer lot, but the conditions were against them, and when they suffered from restricted opportunities in the second half, their chances of success faded out. R. G. Forbes-Bassett, the Hampshire forward, accomplished a great deal as a winger, but he was frequently fortunate in escaping the attention of the referee, Flight-Lieut. J. I. T. Jones, when offside round the base of the scrum. Another prominent Park forward was F. S. Kendall, who was often to be seen in the van. R. L. Baker was in rare form at fly-half, and frequently gave his three-quarters good chances, but the ark backs were generally too stereotyped in their methods to succeed against a vigilant defence.

The Services players, who had helped Hampshire in their great victory over Kent, failed to wholly reproduce their County form, although T. S. Lee, the captain, G. M. Sladen, and G. B. Slater were always triers. G. R. A. Elsmie, R.A.F. scrum-half, who returned to the Services' side after a long spell of inactivity owing to injury, accomplished much that was useful, and the Services team were stronger for his presence at full-back. C. G. Gosling had more to do than his vis-a-vis, E. W. F. de v. Hunt, and defended his line in brilliant fashion. The Services did not deserve to be beaten by so large a margin on the run of the play.

NORTHAMPTON'S FINE WIN.

Northampton 7 pts., St. Bart.'s Hosp. 6.

Northampton had a fine home game with St. Batholomew's Hospital on a heavy ground, in fine weather, before two thousand spectators. Play was fast and open, and soon good combination sent Forge in early for Northampton, and Kelley scored in a forward rush. The Hospital delivered several strong attacks, and just before the interval Powell got over, wide out.

During the second period brilliant back play brought Northampton a try through Bailey. Then Harvey charged down a kick and scored wide out. Longland and later Harris added further tries for Northampton, Harris converting one.

SUTTON MEET WITH REVERSE.

Old Emanuel 8 pts., Sutton 5.

Old Emanuel beat Sutton at New Malden after a close game under heavy conditions by one goal and one try to one goal. From a breakaway Sutton scored a try which was converted. Shortly after Head broke through and punting over the full-back, let Farmer in for a good try, which Bevis converted. The rest of the play in the first half was confined to midfield. After the interval the home side attacked continually, and eventually scored wide out through Farmer, Bevis failing with the goal-kick, the ball hitting the cross-bar. Old Emanuel attacked strongly after this, but the visitors' defence held out.

BATH FINISH WELL.

SPIRITED TACKLING AGAINST RICHMOND.

Richmond 8 pts., Bath 8.

Richmond shared 16 points with Bath in this game at Richmond.

The home side's forwards were superior in the loose, and were always attacking. After twenty minutes MacLean got over for a good try, Ryan converting. Later Chapman ran through for another try for Richmond, but Ryan's kick for goal failed.

Bath improved in their forward play after changing ends, and, pressing for ten minutes, Haydon scored an unconverted try for them, while Powell sent Seal across for Weeks to convert, and so make the scores equal. Bath finished strongly, but could not score again.

Without J. F. M. Spence, their captain, N. W. Matthews, and R. E. Gerrard, who were claimed by Somerset for their match against Devon, Bath were probably content to have drawn their game, more particularly as the play in the first half went heavily against them. They were generally outscrummaged during that period, and the strong Richmond rushes took a good deal of holding. In the second half, however, they gave a much improved display, and were always a forceful side.

It was not a clever game, perhaps, but it was played throughout with much keenness, and it was always good to watch. The Richmond scrummagers, notably F. S. Legg, R. G. S. Hobbs, and A. D. Allen got through much good work, and R. Burgess, their fly-half, played hard and well. Their three-quarter movements lacked snap, and very little of their passing took them far. C. T. M. Green was the more effective of their centres, and several times cut through smartly, while W. A. H. Chapman always ran straight and with fine resolution. His try, after D. L. McLean had opened the scoring, was the reward of a spectacular swerving burst for the line, after his halves had placed him in possession.

Bath were never in an attacking position before the interval, but, whatever their faults, their tackling and marking left nothing to be desired, while H. Slate, at full-back, saved them many times by his judicious touch finding and plucky going down to the Richmond rushes.

Afterwards, when they had more of the ball, the Bath outsides were clearly the more dangerous, and the side finished well. F. Rhymes got the ball away smartly on the whole, and L. St. V. Powell, who was deputising at fly-half for E. T. Benson, the old Oxford Blue, who has broken a finger, was very much in evidence. He often lost touch with his centres by relying too much on his own endeavours to get through, but later, in addition to his own good work, he made many nice openings for his three-quarters, of whom W. E. Hancock and A. Merrett, the wings, did well without succeeding in getting through. E. C. Haydon's try was the result of smart following up, while the chief credit for T. H. Seal's try belonged to Powell, and a good kick by S. Weeks left the honours even, though in the concluding ten minutes Bath were more than once very near snatching a win.

GUY'S AND ABERAVON FAIL TO SCORE.

CHANCES LOST IN THE MUD.

Guy's Hospital 0 pts., Aberavon 0.

Guy's Hospital had a dour game with Aberavon at Lewisham. The conditions were poor, the weather being gloomy, and the ground, following rain during the night, deplorably muddy in parts. Guy's were without Fechardt Morgan and Windsor-Lewis, and Aberavon lacked James, their regular full-back, and R. Nicholas, three-quarter.

Under such extremely adverse conditions, handling was almost impossible, and the players experienced the greatest difficulty in keeping a footing. Aberavon had rather the bigger share of some keen but unavoidably wild football, but Guy's forwards dribbled well at times. There was no score in the first half.

Aberavon had been repeatedly penalised in the opening half chiefly for off-side by Harris, and on resuming they were again often pulled up. Still, they had much the bigger share of the game for fifteen minutes, and once must have scored but for a forward pass almost on the line through F. Nicholas. Guy's missed one great chance after getting right down, but the football, of course, was always scrambling, conditions preventing any movement being developed. The players, however, worked with splendid energy.

HARD FIGHT FOR SCOTTISH.

Old Millhillians 3 pts., London Scottish 6.

The meeting of the Old Millhillians and London Scottish on the former's ground at Headstone Lane was productive of a keenly contested game. The visiting team established a lead in the first half of three points to nil. The Scottish did best on the soft turf, and both Adams and Aitchison nearly scored. Then Simson kicked an easy penalty goal. The forwards continued to play a good game, and McClellan just missed scoring shortly before the interval.

After the resumption, the Scottish attacked again, and Simson kicked another penalty goal. Adams almost crossed the Millhillians' line from a good pass by Cross. Shortly afterwards Hulme obtained a brilliant unconverted try for the Old Boys, who held the upper hand for the rest of the game.

TORQUAY'S KEEN TACKLING.

Torquay Athletic 9 pts., Old Blues 3.

In their match at Torquay against Torquay Athletic the Old Blues soon found they were up against sturdy opponents. Both sides gave a fine open exhibition, the Old Blues passing extremely well, the forwards sharing in the movements, but Torquay's tackling was the more certain. Torquay's disorganised back division, however, proved very clever, scoring three unconverted tries by Foot, Marshall, and Scourfield. The Old Blues replied with a try by Jennings, the place-kick again failing. Thus at half-time Torquay were leading by nine points to three.

The second half lacked interest, neither side giving the other much chance to open out play. The Torquay scrum-half was injured and unable to send his line away, while the Old Blues could not make any headway against the keen Torquay tackling. There was no scoring in the second half.

SOUTHEND HANDLE WELL.

Southend 24 pts., Birkbeck College 0.

Southend defeated Birkbeck College at Priory Park by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 0. In the first half play was rather dull, and the only score was a try by Goodman after he had cut through nicely. Following the interval, Southend improved and soon went further ahead, Seel going over under the posts for Barnes to convert. The home forwards continually gained possession in the set scrums, and their outsides, handling well, put on further tries through Seel, Churchill, Dawes and Goodman, the first being improved by Mellulish. Towards the end Campbell dribbled over following a good forward rush, and Clarke completed the scoring by converting with a magnificent kick from the touch line. Birkbeck, in spite of the score, defended stubbornly, and Sanderson's kicking was sound throughout.

COUNTY GAMES.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE WIN.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN SEMI-FINAL.

Cornwall 5 pts., Gloucestershire 17.

The opening exchanges of the first half of the County Championship match between Cornwall and Gloucestershire, at Camborne, were even. The 5,000 spectators saw Burland throw away a certain try by holding on too long. Boughton dropped a beautiful goal from thirty yards' range. Afterwards Wood made a good effort, and, beating Boughton, scored, Jennings adding the extra points. The Cornish forwards played magnificently in the loose. In the last ten minutes of the first half Dowling regained the lead for Gloucestershire with a good try which Boughton improved.

Gloucestershire outplayed Cornwall in the second half, and but for Burland, who held on too long, would have considerably added to their score. Boughton kicked a penalty goal, and also converted a try by Burland. The Cornish players were seldom dangerous and only gained ground by kicking. Gloucestershire thus entered the semi-final.

CHESHIRE'S GREAT RECOVERY.

Durham 11 pts., Cheshire 16.

An important game in the Northern section of the county championship was played at Hartlepools, when Durham met Cheshire under delightful conditions.

Durham started strongly with the wind, and McNall scored a try cleverly for C. Aarvold to convert. Cheshire retaliated through Marshall, who evaded Harrison smartly and scored a try, Richardson failing. Durham attacked again, McNall crossing from C. Aarvold's opening, but Aarvold failed with the kick.

In the second half Cheshire played vastly superior football, and from Greene's effort Marshall scored. The same player scored again when Harrison kicked badly right into his hands, but Richardson missed both goals. C. D. Aarvold and Richardson each missed penalties. Durham attacked desperately, but Marshall scored his fourth try before Corner added one for Durham, Olsen failing. Richardson finally dropped a goal.

LANCASHIRE WIN AGAIN.

Northumberland 6 pts., Lancashire 13.

Lancashire started well in their game with Northumberland at Newcastle, for, after fifteen minutes of even play, Butler scored a try. Ogden converting. Lancashire continued to press, Stringman scoring a try in the corner of the goal. The kick failed. Northumberland improved, and attacked hard, Taylor made good ground and sent Simpson over with a try near the interval.

On resuming, Butler crossed in the first minute for Lancashire, and Ogden converted. Northumberland now took the upper hand, and kept up continual pressure, but lacked finish. Catcheside landed a penalty goal, and Simpson made a fine individual effort, which Stewart stopped on the line.

YORKSHIRE'S GREAT EFFORT.

Cumberland 8 pts., Yorkshire 23.

Wretched conditions prevailed for the meeting at Kendall of Cumberland and Yorkshire, and the attendance only reached 2,000. Although the ground was in a sodden state, Yorkshire adapted themselves to the ground better than their rivals, and in the first half established a strong lead of 15 points to 3. Yorkshire turned out as selected, but Cumberland made a late change, E. Burnett being absent, his place being taken at scrum-half by T. A. Brown. Harley opened the scoring for Cumberland, Martindale failing to convert, but Simpson (2) and Wilkinson then scored tries for Yorkshire, Bedford converting all three.

Immediately on the resumption, Cumberland attacked and the ball went from Brown to Cavaghan, who transferred to Boustead and to Johnson, who went over for a fine try, which H. Cavaghan converted. Cumberland continued to play sterling football, and Valentine turned defence into attack with a great dribble, immediately afterwards finding touch in the corner. Gradually Yorkshire settled down, and all the backs handled well. Cavaghan kicked ahead, but Bedford fielded magnificently. After five minutes' defending, Lawson found touch over the half-way line with a short dribble. The attack was sustained by Yorkshire, and following several narrow escapes, the Cumberland line fell again when Simpson ran down the left and passed inside to Boyce, who scored easily. Bedford failed. When Simpson cross-kicked, Wilkinson scored. Bedford converting.

SOMERSET'S WEAKNESS.

Devon 14 pts., Somerset 0.

The visit of Somerset to Exeter in opposition to Devon attracted six thousand spectators. The ground was heavy, but Devon started pressing immediately, and made valiant attempts to score. Somerset could do nothing with the greasy ball, but made some good dribbling rushes. Richards, after several attempts, broke away to score for Devon, but Stanbury failed with the goal kick. Play continued strongly in midfield, and half-time came with Devon three points to the good.

Devon continued on the aggressive, and Beer scored, but Parks failed to convert. Almost immediately afterwards Townend also ran over, Richards converting. The Somerset forwards weakened, but Bruford, the back, played well. Somerset later rallied, but again lost ground, and just before the whistle Wilson scored for Devon, the kick failing.

OLD PAULINES' CLEVER BACKS.

Old Paulines 14 pts., Royal Military College 0.

The greater cleverness of their backs carried Old Paulines to victory over the R.M.C. at Thames Ditton by a goal and three tries to nothing.

Without their regular hooker, the Old Boys failed to get possession to any great extent in the scrummages. Their halves, however, were quick to take their opportunities, and their backs generally showed more pace and greater thrust. This superiority became marked as the game progressed, and in the second half the Paulines were nearly always in their opponents' "25."

Low, Baily, and Jaukel went over with tries in the opening half, and after the interval Salmons made a fine opening, from which Wilson added a fourth try. This was converted by Jankel.

OLD HABERDASHERS DRAW.

Guildford 11 pts., Old Haberdashers 11.

A draw was a fair result to a rather scrappy game in which the Old Haberdashers provided the opposition at Guildford. The Old Boys got the ball from most of the scrummages, but failed to turn this advantage to account. Their outsides passed mechanically, and were unable to break through the sound defence that Guildford put up.

The only score in the first half came from Thomas for Guildford, who swerved past the full-back to score wide out. The kick failed. The Old Boys drew level with a penalty goal, but Thomas cut through beautifully to give Guildford the lead again. A penalty goal put the Old Boys level, and a try by Birch, who punted over the full-back, gave them the lead. Peatfield scored for Guildford, and Rothwell converted. Bailey kicked all three goals for the Old Boys.

UPPER CLAPTON DRAW.

St. Mary's Hospital 10 pts., Upper Clapton 10.

Upper Clapton visited North Wembley and drew with St. Mary's Hospital after a fierce game, each side scoring 2 goals. The ground was a sea of mud, and the game was necessarily confined to the forwards. Upper Clapton were definitely superior, and, except for ten minutes in the second half, had the measure of the Hospital in the loose. The game was evenly contested for fifteen minutes, but then Upper Clapton got the upper hand, and, after a good loose rush, Turck gathered five yards from the line and scored between the posts, Roberts converting. The Hospital then put in some good work, but half-time arrived with no further score. On the resumption the visitors pressed and were at last rewarded, West scoring after some clever short passing amongst the forwards, Roberts again adding the major points. St. Mary's then took command of the game, and in ten minutes scored twice through Bevan and Jones, both tries being converted by Lloyd Owen. The visitors again attacked, and were unlucky not to score just as the whistle blew for no-side.

EDGWARE WIN AT DEVONPORT.

Devonport Services 9 pts., Edgware 11.

Devonport Services lost to Edgware at Devonport before 1,500 spectators. Despite the heavy nature of the ground, both sides played clever and fast football. Edgware marked very keenly, but their attacks were fully held. Walsham and Webb scored unconverted tries for the Services and Scully replied for Edgware.

Play was contested at a fast pace on resuming, but the forwards dominated the game for considerable periods. Brown scored an unconverted try for the Services, and Oliver and Eustace replied for Edgware, Eustace converting the former effort. The Services did not deserve to lose.

PRODIGAL 'QUINS.

CHANCES FRITTERED AWAY.

TAYLORS ESCAPE LIGHTLY.

Old Merchant Taylors 6 pts., Harlequins 14.

The Old Merchant Taylors played very well against their more powerful opponents when they received a visit from the Harlequins at Teddington.

The Taylors started strongly, and against the run of the play the Harlequins scored first. Hodge ran strongly and gave to Reeve, who scored between the posts. Hubbard converted. The Old Boys retaliated with a try by Heck, which Wilkins could not improve. Tebbutt kicked a penalty goal for the Old Boys, but a moment later a beautiful passing movement sent in Price between the posts, and Hubbard added the points to give the Quins a good lead.

A period of midfield play followed the interval before an excellent passing movement on the part of the Harlequins' three-quarters allowed Hodge to give to Price, who calmly dropped a goal. The Harlequins were now having more of the game, but their mistakes were more numerous than their successes.

It was not Rugby football at its best, the play on the whole being of a scrambling nature, with the threes on both sides conspicuous for their mistakes rather than their successes. The O.M.T.'s forwards, however, were great in the tight scrummages. They hooked the ball with almost monotonous regularity, and W. D. Heck, who came in for J. Dothie at scrum half, threw beautiful passes to his brother "H. D." This substantial advantage was largely nullified by the Harlequin captain, H. L. Price, who played his wing forward game to perfection, although he was fortunate to escape the vigilance of the referee on many occasions.

OLD ALLEYNIANS LOSE.

BEDFORD PLAY WITH SKILL.

Old Alleynians 3 pts., Bedford 8.

The Old Alleynians were beaten on their own ground at Dulwich by Bedford by a goal and a try to a try, and must be accounted somewhat fortunate in getting off so lightly.

With the ground heavy and holding where it was not swampy, an almost wholly forward game was to be expected. Bedford settled down at once, and, showing marked skill and control, they scored within a few minutes of the kick-off. F. Holmes was the successful forward. No goal was kicked, but Bedford at once resumed command, and, greatly daring, their "threes" got in several bouts of passing, one of which ended in T. E. K. Williams scoring behind the posts, an easy kick for J. G. Cook to convert. Play was fast among the forwards, and the ball was dribbled from end to end with a speed that was exceptional in the circumstances. Time and again the Bedford outsides stormed the Old Alleynians' goal.

So keen was the game that each line was crossed three or four times, but the ball was either lost or the referee interposed. Towards the end, while Bedford were obviously longing for the final whistle, the Old Alleynians took charge. Just before the end Andrese slipped round the scrum and over the line. Sparks's kick failed.

MOSELEY OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT.

BIG WIN FOR THE WELSH IN THE MUD.

London Welsh 16 pts., Moseley 0.

London Welsh and Moseley were handicapped by the deplorable conditions at Herne Hill, for water was lying on the surface in various parts. Less than three hundred people saw the home side take the lead four minutes from the start when Jones-Davies, A. H. Jones, and W. T. Lewis joined in a fine open movement, the last named scoring a try. Powell hit the post in an attempt to convert. The Welsh made commendable efforts to keep the game open, but handling was a difficult matter.

The Welsh held a very big advantage at half-back, W. C. Powell and Jones-Davies combining well, and the three-quarters adapted themselves to the conditions better than the opposition.

Four minutes from the resumption F. L. Jones sent in Ray Thomas for a try, and the same player ran well for a further try eleven minutes later, Powell converting one with a splendid kick. Towards the end the players could scarcely move in the mud, but Powell scored a try, Jones-Davies converting.

IRISH SHOW GREAT FORM.

Old Leysians 0 pts., London Irish 17.

In a delightful open match at Wandsworth London Irish beat Old Leysians by two placed goals, one dropped goal, and one try to nothing. The scrummaging on both sides was excellent, and both teams had an equal share of the ball. The passing in the first half was rather wild, but improved after change of ends.

In the first period—except for two breakaways by Old Leysians—London Irish did all the attacking, but the excellent defence of Old Leysians prevailed for the first thirty minutes, then a great forward rush enabled Anderson to touch down. Collis converting. Just before half time P. Coote dropped a beautiful goal for London Irish.

With a lead of nine points London Irish were hard pressed for the first fifteen minutes of the second half, and it was only the magnificent defence of the full back (Ivers) that prevented the Old Leysians scoring.

After this London Irish took command of the game, and their back division made several fine movements which carried them from one end of the field to the other. Ten minutes before "no side" F. W. King cut through and touched down, the place kick failing. Immediately afterwards Morgan got a fine try which Collis converted.

BANK BEATEN.

Old Cranleighans 8 pts., Bank of England 3.

At Thames Ditton, the Old Cranleighans defeated Bank of England by one goal and one try to one try. Neither side was at full strength, and this may have contributed to the scrappiness of the play. The Bank were unlucky to lose, as their forwards generally dominated the game. Osborne, Smith, and Finnis were particularly noticeable. The O.C.s provided some promising movements by their outsides, but devastating tackling destroyed their effectiveness on most occasions. Both full-backs, H. J. Hall and H. A. Richardson, were extremely sound throughout. After twenty-five minutes the O.C.s scored the only try obtained before the interval. A great run by H. Lambert was stopped five yards from the line, and the forwards heeling well, the ball went across to Collinwood, who scored. Soon after the restart Finnis scored a spectacular try for the Bank, and with the score all square both sides went all out. The Bank were having the best of the game, and a good effort by Hann put them ahead. In the last few minutes the O.C.s played up with great spirit, and H. Lambert went in, for Jacob to convert. A good attempt by the Bank to kick a penalty goal failed.

HOSPITAL'S HARD-EARNED VICTORY.

London Hospital 5 pts., Woodford 3.

London Hospital beat Woodford at Hale End by one goal to one try. The ground was against open play; nevertheless both sides made attempts to give their respective backs chances. In the first half London pressed, but difficulty was experienced in getting workable passes from the base of the scrum. Later the London backs got going, and Stead scored from a breakaway by Thompson, who had come up from full-back. Reidy converted. Early in the second half Woodford attacked through their centres, especially Freeborough, who made efforts to break through, and Reidy, leader of the Hospital pack, was injured, having to retire. After this the game settled down to forward rushes from both sides, with the honours equal until Freeborough (Woodford) finally scored a try which was not converted. In the closing stages Kendrew made a breakaway from the loose, but was pulled down short of the line, and the game ended in mud and failing light with no further score.

HORSHAM RECORD BREAKING.

Guildford 3 pts., Horsham 23.

In the match at Guildford, between the local club and Horsham, the first twenty minutes was level, after which Horsham took the lead by Lintott, whose try was converted by Mayne. Soon Osborne followed up a forward kick and scored under the posts, Mayne again converting. In the second half Mayne worried himself over the line, and converted, and next Burnett cut in finely between the posts, following Archbold's run, and Mayne kicked a goal. Guildford then scored a try, but Lintott added another for the visitors, who scored an easy victory.

CANTABS' FINE RALLY.

THRILLING FINISH.

WATSONIAN SCORE EQUALISED

Watsonians 11 pts., Cambridge Univ. 11.

Three thousand spectators watched the opening of the game between the Watsonians and Cambridge University, which was played at Myreside, Edinburgh. The Cantabs made two team changes. J. H. Phillips was substituted for Agnes, and A. C. Lufty for Marr. There were thus twelve Blues on the Cambridge side. Opening stages favoured the Watsonians, and their promising movements had a definite result when, after Rendall had landed play on the visitors' lines, Henshaw secured possession and obtained an easy try, which Rendall had no difficulty in converting, thus giving the Watsonians an early five points lead. The subsequent play, however, went very much in favour of the Cantabs. Their forwards controlled the scrums, and with the backs getting plenty of the ball, some delightful movements were seen. At this stage the students always looked to be on the point of scoring.

The game again swung round in the Watsonian's favour, when Collison (Cambridge) was injured and had to retire. Cambridge, however, still showed the better handling, and towards half-time Tallent scored at the corner, the place-kick failing. Thus at the interval the Watsonians led by 5 points to 3.

Cambridge played throughout the second half at a great disadvantage through the absence of Collins, who was injured early in the game. The Watsonians on that account were distinctly on top and it was in keeping with the way the match was progressing when Thomas scored an unconverted try, and later Henshaw broke clear for a runaway score, only to see the goal-kick fail. The Watsonians seemed to have the game well won, but did not bargain for the stirring finish which the Cantabs put in. Williams landed a penalty goal for the visitors, and shortly afterwards Johnston scored a try, which Williams converted, thus enabling the Cantabs to draw level.

OXFORD WIN EASILY.

MORE FINE PLACE-KICKING BY HENLEY.

North of Ireland 5 pts., Oxford University 22.

Oxford University made their first appearance, following their exciting game against Cambridge, at Belfast yesterday when they met the North of Ireland team. The crowd witnessed a well-fought game. In the early stages the North of Ireland backs proved superior to those of Oxford, and Blair got over between the posts for Atkinson to convert. The Irish continued to have the better of the game during the greater part of the first half, and only the fine play of the Oxford backs prevented a further score.

In the second half Oxford played up to form and gave the Irish defence a warm time. Howard scored an unconverted try, which was followed by another try from Swaine that Henley converted. Then Reid "dummied through" and again Henley goalled. A smart run by Roberts led to a try by Jenkins. Henley added the extra points. A dropped goal by Roberts brought the total to 22 points, and Oxford were good value for their victory.

BRIGHTON SUCCEED.

SCRAPPY GAME WITH MIDLAND BANK.

Brighton 11 pts., Midland Bank 6.

Brighton, making strong claim to recognition as a first-class side, played Midland Bank at the Hove Stadium, the best Rugby ground in the South outside London. Both teams were below strength. The result was Brighton one goal two tries, 11 points; Midland Bank, two tries, 6 points.

The visitors won the toss, and Brighton kicked off against a strong wind. The visitors attacked, and were awarded a penalty for off-side, but the shot at goal failed. The Bank, however, scored first after penning Brighton to their twenty-five; Cahill got the try, but no goal accrued. This was eight minutes from the start.

The visitors were getting plenty of the ball, and their outsides were very thrustful. Brighton advanced on the left, Wilcock being stopped near the corner. North, the full back, was very safe, and kicked to touch with judgment. The Bank forwards put in a fine dribble down the centre, which ended in A. Myres scoring another unconverted try nineteen minutes from the start. Brighton, who had been playing below form, now attacked strongly, and all but scored, the passing of outsides being erratic. Hall, fly-half, was, however, safe. The sound Bank defence thwarted the attacks and play went to the visitors' twenty-five, where twice scrums took place. Wilcock was next held up on the line. A brilliant bout of passing by the Brighton threes saw C. H. Baxter receive and put over the line, and race up to beat North for an unconverted try near the corner. At half-time the Midland Bank were leading by six points to three.

The second half opened with a touch-finding duel, which ended in midfield. Brighton gradually worked into the visitors' territory, but a good defence kept them from scoring. Lawrence, Brighton's scrum half, was closely shadowed by the visitors' wingers, who did much good spoiling work. He, however, got the ball well away. Hall taking his passes in fine style, and once, cutting through grandly, gave a reverse pass for J. Plunkett to score near the posts, Turner converting. Very even exchanges followed until further combined runs by Brighton ended in Baxter scoring at the corner for an unconverted try. W. C. Yetton was injured, but continued pluckily.

OLD BOYS SCORE READILY.

Old Rutlishians 16 pts., Leytonstone 6.

Old Rutlishians beat Leytonstone at Merton by 16 points to 6. The Rutlishians pressed until Bishop relieved and Leytonstone rushed the ball clear. Stock was prominent before Carroll cut through for Selby to score. Leytonstone pressed, but Eames relieved and Clarke kicked clear. E. V. S. Ericson then scored after a passing movement. Clarke cleared the next Leytonstone attack and Ericson put in a brilliant run to score a try, which he converted. Play was restricted to the Rutlishians' half, but strong running relieved and culminated in Ericson scoring again and converting. Following some midfield play a Leytonstone attack was held up by strong tackling. Baker had to go off, and then Trevitt ran well for Ericson to score his fourth try after an elusive run. Hill sent Leytonstone back again, and then Davy was prominent by taking play to the Rutlish territory, where play settled till the end, Leytonstone lying on the line till Hay scored on time.

A SNAP TRY WINS THE GAME.

Old Elthamians 8 pts., Old Dunstonians 11.

At Eltham the Old Dunstonians won by one goal and two tries to one goal and one try. In the first half Vander scored for the home side and Wood soon followed with a try for the visitors. In the second half Edwards, at full-back, scored a brilliant try for the winners after running from the half-way line. Waghorn converted. Eltham replied with another try by Vander, which Fisher converted. The Dunstonians went ahead again with a snap try by kicking off to the open side. For the winners Muir hooked splendidly and Richards and Morris were outstanding forwards. The losers' halves and three-quarters combined better than their opponents.

R.M.A. FALL TO H.A.C.

R.M.A. (Woolwich) 3 pts., H.A.C. 13.

H.A.C. visited the R.M.A. and beat a much depleted side by 13 points to 3. The ground was very heavy, and the ball difficult to hold, making it awkward for the outsides. Cooke, who did well on the left wing, opened the scoring for H.A.C., Shepherd converting. Following a smart three-quarter movement, Cole got over for the Academy, but the goal kick failed. In the second half, the H.A.C. forwards were much more lively, and play was mostly in the home half. Hoghton, who did many good things in the centre, scored the visitors' second try, Shepherd again converting. He was largely responsible for the third try, by clever footwork, Cooke actually scoring. Griffiths did well at stand-off half, but too many passes went astray, the wings getting few chances.

OLD WESTCLIFFIANS IN FORM.

Grays 0 pts, Old Westcliffians 16.

The Old Westcliffians had Grays beaten in all departments when at Orsett they won by 16 points to 0.

Many opportunities were lost by the visitors' faulty handling. The Old Westcliffians' forwards showed a welcome return to form, their hooking being particularly sound.

Tries were scored for Old Westcliffians by Delmar, Boosey, Rutherford, and Hill. L. G. S. Oliver converted two.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RUGBY.

Brighton College 3 pts., Old Brightonians 14.

The Old Brightonians beat Brighton College, at Brighton, by 14 points to 3. Baker and Finnis each scored twice, and Ronald converted once. The College's try was scored by Walker. It was a fast game and level until the last twenty minutes, when the Old Boys scored three times from good passing movements. The College forwards played well against a good pack, and their outsides defended well. The Old Boys' outsides combined well, and Foulds was prominent among the forwards.

Oundle School 13 pts., Blackheath A 30.

A strong Blackheath A team beat Oundle School by thirty points to thirteen on the School's ground. It was the School's last match before Christmas. The visitors' outsides were fast, and their forwards heavy, but the School played a sound game. For the Club, Henderson (three), Giles (two), and Bailey (three) scored tries, and Kemp kicked two goals, while Jewell and Fyfe scored for the School, Fyfe kicking a penalty goal and converting his own try.

K.C.S. 8 pts., K.C.S. Old Boys A 18.

King's College School put up a plucky fight at Wimbledon against the unbeaten A team of the Old Boys, but were defeated by 3 goals (one a penalty) and a try to a goal and a try. The Old Boys held an advantage in the tight scrums, but the keen tackling of the School prevented a heavier defeat. For the Old Boys tries were scored by J. L. Phipps, S. J. Rose, and L. H. Thomson and F. M. Olson kicked the goals. G. G. Owen converted one of the tries gained for the School by G. S. Taller and E. C. Clark.

Eastbourne College 11 pts., London Hospital A 3.

Eastbourne College beat London Hospital A at Eastbourne by 11 points to 3. At half-time the score was 3 all, Troll scoring for the Hospital and Evans for Eastbourne. In the second half the College gradually got the upper hand, Morley and Malcolm scoring tries, the latter converting one. The forwards were evenly matched, Malcolm playing splendidly for Eastbourne, whose outsides, of whom Morley, Evans and Hopkinson were best, were superior in attack and defence.

St. George's (Harpenden) 9 pts., Old Georgians 11.

In an evenly contested game on a sodden ground St. George's (Harpenden) lost to the Old Georgians by a margin of two points. The Old Boys were fast and clever. The School led at the interval by tries scored by Nelson, O'Brien, and Tyson to one obtained by the Old Boys. Afterwards the Old Boys improved, and the outsides, combining well, used their speed to advantage. For the Old Boys tries were added by Mogg and Pellant, one being improved by Abraham.

Epsom 13 pts., Worksop 3.

Worksop were beaten at Epsom by 2 goals and a try to a try. Epsom were the heavier side and gained possession more often in the scrummages. The tackling by both sides was excellent in the first half, but the visitors weakened towards the end of the game. Worksop were the first to score through their captain, D. R. McLennan, the kick going wide. Epsom then went ahead from a cross-kick by L. Wadia, and J. M. Wall going over for A. F. Hunton to convert. The home side attacked, and Wall and Hunton added tries, the latter converting his own.

Bedford School 5 pts., Old Bedfordians 8.

Old Bedfordians beat Bedford School, on the latter's ground, by 8 pts. to 5. The Old Boys brought down a strong team, their forwards especially being heavier than the School's. The conditions were muddy, passing being difficult. The Old Boys attacked from the kick-off, gaining ground rather by forward rushes than passing movements. The tackling of the School outsides was consistently good. A forward dribble, led by Colvin, resulted in a try for the Old Boys, Keller converting. Moll equalised for the School by a good run from mid-field, having swerved round the full-back, and finished off by converting. The Old Boys pressed again, Colvin and Bevan being prominent, while Edwards played an equally fine game for the School. Wise made two dangerous runs, Browne broke away, and the Old Boys scored. Their forwards pressed immediately after, and only a gallant defence kept them out for the rest of the game.

Whitgift Sch. 0 pts., Rosslyn Pk. Ex A 29.

Whitgift School lost at home to Rosslyn Park Ex. A by 29 points to nil. The School were without three of their regular members, and started off very well. Play was confined to the Park's "25," while the School attacked strongly and almost scored. Wright hit the crossbar with a drop kick at goal. At half-time the score was a goal and a try against the School. Resuming, the School three-quarters were un

Association Football.

GREAT GOAL HARVEST IN FIRST DIVISION.

HUDDERSFIELD SCORE TEN AND THE WEDNESDAY NINE.

SOUTH DO WELL IN THE CUP.

There was something approaching record scoring in yesterday's English League matches.

Eleven First Division games yielded 59 goals—an average of over five a match. Huddersfield scored ten against Blackpool, and the Wednesday nine against Birmingham. Chelsea's 5—0 win, with Sunderland for victims, seemed almost trifling in comparison with the terrific goal harvest in the North, but it was a very welcome sign for London football.

Only one visiting team in this Division escaped defeat—the Arsenal. Thanks to a second-half revival, the League leaders brought off a 1—1 draw at Liverpool—which was as much as could have been expected of them.

But the demoralisation of Birmingham gives the Wednesday the League leadership on goal average. Before yesterday's match Birmingham's defence had allowed opponents to score only 28 goals in 18 matches—a tally which only the Wednesday and Arsenal could better.

Manchester United won for the second time this season, and the victory was all the sweeter as the highly-placed Derby County surrendered at Old Trafford. West Ham are now third in the table.

The Second Round of the F.A. Cup-ties saw the clubs in the Southern Section of the Third Division doing exceedingly well. Torquay, Queen's Park Rangers, and Notts County won on the grounds of Northern Section teams, and Bristol Rovers and Fulham also pass on at the expense of the same section.

The one real surprise in the round was Aldershot Town's 3—1 win at Gillingham.

In the Second Division of the League the important happening was Everton's heavy fall at Burnley.

West Bromwich also returned home pointless (from Bradford), but Preston North End and the Wolves creep nearer to the leadership by reason of fine wins. The luckless Cardiff City team gave away seven goals at Preston, and, what satisfaction remains for the Welshmen lies in the fact that Plymouth Argyle won at Reading.

F.A. CUP.

Bowman, of Doncaster Rovers, put through his own goal and won undefeated Notts County their match at Doncaster.

Watford deserved their survival at Luton's expense. The visitors, outplayed in the first half, gave their conquerors more trouble in the second.

A goal by Bell—who played a splendid game throughout—won Torquay their match at Accrington.

Neither Brentford nor Norwich City played impressive football at Griffin Park. The home club started shakily, but the goal by J. Lane which won them the match, seemed to give them confidence, and Norwich should have been beaten by a bigger margin.

Gateshead had a surprise in the first ten minutes of their home game with Folkestone. Saunders scored a capital goal for the visitors. Barkas equalised this, but a goal by Brookes restored Folkestone's lead. It was nearly all Gateshead after the interval.

Three first-half goals to Dix set the seal on Bristol Rovers 4—2 win over Stockport County before 16,000 people, for, although the County rallied, they were always in danger, and, in the end, they were well beaten.

A successful reappearance by Cooper in the Walsall team led to Newport's crash. Cooper scored three of the home team's four goals. Lincoln City led 4—2 at the interval at Scarborough, but they lost 6—4.

Bilcliff, Halifax's goalkeeper, played splendidly at Fulham. The home forwards shot well.

Goddard, with a couple, and Rounce and Hawes, with goals, put Queen's Park Rangers on top at Crewe, for whom only French and Rouse could reply.

Aldershot Town's success at Gillingham was no fluke. They were the better side; superior in combination and more dangerous in front of goal. Rutherford's sound goalkeeping saved the League side from a heavier humiliation.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sheffield Wednesday played a great game against Birmingham at Sheffield, and the big score in their favour was no exaggeration of their superiority. Hooper, the best English outside-right who has yet to win an International cap, gave another great display and did the hat trick.

Liverpool's dash was at least equal to the Arsenal's science at Anfield. It was a hard fought game, and a draw was a fair result. Morrison scored for Liverpool in the first minute, and Jack for the Arsenal.

Though Derby County are keeping near the top of the League table, it was left to the splendid goalkeeping of Wilkes to save them from a heavier defeat at Manchester.

Leicester City—a team who have fallen from grace, and have now lost half-a-dozen consecutive games—were soundly beaten at Newcastle, and Bedford, who led the United attack with skill and dash, scored one of his side's five goals.

McLean, the inside forward obtained from Bradford a few weeks ago, and a younger brother of David McLean, a sharpshooter of other days, scored four of Huddersfield Town's ten against Blackpool at Huddersfield.

Bad marksmanship lost Manchester City their game at West Ham. Chance after chance was thrown away in the first half, and on the few occasions their shooting was true, Dixon, the West Ham goalkeeper, who gave a good display, was equal to it.

Gallacher returned to the centre-forward position in Chelsea's team against Sunderland at Stamford Bridge. In the sixteenth minute of the game he went through the Sunderland defence and scored a fine goal. Four minutes later he snapped up a forward pass by Wilson and repeated his success. Cheyne, Law (penalty), and Crawford added to Chelsea's score.

Bolton beat Portsmouth by 3—1, and their victory would have had a bigger margin if they had made better use of their opportunities in the first half, when Blackmore missed an easy chance, and Finney failed to score after being given two tries with a penalty kick.

Middlesbrough's marksmanship has improved since Cameron came back into their attack. He scored two of their four goals against Blackburn at Middlesbrough, McKay getting the other two.

SECOND DIVISION.

Everton scored twice at Burnley before the home team began getting goals, but failed to live up to their good beginning. The home forwards, with Bowsher, a reserve centre-half, at centre forward, played with great dash and resolution, and the Everton defence were compelled to concede five goals.

With anything like accuracy by the forwards of both sides there would have been a tremendous harvest of goals at Tottenham, where the Spurs scored through Rowley thirty seconds after the kick-off. Messer put through his own goal to equalise, but he scored with a great shot, and so did Bellamy with a header, before the interval.

Thereafter man after man, but mostly on the home side, missed gilt-edged chances. Vials, the Bristol centre-forward, once shot wide when only four yards from the goalkeeper, but Rowley did manage to score again. Bristol's wing-halves were poor, but Whitelaw played well in goal.

Preston North End, long puzzled how to fill their centre-forward position satisfactorily, tried Tremelling, formerly Blackpool's centre-half, as the leader of their attack against Cardiff City at Preston. He scored two of Preston's seven goals.

Oldham Athletic could do anything but score in their home match with Charlton Athletic. The visitors scored three from sudden raids in the second half—Hacking, the Oldham goalkeeper, was at fault when Astley scored the first—and walked away with the spoils.

Fine goalkeeping by Yuill enabled Millwall to share the points with Bradford City.

Southampton shot better than Bury—which gives the reason for their success in a nutshell. Weakness in front of goal is the handicap that Bury are suffering in the promotion race. The five goals Southampton scored—Arnold and Coates each scored two—were the reward of opportunism.

Shenton, of Port Vale, miskicked under the crossbar twenty-two minutes after the interval at Stoke, and Robertson seized the opportunity to score the goal that won Stoke the match.

If the Reading defence had "played to the whistle" Plymouth Argyle would not have scored their first goal at Elm Park. Their defence stood waiting for off-side to be signalled and allowed Leslie to rush in unchallenged and score a gift goal. Players should leave the refereeing to the referee. As Black scored a second goal after the interval, and Reading took only one of their numerous scoring opportunities, the Argyle registered a very lucky win.

RESULTS AND LEAGUE POSITIONS.

F.A. CUP.—SECOND ROUND.

Accrington Stanley	0	Torquay United	1
Brentford	1	Norwich City	0
Bristol Rovers	4	Stockport County	2
Carlisle United	4	Tunbridge W. Rgrs.	2
Crewe Alexandra	2	Q.Pk. Rangers	4
Doncaster Rovers	0	Notts County	1
Exeter City	1	Coventry City	1
Fulham	4	Halifax Town	0
Gainsborough Town	4	Southport	1
Gateshead	3	Folkestone	2
Gillingham	1	Aldershot Town	3
Nelson	1	York City	1
Newark Town	0	Crystal Palace	6
Scarborough	6	Lincoln City	0
Walsall	4	Newport Co.	0
Watford	3	Luton Town	1
Wellington	2	Wrexham	4

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Bradford	3	W. Brom. Albion	1
Burnley	5	Everton	2
Millwall	1	Bradford City	1
Notts Forest	3	Barnsley	3
Oldham Ath.	0	Charlton Ath.	3
Preston North End	7	Cardiff City	0
Reading	1	Plymouth Argyle	2
Southampton	5	Bury	0
Stoke City	1	Port Vale	0
Tottenham H.	4	Bristol City	1
Wolverh'pton W.	3	Swansea Town	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Everton	19	13	3	3	57	30	29
Wolv'rh'mpton W.	19	13	0	6	48	28	26
Preston N. E.	19	11	3	5	52	30	25
W. Brom. Albion	19	11	3	5	40	24	25
Burnley	19	10	5	4	47	37	25
Tottenham H.	19	11	2	6	51	25	24
Port Vale	19	10	2	7	37	30	22
Stoke City	19	9	4	6	30	30	22
Bradford	19	9	3	7	49	36	21
Southampton	19	8	5	6	29	22	21
Bury	18	10	1	8	41	37	21
Oldham Ath.	19	8	2	9	31	37	18
Swansea Town	19	6	5	8	27	36	17
Bradford City	19	6	3	10	28	38	15
Charlton Ath.	19	6	3	10	29	41	15
Barnsley	18	5	5	8	19	32	15
Bristol City	19	6	3	10	23	43	15
Notts Forest	19	4	6	9	38	46	14
Millwall	19	6	2	11	37	46	14
Plymouth Argyle	19	5	3	11	25	37	13
Cardiff City	20	4	4	12	29	48	12
Reading	19	4	1	14	22	56	9

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Northern).

Tranmere Rovers	4	Hull City	0
Chesterfield	3	Hartlepools Utd.	0
Barrow	4	Wigan Borough	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Lincoln City	17	12	2	3	39	18	26
Tranmere Rovers	18	12	2	4	54	36	26
Chesterfield	18	11	3	4	42	25	25
Stockport Co.	17	11	2	4	36	23	24
Wrexham	17	9	4	4	44	25	22
Hull City	18	9	4	5	37	29	22
Carlisle United	17	10	1	6	41	25	21
Wigan Borough	17	10	1	6	33	32	21
Southport	17	8	2	7	30	28	18
Gateshead	17	6	5	6	25	27	17
Rotherham United	17	6	4	7	36	35	16
Halifax Town	17	6	4	7	24	31	16
Doncaster Rovers	17	6	3	8	34	27	15
Darlington	17	6	3	8	34	28	15
York City	17	7	1	9	32	36	15
Accrington S.	18	6	3	9	34	54	15
Rochdale	17	6	2	9	38	46	14
Barrow	19	5	3	11	24	44	13
Crewe Alex.	17	6	0	11	27	43	12
Hartlepools U.	17	5	1	11	31	40	11
New Brighton	17	3	3	11	15	37	9
Nelson	17	2	3	12	20	41	7

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Birmingham Res.	3	Sheffield Wed. Res.	3
Blackburn R. Res.	2	Bolton Wand. Res.	1
Blackpool Res.	2	Aston Villa Res.	3
Bury Res.	0	Huddersfield T. Res.	1
Derby Co. Res.	3	Liverpool Res.	1
Everton Res.	6	Preston N.E. Res.	1
Leeds U. Res.	2	Wolverhamp. W. Res.	1
Manchester C. Res.	1	Burnley Res.	2
Sheffield Utd. Res.	3	Manchester U. Res.	4
Stockport Co. Res.	2	Oldham Ath. Res.	2
West Brom. A. Res.	2	Stoke City Res.	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Arsenal Res.	2	Brighton and H. Res.	0
Coventry C. Res.	1	Brentford Res.	4
Cardiff City Res.	1	Reading Res.	0
Charlton Ath. Res.	6	Southend U. Res.	2
Clapton O. Res.	5	Southampton	4
Leicester C. Res.	1	Millwall Res.	2
Queen's Pk. R. Res.	1	Crystal Pal. Res.	3
Portsmouth Res.	2	Tottenham H. Res.	3
Swansea T. Res.	1	Chelsea Res.	2
Fulham Res.	1	Luton Tn. Res.	0

DIVISION II.

Bournemouth Res.	4	Guildford C. Res.	2
Thames Res.	3	Lovell's Athletic	1
Swindon Tn. Res.	1	Northampton Res.	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

Aston Villa	4	Leeds United	3
Bolton Wanderers	3	Portsmouth	1
Chelsea	5	Sunderland	0
Grimsby Town	2	Sheffield United	1
Huddersfield Town	10	Blackpool	1
Liverpool	1	Arsenal	1
Manchester United	2	Derby County	1
Middlesbrough	4	Blackburn Rovers	1
Newcastle United	5	Leicester City	2
Sheffield Wednesday	9	Birmingham	1
West Ham United	2	Manchester City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wed.	19	12	5	2	56	26	29
Arsenal	18	12	5	1	53	27	29
West Ham Utd.	19	10	5	4	46	33	25
Aston Villa	19	10	5	4	54	41	25
Derby County	19	9	6	4	47	33	24
Portsmouth	19	9	6	4	46	34	24
Huddersfield Town	19	7	7	5	49	35	21
Middlesbrough	19	8	4	7	39	40	20
Liverpool	18	8	3	7	45	42	19
Chelsea	19	8	3	8	34	34	19
Manchester City	19	7	4	8	38	33	18
Leicester City	19	8	2	9	41	50	18
Blackburn Rovers	19	7	3	9	42	41	17
Sheffield United	19	5	7	7	34	37	17
Birmingham	19	5	7	7	31	37	17
Sunderland	19	5	6	8	39	51	16
Grimsby Town	18	7	1	10	32	30	15
Newcastle Utd.	19	6	3	10	39	48	15
Bolton Wanderers	18	6	3	9	26	36	15
Blackpool	19	4	5	10	32	62	13
Leeds United	19	5	2	12	39	46	12
Manchester Utd.	19	2	2	15	25	63	6

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Northampton Tn.	3	Swindon Tn.	0
Southend Utd.	4	Bournem'th and B.A.	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Notts County	18	12	6	0	51	20	30
Northampton T.	18	11	5	2	31	11	27
Crystal P.	17	9	4	4	50	33	22
Southend U.	18	10	2	6	39	27	22
Brentford	18	9	4	5	40	30	22
Brighton & H.A.	18	8	6	4	25	22	22
Swindon T.	19	9	2	8	38	36	20
Fulham	17	8	4	5	29	30	20
Torquay U.	18	8	2	8	40	43	18
Coventry City	17	7	3	7	38	30	17
Exeter City	18	6	5	7	32	36	17
Gillingham	17	5	6	6	30	24	16
Watford	17	7	2	8	33	29	16
Clapton Orient	17	6	4	7	30	30	16
Bournemouth	18	6	4	8	31	38	16
Bristol R.	18	6	4	8	30	44	16
Q.P. Rangers	17	7	1	9	37	32	15
Luton Town	18	5	5	8	24	32	15
Walsall	17	4	3	10	34	47	11
Norwich City	17	3	4	10	19	34	10
Thames	17	4	2	11	18	43	10
Newport Co.	17	3	2	12	32	58	8

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Celtic	4	Leith Athletic	0
Cowdenbeath	1	Ayr United	0
Dundee	0	Partick Thistle	0
Hamilton Acads.	3	Aberdeen	0
Hearts	6	Airdrieonians	3
Hibernians	5	Falkirk	2
Kilmarnock	2	Clyde	1
Morton	3	Queen's Park	3
Glasgow Rangers	4	East Fife	0
St. Mirren	2	Motherwell	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Rangers	18	13	3	2	48	16	29
Celtic	17	12	4	1	53	20	28
Partick Thistle	18	12	2	4	44	21	26
Motherwell	18	10	5	3	46	28	25
Hamilton Acads	20	11	3	6	36	20	25
Dundee	18	11	2	5	41	26	24
Hearts	19	11	2	6	48	32	24
Cowdenbeath	19	10	3	6	32	25	23
Aberdeen	20	9	1	10	39	35	19
Kilmarnock	19	8	2	9	32	32	18
St. Mirren	18	7	4	7	25	25	18
Greenock Morton	18	8	2	8	37	44	18
Airdrieonians	19	8	2	9	31	43	18
Queen's Park	18	6	3	9	34	37	15
Falkirk	19	6	2	11	38	52	14
Clyde	19	5	3	11	31	42	13
Hibernian	19	5	2	12	29	47	12
Leith Athletic	19	3	5	11	20	46	11
Ayr United	18	1	6	11	22	48	8
East Fife	19	1	2	16	23	70	4

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Barnsley Res.	2	Grantham	1
Bradford C. Res.	10	Notts Forest Res.	1
Hull City Res.	5	Mexborough Ath.	1
Loughborough C.	4	Frickley Colliery	2
Mansfield Tn.	1	Lincoln C. Res.	3
Notts Co. Res.	2	Boston	2
Scunthorpe Utd.	1	Shirebrook	0
Wombwell	4	Chesterfield Res.	2

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

WESTERN SECTION.

Barry Town	2	Ebbw Vale	1
Taunton Town	2	Bath City	2

Amateur Football.

NINE FOR BARNET.

HEAVY SCORING IN AMATEUR CUP.

The First Round of the F.A. Amateur Cup provided some heavy scoring. There were a dozen goals at BARNET, where BOURNEMOUTH GAS WORKS were the visitors, and nine of them happened to Barnet. Morris (5) and Richardson (4) registered the home club's goals. Lovell (2) and Connibeer scored for the visitors, who were inferior in all departments with the possible exception of goal. The holders, ILFORD, had an easy passage at EPSOM. Epsom Town started strongly, and Marlin and Janes scored for them before Ilford obtained a goal, but the visitors rallied, and goals by Drane (2), Potter, Peploe, and Welsh won them the match. BARKING TOWN, for whom Danes (2), Keeble, Cornish, and Jarvis scored, outplayed BROMLEY at Bromley. Brind scored the home side's only goal.

HAMPSTEAD TOWN had an unhappy day against WELTON ROVERS. Five minutes after the start Butler, one of the home half-backs, gave Welton the lead by putting through his own goal, and just before half-time Hampstead were reduced to ten men, Walsh being badly injured and taken to the Hendon Cottage Hospital, Blecker, Pratten (2), Roberts and McFarlane added to Welton's score. Bucci scored twice for Hampstead. Two goals behind at the interval at Chatham, CASUALS rallied in the second half and beat the ROYAL MARINES (CHATHAM) by the odd goal in seven. Barber (2) and Kingston (2) scored for the Casuals; Harbot, Trounce, and Cain for the Marines. More incisive in attack, WYCOMBE WANDERERS prevailed over LONDON CALEDONIANS—for whom Gates played well at back—at Tufnell Park. Brown (2), Vernon (2) scored for Wycombe, Conridge for the Caledonians. Though beaten 4—0 by the Isthmian League champions, Leavesden Mental Hospital put up a good fight at NUNHEAD. Wadey (2), Hill (2) scored Nunhead's goals.

KINGSTONIAN, for whom Hannam (2) and Macey scored, had more effective forwards than ENFIELD at Kingston. Beswarwick obtained Enfield's goal three minutes from the end. WIMBLEDON visited ST. ALBANS CITY and overwhelmed them. Minter scored the City's first and last goal two minutes after the start. Wimbledon replied through Dowden (3), Hopkins, and O'Brien. Murray and Sadler scored for DULWICH HAMLET in the early stages of the game at Weymouth, but PORTLAND UNITED rallied, and goals by Cribb, Stone, Miles, and Robins put them into the Second Round

F.A. AMATEUR CUP, FIRST ROUND.

St. Albans City	1	Wimbledon	5
Epsom Town	2	Ilford	5
Woking	3	Cambridge Town	1
R.M. (Chatham)	3	Casuals	4
Portland United	4	Dulwich Hamlet	2
London Caledonians	1	Wycombe Wands.	4
Kingstonian	3	Enfield	1
Clapton	1	H.M.S. Ex. (Ports).	1
Nunhead	4	Leavesden Men. Hos	0
Barking Town	5	Bromley	1
Barnet	9	Bournemouth Gaswks.	3
Hitchin Town	0	Leyton	3
Manningham Mills (Bradford)	2	Percy Main Amateurs	1
Players A. (Notts)	1	South Bank	0
Stockton	6	Horsforth (Leeds)	2
Northern Nomads	3	Yorkshire Amateurs	2
Bishop Auckland	1	Evenwood Town	1
Hampstead	2	Welton Rovers	6
Southwick	1	Walthamstow Avenue	2
Lowestoft	1	St. Phillips A (Brist.)	0
Egham	0	Romford	3
Worthing	0	Metropolitan Police	3
Wisbech Town	1	Hayes	6
Newcastle W.E. Am.	2	Chilton Colliery	3
Whitby Albion Rgs.	4	Willington	4
Birmingham Gas O.	2	S. Salford Amateurs	1
Norton Woodseats	3	Normanby Magnesite	1
Sneinton	2	Hallam	0
Ryde Sports	5	Maidenhead United	5

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.

FIRST ROUND.—COMPETITION PROPER.

Lensbury	1	Catford Wanderers	3
Old Actonians	0	Winchmore Hill	1
Northampton Poly.	2	Old Bromleians	3
Carshalton	2	Lewes Town	3
Reading University	3	Siemens Sports	3
Westminster Bank	7	Motor Union	3
Barclay's Bank	7	Old Cholmeleians	1
Alleyn Old Boys	2	Old Lyonians	4
Old Malvernians	2	Old Reptonians (At Crystal Palace.)	1
Bank of England	4	Old Owens	3
Old Westminsters	2	Old Bradfieldians	2
Letchworth Town	3	Bristol University	2
Old Carthusians	5	Ousco	1
Old Latymerians	0	Merton	1
Reigate Priory	2	Lloyds Bank	4

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Southall	4	Cheshunt	0
Redhill	5	Uxbridge Town	2
Wealdstone	3	Sutton United	3

RESERVE SECTION.

Leyton	3	Hampstead	0
Sutton United	0	Wealdstone	4
Hayes	3	Barnet	0
Enfield	2	Barking Town	1
Cheshunt	4	Southall	2
Uxbridge Town	3	Redhill	1

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Board of Trade	3	Board of Education	1
War Office	6	Agricola	1

DIVISION II.

Royal Mint	3	B. of Education II.	2

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Oxford City	2	Leytonstone	1

KENT LEAGUE.

Bexley Heath	0	Sittingbourne	6
Northfleet	7	Sheppey	0
Sittingbourne P.M.	2	Margate	2
Grays Thurrock	3	Folkestone	1
Maidstone	4	Ashford	9
Dartford	2	Canterbury Waverley	0
R.N. Depot	4	Chatham	2
Dover United	1	Gillingham	3

KENT AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Butlers Wharf	2	Tilling's Ath.	4
Plumstead Common			
W.M.C.	1	Standard Telephones.	3
Woolwich Boro' C.	2	Bexley	9
Beckenham	3	Gravesend Territ's.	3

LONDON SENIOR CUP.

Mitcham Wans.	8	Foots Cray	0

LONDON LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Carshalton Athletic	3	Walthamstow Grange	5
Erith and Belvedere	7	Finchley	1
Cray Wanderers	2	Whyteleafe Albion	4

SECOND DIVISION.

Brentwood M.H.	3	Cheimsford	2
Hendon Town	5	Erith and Belvedere	0
Romford	4	Woolwich Polytechnic	6
Standard Telephones.	1	Park Royal	9

OLD BOYS' LEAGUE.

Old Colfeians	1	Old Rutlishians	1
Old Tiffinians A	3	Old Bromleians A	2
Old Tollingtonians	1	Old Stationers	2
Old Richmondians	0	Old Challoners	0
Old Coopers	2	Old Askeans	1
Old Tenisonians	2	Old Addeyans	4
Old Bromleians B	1	Old Grammarians A.	2

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RESULTS.

Shrewsbury	2	O.d Salopians	8
Alleyn's	3	H.A.C.	4
Chigwell	2	Old Bancroftians A.	4

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Civil Service	8	Alexandra Pk.	0
Kew Assoc. Res.	5	Aquarius Res.	3
Lensbury Res.	3	Midland Bk. Res.	3
Catford Wan. Res.	4	Reigate Priory Res.	5
Toc H	2	N.P. Bank	5
Merton Res.	3	Hastings and St. Leonards Res.	0
Norsemen	8	Britannic House	2
Ibis	4	East Grinstead	5
Ibis Res.	1	Norsemen Res.	7
Cuaco Res.	6	Alleyn Old Boys Res.	3

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE.

Wallington	4	R.A.F. (Kenley)	3
Leyland Motors	3	West Norwood	3
Hersham	5	Godalming	3

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Aylesbury Utd.	3	Haywards (Enfield).	6
Brentw'd and Warley	5	Colchester Town	1
Chesham Utd.	5	Lyons Club	3
Crittall Ath.	4	Wood Green Town	2
Slough	2	Hounslow	2

DIVISION I.

Apsley	5	Waterlow's (D'nstble)	2
Berkhamsted Town	2	Hertford Town	1
Cowley	5	Eastbourne Comrades	4
Marlow	2	Leagrave and Dist.	1

DIVISION II.—EASTERN SECTION.

Callender Ath.	12	Apsley Res.	1
Bishop's Stortford	0	Holdesden Town	3
Hertford Town Res.	2	Lea Bridge Gas	3
Ware	4	Lyons Club Res.	2
Welwyn Gdn. City	3	Letchworth Tn. Res.	2

DIVISION II.—WESTERN SECTION.

Hounslow Res.	4	Slough Res.	0
Maidenhead U. Res.	8	Pinner	1
R.A.F. (Halton)	8	Chesham U. Res.	4
Willesden Poly.	1	Hazells' (Aylesbury).	4

CLUB MATCHES.

Corinthians	4	Brighton and H.A.	1
Crouch End Vampires Res.	3	Civil Service Strollers	2
Ealing Association	0	Casuals	6
Carshalton A	3	Old Colfeians	2
Stand. B. of S.A. II.	5	Union-Castle II.	0
The Hale	2	Latymer Old Boys	1
B.B.C.	3	Colman Athletic	4
L. Sch. of Economics	4	Lloyds Sports Club	4
Britannic House A.	2	Ealing Association A	2
Exiles	7	Old Monovians	1

YESTERDAY'S ATTENDANCES.

The following are the attendance figures for the chief games in the F.A. Cup (second round) and the League competition:—

Liverpool v. Arsenal	50,000
Chelsea v. Sunderland	35,000
Tottenham Hotspur v. Bristol City	28,000
Stoke City v. Port Vale	25,000
Aston Villa v. Leeds United	25,000
West Ham United v. Manchester City	22,000
Fulham v. Halifax Town	18,000
Watford v. Luton Town	18,000
Burnley v. Everton	17,000
Bristol Rovers v. Stockport County	16,000
Millwall v. Bradford City	15,000

CORINTHIANS IN FORM.

CLEVER DISPLAY AGAINST BRIGHTON.

FORWARDS SHOOT WELL.

Corinthians 4, Brighton and H. Albion 1.

The Corinthians played excellent football in the first half of their return friendly match with Brighton and Hove Albion on the Crystal Palace ground. The Amateurs, who had the assistance of the University captains and Webster, might have had a lead of two goals at the interval. Their first goal came after ten minutes' play, when, following an accurate centre from Hegan, Webster placed the ball in the net.

Following this reverse, Brighton, who fielded a strong eleven, though Webb was an absentee, were aggressive, and they made repeated attacks. The Corinthian defence, however, was sound. The footwork of the visitors in the heavy ground was clever, but their finishing was weak and their forwards threw away one or two chances. Just before the interval the Corinthians had a chance of going further ahead, but Robins was at fault, and the opportunity was lost.

Kemp-Welch had retired in the first half through slight concussion, and the Corinthians resumed for fifteen minutes with ten men, while he was absent, Whewell, with a hot drive, scored the second point. Both goalkeepers were applauded for fine work. Doggart was successful with a penalty awarded against Mooney, but Wilson replied for the visitors. Hegan registered the Corinthians' fourth goal.

The Corinthians had every reason to feel satisfied with their 4—1 victory, especially as Brighton had beaten them 4—0 a fortnight ago on their own ground. For, except for an amateur goalkeeper in A. Sturmey, of Southwick (through Webb being injured), the League club placed full strength in the field, whereas the Corinthians, who included both University captains, suffered from the retirement for a portion of the game of Kemp-Welch.

BRITISH TENNIS WINS IN INDIA.

AUSTIN BEATS FORMER DEVON CHAMPION.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

The International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain played five exhibition games against

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Travel Announcements continued on Column 6.

MOTOR MATTERS

THE GIFT SEASON.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

Large stores, showrooms of agents and accessory dealers are now stocked with many possible gifts to motorists. The value of a gift depends more on its usefulness than on its first cost, and here again the donor of gifts to motorists is in a fortunate position.

Apart from personal gifts like mufflers and gloves, leather waistcoats, fleece linings for waterproofs, overalls, overshoes, and goggles, are, course, especially welcome.

If the present is intended for the car, the choice is even wider. It may range from a sparking plug at half-a-crown to a set of seat covers, an equipment of bumper bars, or the latest thing in headlights. A rear mirror, a radiator thermometer, or a mascot will always serve as a reminder of the donor's good wishes.

One of the greatest problems which the driver has to solve when in motion is that of smoking. The chief difficulty is to light a pipe or cigarette, and several accidents have been caused by motorists taking their attention off the road in an endeavour to light tobacco while driving. A solution to this problem is to be found in the electric lighter, which can be carried in a convenient position on the dashboard and which is operated from the car's electrical system. Another electrical fitting which forms a welcome present is the spotlight, useful for reading signposts, and in fog, with a suitable dimming cap, for finding the way.

A novelty in view of the new fire regulations is the gift of a fire extinguisher. These can be obtained in attractive Christmas cartons. Many other accessories suitable for presentation suggest themselves, such as a dashboard ashtray, a holder for spare sparking plugs or light bulbs, a radiator cosy, foot muffs, screen wipers, clocks, a licence holder, flower vases for closed cars, and many other fittings.

To those who wish to give a really expensive present, there is the portable wireless set, which can be used in the car, at home or with friends.

THE SEGRAVE MEMORIAL.

The R.A.C. is asked to announce that the Segrave Memorial Fund has now been closed, the donations received, which were headed by the Prince of Wales, being adequate for the purpose for which the fund was founded. The following paragraph from the original memorandum announcing the institution of the Trophy shows the purpose of the memorial. "The simple idea behind this tribute to Sir Henry Segrave is to stimulate others also to uphold British prestige before the world by demonstrating how the display of courage, initiative and skill—the Spirit of Adventure itself—can assist progress in mechanical development."

A representative committee has been set up to consider the award of the trophy, and will sit each January to review the achievements of the previous year. The award will be made annually to the British subject of either sex who, in the judgment of the committee, has accomplished the most outstanding demonstration of the possibilities of transport by land, air or water. Consideration will also be given to the extent to which the apparatus used represents, in design, workmanship and material a product of the British Empire.

Friends and admirers of Segrave could scarcely imagine a better form of memorial.

ROAD ACT REGULATIONS.

With the approach of the New Year, motorists are getting more and more interested in the provisions of the new Road Act. They already have to make certain declarations when applying for a new driving licence, and they are also liable to extra penalties for various crimes and misdemeanours.

But on January 1 the speed limit will disappear, insurance is compulsory, and there will be a whole host of further regulations with which the motorist will have to comply. Orders and regulations are still being issued, and the end has not yet been reached. Apart from the Ministry of Transport, which is almost working overtime at the moment, the motoring organisations are not being idle.

To take only one point concerning which they have been active, there is the question of the examination of disabled drivers. Both the R.A.C. and the A.A. are prepared to carry out the necessary tests required by the new law, the charge being the legal fee of 10s.

SLEEVE VALVES AND PRICE.

The sleeve valve type of engine is fitted to some of the most expensive cars at present on the market, but it is not so generally known as it might be that the sleeve valve is not the prerogative of a high-priced car. There is at least one car on the British market fitted with this type of engine, which sells at a most reasonable price, and which has more than a reasonable performance. This car has a six-cylinder engine of 20.7 h.p., stated to develop 53 h.p. at 3,000 r.p.m. It can be obtained with a full five-seater, four-door saloon, and every modern equipment at the price of £375.

It is the Willys Knight Model 70B, marketed by Willys Overland Crossley, Ltd., of Heaton Chapel, Stockport. I have had some most interesting experiences with one of these cars, and I have been really surprised at its excellent performance, especially when one considers the price.

A sleeve valve engine requires careful manufacture, and it might be imagined on such a car as this that what was spent on the engine might be skimped on the chassis, but this is not the case. This car represents extreme value for money, judged from road performance, comfort, economy, and appearance.

Light lamps (London): 4.21 p.m.

STRIBLING CHAMPION ?

POINTS DECISION GAINED OVER TUFFY GRIFFITHS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

At the Stadium last night W. L. "Young" Stribling gained a points decision over Tuffy Griffiths, the Sioux City heavyweight, over ten rounds.

The National Boxing Association announced that it would recognise the winner of this fight as the world's champion, because of the failure of Max Schmeling to defend his title. This ruling, however, is to be ratified by members of the Association.

Eighteen thousand spectators watched the contest, which was a terrific battle throughout. Griffiths fought hard, but Stribling gained the decision by virtue of his superior boxing skill and smashing body attack. Stribling started an overwhelming favourite.

The boxers fought in a hammer-and-tongs style, spearing each other with lefts to the face and hooks to the body, driving one another backwards alternately with rights and lefts to the ribs.

Stribling weighed 13 st. 2 lb. to Griffiths' 13 st. 4 lb.

To Reuter's correspondent Stribling said: "I would like to fight Carnera again or Paolino, either in England or Spain."

SPORTS ITEMS.

The eleventh annual Stable Lads' Boxing Tournament, held in aid of St. Dunstan's, will take place at the Stadium Club, High Holborn, on January 5. As usual, the programme will consist of a series of bouts in which all the leading racing stables will be represented.

G. E. Marlow, Sheffield United F.C., has been elected by the clubs in Division I. as their representative on the council of the Football Association. Seven votes were recorded in favour of Mr. Marlow, and five in favour of Mr. A. Brook Hirst, Huddersfield Town F.C.

Jack Crawford, the Australian Davis Cup player, will meet H. O. Hopman in the final of the Victorian Lawn Tennis championships. In the semi-finals, Crawford beat R. Dunlop, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, and Hopman beat Clemenger 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

RACING NOTES.

A GLANCE AHEAD AT THE SPRING FEATURES.

"LINCOLN'S" REDUCED POPULARITY.

LIKELY CANDIDATES TO CONSIDER.

By "FAIRWAY."

No sooner is one season on the flat over than details of what may be expected early in the next follow. Beyond perhaps a quick glance through the entries for the Lincolnshire Handicap, which with others was published last week, we can be excused if our interest is attracted by other features. Judging by the moderate class of entry, the old-time popular handicap on the Carholme has lost a little of its grip. It is still, however, a race that appeals very strongly to the crowd as a speculative medium in combination with the Grand National, and also to owners of moderate stock. Records prove that it is not a very difficult race to win. It is reasonable to suggest that the extra day's sport at Kempton Park's Easter fixture on the Saturday, which, by the way, was much needed since there has only been a small jumping programme to entertain the holiday crowds in the past, has had the effect of keeping a good deal of the "class" out of Lincoln's race. With the extra day's racing, the Kempton Park executive has introduced an event of some importance, one on a par with the "Jubilee." The new race, which is called the Rosebery Stakes, has caught on, judging by the quality of its entrants. Interest in the Lincolnshire Handicap is usually very slight until a month or six weeks before the day.

What is perhaps more entertaining to think over at the moment in connection with the early season important flat races is the Coronation Cup and the Gold Cup. There is quite an international character about the Ascot race, the entry including the Australian wonder horse, Strephon II.; Yarn II., a four-year-old from America; many French candidates, and the best of the stayers left in training in this country, including Lord Glanely's St. Leger winner, Singapore. Yarn II., who is owned by Mr. A. C. Bostwick, is likely to be at a disadvantage with others on account of the fact that it usually takes a complete season for any arrival from so far afield to get acclimatised. This was noticeable in the case of Strephon II., when he was racing in this country last season, and also with Reigh Count. It is undoubtedly a very attractive entry, for, apart from the opposition from abroad, there is every prospect of the best of our own colts creating considerable excitement. Singapore is also engaged in the Coronation Cup, but it is understood that the main objective with the colt is to attempt to carry off the Ascot trophy.

CAERLEON'S PROSPECTS.

Mr. Green has also entered Strephon II. in the Epsom race, in which the Beckhampton "Cambridgeshire" disappointment, The Recorder, is included, as well as both Rustom Pasha and Ut Majeur, Yarn II., and another American-bred colt, The Scout II. It is when we take a glance down the entries for these events that the Lincolnshire Handicap "field" seems decidedly second rate. Lord Derby's Caerleon stands out in the group on the score of class, but beyond showing considerable promise in the early stage of last season, he did badly afterwards, and was soon put by for the year. There is, of course, a distinct possibility that this Phalaris colt will again prove at his best in the coming spring. I fancy, however, that the Hon. George Lambton will be a little disappointed if the colt does not show any better promise than capable of winning over the Carholme mile.

From time to time we are likely to see many smart performances put up by hurdlers this winter that will qualify them being favoured for the "Lincolnshire," and anything of a good show on the part of Midlothian is certain to make him a popular fancy. Burgee is another whose progress will be watched closely with the object of linking up one with a "National" fancy for the spring double. Mr. Dawkins' Free Handicap has apparently been very satisfactory all round, for no fewer than sixty-seven have been accepted with. Lord Glanely's Coldstream is at the head, so that the weights have been raised a matter of 8 lb. This event also falls early in the season.

It is stated that Captain Cohn intends to retire from racing as an owner, and this is a move that is certain to have caused a little disappointment across the Channel. We have from time to time had occasion to be particularly interested in what Captain Cohn has engaged in "our" popular handicaps. Five or six years ago his colours were carried successfully in the Lincolnshire Handicap by Sir Gallahad III., and this coming spring it was anticipated that Slipper, whom he has entered for the race, would be a live factor. The retirement from the ranks of owners of note is always regretted, since they are the pillars of the sport and assist to keep up the high standard of the game.

There was little racing last week, but this is only customary of the jumping sport at this stage. I append a few fancies.

DERBY.—Monday.
Derbyshire Handicap Steeplechase.—WISE DON.
Long Distance Hurdle.—CEDARS.

DERBY.—Tuesday.
Ashbourne Hurdle.—BARBIZON.
Rugeley Steeplechase.—TEME SALMON.

WINDSOR.—Wednesday.
Windsor Handicap Steeplechase.—HIKARI.
Oakside Handicap Hurdle.—PUTTACOTA.

WINDSOR.—Thursday.
December Handicap Hurdle.—MICHAELMAS DAY.
Club Handicap Steeplechase.—ASPIRANT.

HURST PARK.—Friday.
Osterley Handicap Hurdle. — ENNIS BRIDGE.
Moseley Handicap Steeplechase. — PISHOGUE.

HURST PARK.—Saturday.
Strawberry Hill Hurdle.—EN GARDE.
Lonsdale Handicap Steeplechase.—MONDUCO.

RACING IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

By winning the Wellesley Plate to-day, Sir Victor Sassoon's Star of Italy, winner of last year's King-Emperor Cup and second in the Viceroy's Cup, enhanced its chances of winning both events this year. Star of Italy won at 6 to 1 against. Night Jar, which finished third to-day, won the Viceroy's Cup last year, and finished third to Star of Italy in the King-Emperor Cup.—Reuter's Special Service.

FIVES.

Malvern College (R. D. McKelvie and J. E. L. Brutton) beat the Jesters (J. F. Burnet and J. G. Richards) at Rugby Fives at Malvern by 15—7, 12—15, 15—3, 3—15, 15—5.

The Old Sinjuns (H. D. Beevers, J. W. Glassett, V. E. A. Bowley, and N. Stirton) defeated Dulwich College (L. Jasper, A. W. Nicholls, B. C. Gough, R. J. Knight) at Dulwich by 239 points to 113.

The Old Blues (K. W. Millage, F. S. Mason, S. Bloomfield, V. U. Ol...and) beat U.C.S. Old Boys (Dr. E. F. Cyriax, H. A. Cockinge, C. B. Barratt, L. R. Muirhead) at Hampstead by 118 points to 107.

Aldenham School drew with the Old Harrovians at Eton Fives, each side winning two games.

BADMINTON.

NORTH LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The three outstanding finals at the North London Badminton Championships at the Alexandra Palace Club resulted last night as follows:—

DOUBLES.—Final: G. J. Fish and L. Nichols beat E. Phillipps and R. du Roveray, 15—11, 18—17.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. Uber and Mrs. C. J. Wheatley beat Mrs. M. Barrett and Miss V. Elton (holders), 9—15, 15—6, 15—12.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: G. R. Sherwell and Mrs. H. S. Uber beat A. K. Jones and Mrs. R. J. Horsley, 15—7, 9—15, 15—4.

Yesterday's Racing.

KEEN SPORT.

RESIDUE'S NARROW BUT POPULAR VICTORY.

THE GRAND NATIONAL WINNER FALLS.

FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

LINGFIELD, Saturday.

Mr. Midwood's Grand National winner of last March, Shaun Goilin, was included among the seven starters in the Southern Double Handicap Chase, but without in any way distinguishing himself and living up to his reputation of last season. He, in fact, fell at a plain fence at half-way. It was a simple tumble and appeared to brought about by his being blinded by those directly ahead of him. The gelding was none the worse for the fall, and T. Cullinan was quickly on his feet.

The three mile chase was won by Mr. Eric Platt's Kingsford, who is undoubtedly the hardest puller of all chasers. W. Stott had many anxious moments approaching the jumps. Aliko came through half a mile from the post and threatened danger. Mr. Mellon's mare joined Kingsford three fences out, and not until half-way in the race was Stott able to regain the lead.

Poole came near to winning the Winter Handicap Hurdle with The Tyke, who was one of six moderate hurdlers that opposed the much-favoured Residue. Taking their cue from previous form, the crowd fastened upon Mr. Ben Warner's gelding as having an outstanding chance, and were satisfied to lay the odds. The finish was very exciting. Only in the last six strides did the favourite gain the mastery.

Ingham won the Ashdown Juvenile Hurdle on Lesteford. The holding state of the going appeared to upset most of the opposition. Realising this was also likely to affect his mount, Ingham allowed most of the others to go on ahead. When he made his effort he came through comparatively fresh, and won from Adlon very stylishly. Details:—

1.0.—SURREY (S.) HURDLE (£120) (2m.).
Vic's Choice (Mr. Gosden), gr g by Clydebridge—Almina, 10yrs., 11st-4.....(Gray) 1
Roquefort II. (Mr. Cazalet), br g by Brabant—Ronce, 5yrs., 11st-7.....(Wilson) 2
Paddy Town (Mr. Hylton), br h by Irishman—Lumville, 5yrs., 11st.-3.....(Moloney) 3
Also ran: Dazzler, Altitude, Playtoi, Monsieur Neuf, Stolen Prince, Exclamation, Chanar. (Winner trained by Owner.)
"Sporting Chronicle."—6 to 4 agst Playtoi, 7 to 1 VIC'S CHOICE, Paddy Town, 15 to 2 Altitude, 8 to 1 Stolen Prince, 10 to 1 Exclamation, 100 to 8 Monsieur Neuf, 100 to 6 others. 1l., neck.
Tote (2s. stake).—Win, 15s. 9d.; places, 5s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 14s. 6d.; win pool, 3,299; place pool, 2,267.

1.30.—ST. PIERS (S.) CHASE (£102) (2m.).
Royal Lance (Mr. Lacy), b m by Monarch—County Palatine, 5yrs, 10st-12 ...(Hardy) 1
Hugh O'Neill (Mr. Pendarves), ch g by Huon II.—Moon Flower, 13yrs, 10st-7 (Redmond) 2
Disposals (Mr. Hands), b g by Somme Kiss—Simona, 7yrs, 11st-2 .....(Escott) 3
Also ran: Newtown Wonder, Saucy Boy, Signal Rocket, Chez Toi, Skipper's Own, Gryphon. (Winner trained by Reardon.)
"Sporting Chronicle."—13 to 8 agst Disposals, 9 to 2 Hugh O'Neill, 5 to 1 Newtown Wonder, ROYAL LANCS, 7 to 1 Saucy Boy, 10 to 1 Signal Rocket, 100 to 6 others. 15l., 8l.
Tote.—Win, 14s. 6d.; places, 4s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d.; win pool, 3,949; place pool, 3,146.

2.0.—ASHDOWN 3-Y.-O. HURDLE (£150) (1½m.).
Lesteford (Mr. Wootton), ch g by Stratford—Leste, 10st-9 .....(Ingham) 1
Adlon (Mrs. Wallace), ch c by Zria's Charm—Linggi, 10st-9 .....(Cash) 2
Tetragem (Mr. Richards), b c by Tetratema—Black Gem, 10st-9 .....(Speck) 3
Also ran: Swan Upping, Fidelio, Lynton, Bucwyn, Roseleaf, Norman Abbot. (Winner trained by Owner.)
"Sporting Chronicle."—11 to 10 agst LESTEFORD, 11 to 4 Tetragem, 100 to 30 Swan Upping, 100 to 6 others. ½l., 3l.
Tote.—Win, 4s.; places, 2s. 3d., 4s. 3d., 2s. 3d.; win pool, 4,591; place pool, 2,679.

2.30.—SOUTHERN DOUBLE CHASE (£200) (3m.)
Kingsford (Mr. Platt), br g by Dairy Bridge—High Jinks Syrs., 11st.-7 .....(Stott) 1
Aliko (Mr. Mellon), br m by Southannan—The Very Same, 7yrs, 10st-7 .....(Speck) 2
Pamperer (Mr. Rigby), ch g by Prince Philip—Proud Polly, 7yrs, 10st-7 (O'Grady) 3
Also ran: Shaun Goilin, Eagle's Tail, Prince Jerome, Redan. (Winner trained by Poole.)
"Sporting Chronicle."—3 to 1 agst Prince Jerome, 7 to 2 Aliko, KINGSFORD, 5 to 1 Eagle's Tail, 7 to 1 Pamperer, 10 to 1 Redan, 100 to 8 Shaun Goilin, 2l. 4l.
Tote.—Win, 9s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 4s. 6d.; win pool 4,307; place pool, 1,870.

3.0.—WINTER H'CAP HURDLE (£200) (2m.).
Residue (Mr. Warner), ch g by Rochester—Resna, 6yrs., 12st-1 .....(Pellerin) 1
The Tyke (Mr. Harmsworth), ch g by Spearwort—West Riding, 5yrs, 11st-5 .....(Stott) 2
Polish Patriot (Mr. Walton), b g by Kosciusko—Waterproof, 10yrs, 11st-6...(Graves) 3
Also ran: Mercury, Copacabana, Alliteration, Pianola. (Winner trained by O. Anthony.)
"Sporting Chronicle."—5 to 2 on RESIDUE, 8 to 1 agst The Tyke, Polish Patriot, 10 to 1 Alliteration, 100 to 8 Mercury, 20 to 1 others. Head, 6l.
Tote.—Win, 2s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s.; win pool, 4,784; place pool, 1,972.

3.30.—YEAR'S END CHASE (£200) (2½m.).
Holiday Hall (Mr. Harmsworth), ch g by Holiday House—Peahen, 11yrs, 11st-10 (Owner) 1
Blue Bag (Mr. Montague Evans), ch g by Sting—Black Cap, 5yrs, 10st-4...(Williams) 2
Desert Chief (Maj. Davy), ch g by Call o' the Wild—Sister Dora, 10yrs, 12st 2 (Owner) 3
Also ran: Phibisher, Right Ho, Red Abbot, Chiron. (Winner trained by Poole.)
"Sporting Chronicle."—9 to 4 agst Phibisher, 3 to 1 Red Abbot, 7 to 2 HOLIDAY HALL, 9 to 2 Blue Bag, 7 to 1 Desert Chief, 20 to 1 others. ¾l., 6l.
Tote.—Win, 8s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d., 4s. 6d.; win pool, 4,039; place pool, 1,438.

Total Investments.—Win, £2,496 18s.; places, £1,337 4s.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE.
Lesteford and Kingsford.—Dividend £7 3s.; pool, £543. 68 winning tickets.

ROWING.

DATE OF HEAD OF THE RIVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

The next Head of the River Championship will take place on Saturday, March 21—the day of the University Boat Race. The course will be from Mortlake to Putney, and the start will be about 3.30 p.m. The entry, which is expected to be a record one, will probably include a number of Continental eights.

NEWCASTLE HANDICAP.

There are seven London entries for the Newcastle Half-Mile £60 Christmas Boat Handicap. These are the World's Sculling Champion, E. A. Phelps (Putney), who is on the scratch mark, and is drawn against W. Sedgwick (South Hylton), who has 15 sec.; H. A. Barry (Barnes), the ex-champion, with an allowance of 1 sec., drawn against Nipper Clark (Gateshead) on the 16 sec. mark; Lu Barry (Barnes), an old Dogget Coat and Badge winner (7 sec.), who meets E. Galloway (Southwick), 16 sec.; Eric Phelps (Putney) (9 sec.), who meets R. Bell (Empire), 20 sec; S. B. Perrin (Putney), 11 sec., drawn against V. Ormiston (Empire), 14 sec.; N. M. Hetherington (Walker and Wallsend), 18 sec.; Norman Burrows (Putney), 13 sec., matched against R. Knights (Northern), 18 sec.; and J. Gibson (Putney), 14 sec., who meets N. Romshaw (Empire), 9 sec. The entries number 77, a big decrease on last year.

LONDON UNIVERSITY B.C. EIGHTS.

Eight crews entered for the Winter Eights of the London University, rowed off over the course from Harrods to the Vesta Clubhouse at Putney. In the first heat East London College beat London School of Economics by a length Chelsea Polytechnic being third. The second heat was won by University College by three lengths from London School of Economics (2nd crew), with King's College (2nd crew) third. In the third heat King's College beat University College (2nd crew) easily.

In the final the placings were:—East London College—A. W. Johnson (bow), J. C. Shepherd, R. C. Jefferies, E. J. Woolland, G. B. Holdron, J. H. Leverton, H. E. Knight (str.), and E. G. Vardy (cox), 1; University College—R. J. D. Walker (bow), L. Abby, A. Y. Scarlett, F. G. M. Stammers, J. F. Tilney, J. T. Sayer, J. Dale, E. Claxton (str.), and M. L. Whitehead (cox), 2; King's College—J. D. Logue (bow), J. C. Bailey, J. R. Thomson, D. Stapland, H. H. Hatton, J. H. L. Newnham, J. N. Walker, I. R. Anderson (str.) and J. V. H. Rose (cox), 3. Won by barely a length; half a length between second and third.

WEST END A.R.A. WINTER FOURS.

Four heats in the Winter Fours race for the Robert Everett Challenge Cup were down for decision at Hammersmith, but only three were rowed, that between Grove House and Victoria being postponed. In Division A., Kensington Argyll: T. R. Morrison (bow), S. G. Crisp, F. Nicholls, L. Porter (str.), and F. Hopkins (cox), beat Harrodian somewhat easily; Clarence: C. L. Free (bow), R. Lamming, F. A. Gurney, J. Kilcoyne (str.), and G. D. Hill (cox), beat Arlington by two lengths and Grove House: G. S. Inter (bow) H. Fieldhouse H. W. Woods, J. Standing (str.), and J. R. Barth (cox), beat Victoria by a length and a quarter.

IBIS R.C. EIGHTS.

Three crews took part in the December Eights race at Grove Park, Chiswick, the winning crew being as follows:—A. Drewett (bow), D. Allen, W. A. Wedlake, B. B. Henry, H. J. Pearce, W. S. Austin, F. Rayner, V. Findlay (str.), and G. E. Vasilesco (cox).

AUSTRALIA LEADING.

COSTLY MISTAKES BY WEST INDIES.

KIPPAX'S LUCKY CENTURY.

ADELAIDE, Saturday.

Fielding errors cost the West Indies dear in their first Test Match against Australia, continued here to-day. Scoring 297 for five, in reply to their opponents' total of 296, Australia gained a lead of 1 run on the first innings—but the two chief scorers, who made 208 runs between them, should have been dismissed cheaply. Kippax, still not out with 118, should have been caught and bowled by Scott when only 9, and McCabe, who made 90, was missed at 171 and again at 206.

After three Australian wickets had fallen for 64, including Bradman's for 4, Kippax and McCabe came together and scored 182 in 132 minutes for the fourth wicket. Kippax played a stylish innings, and has hit fifteen 4's, while McCabe hit nine 4's in a bright display. Woodfull was run out for 6.

The three remaining West Indian wickets fell to-day for 10 runs. Grimmett took seven wickets for 97 and Hurwood three for 55. Grant, the captain and old Cambridge Blue, who was 49 last night, carried out his bat for 53, scored out of 173. He had defied the bowling strength of Australia for 2 hours and 48 minutes. He was batting carefulness personified—and he could not be tempted to take risks. Even Grimmett, who bowled with all his old provocative cunning, failed to tempt him.

WEST INDIES.—First Innings.

C. A. Roach, st Oldfield, b Hurwood.....	56
L. S. Birkett, c and b Grimmett	27
G. Headley, c Wall, b Grimmett	0
F. R. Martin, b Grimmett	39
L. N. Constantine, c Wall, b Grimmett	1
G. C. Grant, not out	53
E. L. Bartlett, lbw, b Grimmett	84
I. Barrow, c Bradman, b Grimmett.....	12
G. Francis, lbw, b Hurwood	5
O. C. Scott, c Fairfax, b Grimmett	3
H. C. Griffith, b Hurwood	1
Extras	15
Total	296

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings.

W. H. Ponsford, c Birkett, b Francis...	24
A. Jackson, c Barrow, b Francis	31
D. Bradman, c Grant, b Griffith	4
A. Kippax, not out	118
S. McCabe, c and b Constantine	90
W. M. Woodfull, run out	6
A. Fairfax, not out	7
Extras	17
Total (5 wkts)	297

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
WEST INDIES.—First Innings.—Wall, 0 for 64; Fairfax, 0 for 36; Grimmett, 7 for 87; Hurwood, 3 for 55; McCabe, 0 for 32; Bradman, 0 for 7.—Reuter's Special Service.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD.

NEW SOUTH WALES'S STRONG POSITION.

SYDNEY, Saturday.

Requiring 393 runs to beat Queensland in their Sheffield Shield match here to-day, New South Wales, at the close of play, had scored 212 for the loss of only one wicket.

Queensland carried their overnight score of 301 for five to 369 all out, Goodwin scoring an aggressive 63, which included six fours.

Fingleton, a newcomer from club cricket, who scored 56 in the first innings, and Bill gave New South Wales a splendid start in their second innings. They put on 154 in 156 minutes before Fingleton was caught at the wicket. He hit seven 4's in his 71. Bill, who gave two chances off the fast bowler, Gilbert, was 93 not out when stumps were drawn.

QUEENSLAND.—First Innings: 116 (Goodwin 62, Oxenham 53) (Hunt 5 for 37). Second Innings: 369 (Bensted 92, Goodwin 64, Gough 58) (Hooker, 4 for 63).

NEW SOUTH WALES.—First Innings: 143 (Fingleton 56) (Gilbert 4 for 44). Second Innings: 212 for 1 (Bill 93 not out, Fingleton 71).—Reuter's Special Service.

GOLF.

AN EVEN MATCH.

The "Coleheavers," a team raised by S. W. Cole, commenced a two days' match by foursomes against the Woodhall Spa Club at Woodhall Spa, when, as the result of the first two series of games, each side claimed four points. The only pair to win in both the first and second series were Cole and W. C. Carr, who defeated Capt. W. Alexander and A. J. Taylor by 6 and 4, and later accounted for R. L. Bacon and G. Harrison by 5 and 4.

GOLF CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BEACONSFIELD.—M.B.—Div. I.: T. H. Sheepshanks (6) all square. Div. II.: R. E. W. Colley (14) 6 down.

BERKHAMSTED.—M.B. Q. V. Hoare (5), 2 down; H. E. Rance (scr.), 2 down.

BROKENHURST MANOR.—M.M.: C. F. Cowper, 79—7=72.

BURHILL.—M.M.—Sen.: R. Rutherford, 75, scr., 75. Jun.: W. T. Frost, 95—17=78.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—M.M.: T. W. D. Turner, 80—1=79.

COOMBE HILL.—Weekly C. Medal: Rex Hartley, 72+2=74.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON.— M.B.: Hon. Osmund Scott (scr.), 4 down; D. Smythe (3), 4 down; S. D'Urban Sheearing (6), 4 down, tied.

CUDDINGTON.—M.M.: A. L. Stradler, 86—16=70; C. W. Hardwick, 88—10=78.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS).—"Drewe" C.C.: Dr. Selby Green (7), 1 down; J. W. Whitehead (7), 2 down.

EDGWARE.—M.M.: S. Levy, 80—6=74. Captain's Prize: W. Cole, 82—12=70.

FULWELL.—M.M.—Sen.: S. Foster, 84—8=76. Jun.: E. Aylwin, 94—16=78; E. R. Hazell, 96—18=78, tied. M.B.: R. Harris (10), 1 down.

GERRARD'S CROSS.—M.B.: E. Whitley Jones (10), 1 down.

GUILDFORD.—M.B.: Major A. S. Hunt, 4 down.

HAMPSTEAD.—M.M.—Sen.: B. W. F. Goodrich, 84—5=79; H. W. Fletcher, 87—8=79; R. M. Gillies, 89—10=79, tied. Jun.: A. Peake-Jones, 84—14=70.

HAINAULT FOREST.—Quarterly Cup: F. S. Pulham, 80—6=74.

HANGER HILL.—F.M.—Sen.: J. R. Thomas, 82—12=70.

HIGHWOOD.—M.B.: K. Mason (7), 2 down.

HOME PARK.—M.B.—A. Moore (8), 2 down; B. Burdett (8), 3 down.

KNEBWORTH.—M.M.: A. B. Lucas, 94—18=76.

KINGSWOOD.—M.M.: G. Limmer, 86—12=74; G. M. Chandler, 87—8=79; H. C. Matthew, 97—18=79.

LANGLEY PARK.—M.B.—Sen.: W. H. Bennett (8), 1 down. Jun.: M. Morrison (18), 4 down.

LEATHERHEAD.—M.M.—Sen.: H. Godfrey, 75—4=71. Jun.: Capt. J. Hare, 86—18=68.

LITTLESTONE.—M.S.: G. Marton, 74+2=76.

MAIDENHEAD.—M.M.—Sen.: W. G. Glover, 79—4=75. Jun.: G. S. Fish, 90—15=75.

MOOR PARK.—M.B. (on High Course).—Sen.: V. M. Hall (2), all square; J. Forrest (8), 2 down. Jun.: Rev. T. G. R. Kay (18), 2 down; C. H. Falloon (18), 4 down.

MUSWELL HILL.—M.M. Second Class: L. Courtney, 92—16=76.

NORTH HANTS.—M.M.: Flg. Off. J. Lambie, 80—6=74.

OLD FOLD MANOR.—M.B.: F. J. Bolton (2), 2 up.

OXHEY. — M.M. — Sen.: A. E. Dyson, 84—9=75. Jun.: P. Gray, 92—12=80; S. McEwen, 94—14=80, tied.

RANELAGH.—M.M.—Senior: A. L. Edgecombe, 66—2=64; Col. F. Popham, 73—9=64, tied. Junior: L. Myers, 89—15=74; W. Jaffé, 92—18=74, tied.

ROEHAMPTON.—M.B.: Hon. R. S

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†RANPURA	17,000	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Bombay & Karachi
†KHIVA	17,000	Dec. 26	—	Straits, China & Japan
‡MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	Colombo & Australia
†MALWA	11,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	Bombay & Japan
†MANTUA	11,000	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Bombay & Karachi
†KHYBER	11,000	Jan. 9	—	Straits, China & Japan
NARKUNDA	17,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Bombay & Australia
†VICEROY				
OF INDIA	20,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Bombay & Karachi
‡CATHAY	15,000	Jan. 23	Jan. 29	Colombo & Australia
†RAWALPINDI	17,000	Jan. 23	Jan. 30	Bombay & Japan
†KAISAR-I-HIND	11,500	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Bombay & Karachi
†KARMALA	9,000	Feb. 5	—	Straits, China & Japan
MOOLTAN	21,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 13	Bombay & Australia
‡BRITANNIA	15,000	Feb. 20	Feb. 25	Colombo & Australia
MALOJA	21,000	Mar. 13	Mar. 19	Bombay & Australia

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Steamer.	Tons	M'bro.	London	Destination.
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†‡WARFIELD	6,060 Dec.	17	Dec. 24	Bombay & Karachi
MARGHA	8,778 Dec.	20	Dec. 27	Madras & Calcutta
†MANORA	7,929 Jan.	3	Jan. 10	Madras & Calcutta
MARIANA	9,067 Jan.	7	Jan. 16	East African Ports
†‡KENYA	10,000 Jan.	7	Jan. 17	Bombay & Karachi
†MORVADA	8,231 Jan.	17	Jan. 24	Madras & Calcutta
†‡OMMANEY	8,441 Jan.	28	Feb. 7	Bombay & Karachi
MULBERA	9,100 Jan.	31	Feb. 7	Madras & Calcutta
MALDA	9,066 Feb.	4	Feb. 13	East African Ports
†‡CHINKOA	5,262 Feb.	21	Feb. 28	Bombay & Karachi
MODASA	9,070 Mar.	4	Mar. 15	East African Ports

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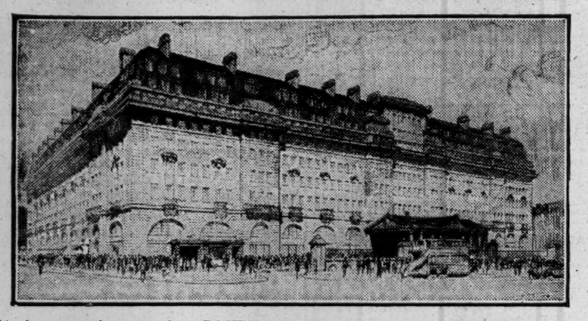

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